The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6717. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Street and Square Improvements—Sequel to the Caldwell Resignation—Four-Dollar Headstones for Soldiers!

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The work of improvement around the Capitol building on the grounds which have been recently added and which are to be added under the acts of last session and the session preceding, will soon begin. The streets both north and south of the building leading up the hill around the grounds will be paved as far as the line of the eastern front of the Capitol. The street on the north is already paved about half its length. There is a double car track running through it, and on one side of the track the pavement is of Belgian block, and on the other of concrete. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds directed that the paving should be done in this manner, the reason being that the concrete was considered too slippery in icy Winter weather for the steep ascent, and the Belgian was put down to be used at such times. But the experience of last Winter convinced the committee that the use of concrete was unwise. They have determined to pave the whole width of the street on the south with blocks, and have selected granite instead of the Belgian. The advertisements have already been issued, and there are a great number of contractors preparing to enter into the competition. They come from several different States, and in many cases have the influence of Congressmen to aid them. This seems strange, considering that the whole amount to be contracted for this year is but 8,000 yards.

THE CAPITOL GROUNDS EXTENSION.

It is expected that the old buildings on the squares just purchased by the Government to be included in the Capitol grounds, will sell for $60,000. Out of this is to be paid the sale and the expenses attending the purchase by the Government, and the remainder is to be expended in improvements on the squares. It is clear, therefore, that they will not be much improved till a new appropriation is made by Congress.

WHAT CALDWELL'S RESIGNATION ESTABLISHED.

A question was decided by the resignation of Senator Caldwell, and the acceptance thereof by the Senate, which seems to have been lost sight of. It is this—that he was a Senator, legally elected, with a perfect right to a seat in that body, or, if not, then the logic of the Morton resolution should not have permitted the proceedings against him to have stopped with the resignation of an office which the resolution itself declared he did not legally hold. It was not to defend or palliate the corruptions of Caldwell that the leading lawyers of the Senate opposed the committee's resolution, but to prevent the adoption of what they regarded an extraordinary principle that there could be no legal election because some man connected with it had been tainted with fraud or other corrupt practices.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

It was a premature announcement that the President and Mrs. Grant had gone to New-York. Gen. Babcock went last night, and the President, Mrs. Grant, and Miss Grant will go next week.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

As Congress recently appropriated $1,000,000 for headstones to mark the graves of Union soldiers interred in the national cemeteries, this subject becomes of general interest to the people. The national cemeteries are principally in the Southern States. There are seventeen in Virginia alone, seven in Tennessee, five in Kentucky, four in Louisiana, four in North Carolina, three each in Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Maryland; two each in Texas, Georgia, South Carolina, the District of Columbia, and Kansas, and one each in New-York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Iowa, and the Indian Territory, making sixty-nine in all. The graves in the Gettysburg Cemetery are already provided with headstones. The number of graves in the national cemeteries requiring headstones is about 250,000. The law requires headstones for all of these graves to be supplied and set up for the amount of the appropriation, viz.: $1,000,000. This would make the average cost of each headstone $4. The law requires each headstone to be marked with the number corresponding to its number in the register of burials, and also with the name of the soldier and the State to which he belonged, when these are known. The number of the known is about 150,000. The law also requires the Secretary of War to decide upon the size, form, color, and quality of the headstones before advertising for proposals, and it gives him authority to adopt different models and different kinds of stone for the various cemeteries, but all must be of durable stone, and of sufficient size and weight to remain in place when set up, and to present a respectable appearance. The contracts may be made for separate quantities, or for the whole work, the contracts to be given to the lowest responsible bidders, regard being had to the quality of the stone and the style and finish of the work, provided, the aggregate cost of the whole work does not exceed the amount appropriated; but if this aggregate is greater than the appropriation, none of the work can be undertaken.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OR NAVY IN CIVIL OFFICE.

The recent decision of the Attorney-General, to the effect that an officer of the army or navy may not hold any civil office without resigning the commission in the army or navy, may possibly be attended with serious results. It has long been the custom in the Navy Department to appoint some one of the naval officers who act as bureau officers to the position of Acting Secretary of the Navy during the temporary absence of the Secretary. During the absence of the Secretary, the bureau officers, so acting, have made many important decisions as acting Secretaries. According to the opinion of the Attorney-General, such decisions are invalid, having been made by persons without legal authority.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It is understood that the monthly statement, to be published April 1, will make a favorable showing. It is not impossible that by that date the amount of legal-tender reserves outstanding may be reduced to the minimum of $356,000,000. It can no longer be doubted that Mr. Richardson does not at any time intend to make any considerable drafts upon the legal-tender reserves.

PERSONAL.

Senators Chandler and Anthony left for their homes to-night. Senator Stewart leaves for New-York to-morrow, and will return to Nevada next week.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.

Several liquor-dealers in this city have been caught in defrauding the Internal Revenue, and the law will be vigorously applied in their cases.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The estimated receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, were $110,000,000. Already the receipts amount to $85,286,295, and the receipts for April, May, and June, are expected to be great enough to more than produce the total estimated for the year.

TRANSPORTATION OF BONDED GOODS.

The Treasury Department has recently somewhat modified its action relative to the transportation of bonded goods to inland cities. It has hitherto held that goods in bond may only be transported in sealed cars, the duties thereon to be collected at the place of destination. The Department, however, has recently permitted some wire goods to be transported from Baltimore to Chicago in open cars, one-half of the duty being paid at the port of entry, and the other half at the inland port after due appraisement.

RECEIPTS OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Auditor of the Post-office Department has just completed an examination of the accounts of all the postmasters throughout the country. The result shows a very considerable increase in the receipts of the department.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE LEVEES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Senate Committee on the Levees of the Mississippi, at a meeting held here yesterday, took measures for obtaining the specific information upon that subject, through correspondence and otherwise, and will, during the recess of Congress, make a personal examination of that river and the general interests connected with it. The Committee consists of Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, Chairman; Clayton, of Arkansas; West, of Louisiana; Schurz, of Missouri, and Gordon, of Georgia. The committee will prosecute the inquiry diligently, and, at the next session, will urge that the General Government take charge of the levee system as a matter of great national concern.

NOMINATIONS NOT CONFIRMED.

The following nominations were not confirmed during the closing hours of the Senate, and the President has been advised accordingly:

R. B. Hayes, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati, Ohio; John N. Stokes, Register of the Land Office at Tallahassee, Fla.; Benjamin F. Wallis, Collector of Internal Revenue, Ninth District, Massachusetts; Edward Rube, Collector Internal Revenue, Sixth District, Pennsylvania; Ceburn L. Harris, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fourth District, North Carolina; William L. Scruggs, Minister Resident of the United States to the United States of Colombia; Robert Keller, Consul of the United States at St. Martin's, West Indies.

Deputy Postmasters.—James Newby, Cambridge City, Ind.; William H. Kenyon, Howell, Mich.; Benjamin F. Emigh, Pittston, Penn.; J. Glass McPheeters, Bloomington, Ind.

Thomas E. Milstead, Collector of Customs, Yorktown, Va.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the agents of the various British lines of steamers running to this country, that the treaties between Great Britain and the United States do not support their claims for the exemption of their vessels from the tax on tonnage imposed by law. The Secretary has also decided that fees shall be charged by Collectors of Customs for certifying in the original invoice of imported goods presented by a merchant or importer, but that no fee shall be charged for a certificate of the officer to a duplicate invoice received as a verification of the original.

POSTAL CARDS.

By the terms of the contract, the Morgan Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass., are to have 5,000,000 of the new postal cards ready for delivery on the 1st of May. The law calls for 100,000,000 for the first year, but the Postmaster-General is of the opinion that one-third more will be needed for that period. The card will be three by five and an eighth inches in size, and will bear a one-cent stamp and the water-mark "U. S. P. O. D."

A Man's Head in Contact with a Revolving Saw—Crushed on a Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 28.—This morning, about 9 o'clock, a shocking accident occurred at the planing-mill of W. F. & J. Casey, on Seventh-avenue, in this city. The unfortunate victim, Thos. Gurney, was gathering sawdust from beneath a circular saw which was making about 1,200 revolutions a minute. After filling his bag with the sawdust, his head came in contact with the saw, which plowed its way through the skull to the depth of three or four inches. The skull was shattered, and the brain scattered in every direction. A surgeon dressed his wounds and removed him to a hospital, where it is thought he will die before morning. Gurney is a native of Ireland, forty-five years of age, and was employed at the Belfast Hotel in this city.

Two men while walking on the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, yesterday, on their way to Red Bank, observing an approaching train, stepped off to the other track, when they were struck by a shifting engine coming in an opposite direction. John Clark was hurled a considerable distance, and received a few severe injuries. His comrade, name unknown, was killed instantly, the engine and four cars passing over his body. Both legs were cut off above the knee and the head was crushed. He was a native of Ireland and about thirty-five years of age. The men were intoxicated at the time.

The Troubles in a Baltimore Methodist Church.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—A compromise has been effected in the Madison-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church case. The cooler heads in the congregation have procured the acquiescence of the members who were intent on violent measures against Dr. Dashiell, by promising them that if they will submit now they will endeavor to have him transferred to another charge as soon as possible. Six months is fixed as the limit of his stay. In consequence of this conciliatory measure, it has been agreed that Dr. Dashiell shall be permitted to enter the parsonage and preach his first sermon in the church to-morrow. There is a great deal of interest to see how he will be received by a hostile congregation, and Baltimore Methodism is agog with expectation.

The Duke of York's Grant to William Penn—A Fishery Dispute.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 28.—The commissioners appointed by the States of New-Jersey and Delaware to settle disputes on fishery questions between those States were to have met this afternoon in the select Council Chamber. For a long time there has been considerable discussion in reference to this vexed question. The Delawarians think they have a right to require a license of the New-Jersey people to fish in the "twelve-mile circle," around Newcastle. This circle covers the whole river of Delaware. They hold they have the right, by the grant of the Duke of York to William Penn, and their holdings under it. The people of New-Jersey, of course, deny this right, and say that this conveyance never took place. All the commissioners were present, with the exception of Mr. Parker, of New-Jersey, and it was decided to transact no business during his absence. The meeting was then adjourned till the 8th of May.

An Aged Lady Fatally Burned.

LACONIA, N. H., March 28.—The house of Joseph Swain, at Gilford Village, was burned this morning. Mrs. Swain, eighty-two years old, and a cripple, was dragged out with her clothes on fire. She survived three hours. Mr. Swain was severely burned trying to save her.

The Auburn Theological Seminary.

The Board of Commissioners and Trustees of the Auburn Theological Seminary met in a joint special session in Auburn on Wednesday, to listen to a report of the Committee on Endowment and a proposition from Col. E. B. Morgan, relative to his proposed gift to the seminary. Some discussion was had as to the formality of the meeting, and it was finally decided to put the whole matter over to the regular annual meeting in May. Meanwhile the committee had informally reported that $391,000 would be needed properly to endow the seminary and equip the needed buildings, which should be erected at once. Col. Morgan declined to make his proposition formally to an informal meeting, but incidentally said that he had authorized Dr. Strong to say he would give $200,000 for the seminary if an equal amount were raised elsewhere, and had asked whether a proposition to remove the seminary elsewhere would be entertained. This was four months ago, and not the slightest response has yet been made. Since then his son has died, and Col. Morgan continued: "I now have different feelings toward this seminary from what I ever had before. My interest in it is done, so far as this locality is concerned. I will not say that I would give nothing to it here. But I propose to build a monument to my son in his native village, where all my children are; if not this, then something else."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Examination of Noyes Before the Lord Mayor of London—Miners' Strike.

LONDON, March 28.—Edwin Noyes, the American who is charged with being implicated in the frauds on the Bank of England, was again brought before the Lord Mayor, at the justice-room of the Mansion House, to-day, for examination. Among the witnesses examined was the manager of the Continental Bank, who, upon being shown a photograph of Bidwell, identified him as the party who opened an account with that institution under the name of Horton. The manager also gave the details of several extensive transactions had with the bank by Bidwell, and expressed his belief that Noyes was merely a clerk for the really guilty parties. The examination was further adjourned.

Twenty-five hundred coal miners in the Bolton-Farnworth district have struck.

An insane American appeared at the lodge-gate of Windsor Castle yesterday, and demanded admittance to see the Queen, alleging that Her Majesty was his mother. He was arrested by the guards, and upon being threatened with incarceration in a mad-house, promised to return to the United States.

The steam-ship Great Western, which was ashore at Blackmore, got off, and returned to Bristol. The extent of her injuries, if any, has not yet been ascertained.

The Bonapartes and France.

PARIS, March 28.—The petition of Prince Jerome Napoleon praying for French citizenship is to be presented in the National Assembly to-morrow. Upon its introduction the Government will instantly propose to pass to the order of the day, and in the event of an adverse vote will immediately introduce a bill banishing the Bonapartes from France.

Why Señor Olozaga Resigned—Don Carlos Denies He Has Abdicated.

PARIS, March 28.—Señor Olozaga resigned as Spanish Minister at Paris because he disapproved of the insufficiently conservative policy pursued by the Spanish Government.

Advices from Carlist sources say that a full inquiry acquits the Curé of Santa Cruz from the charge of committing atrocious acts of cruelty upon prisoners.

It is stated that the Carlists aim at the capture of Pampeluna, as a base of operations against Madrid.

LONDON, March 28.—The Carlist Committee in this city publish a denial of the reports that Don Carlos has gone to Geneva or abdicated his claims to the throne of Spain. The committee say the King (Don Carlos) is actively preparing for an advance of his army upon Madrid, and will head the troops on the day fixed for the movement.

THE GIBBET.

Strange Story Told by a Condemned Murderer Just Before His Execution—He Retracts it on the Drop.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—Thomas Smith, (colored,) who murdered Thomas Braden in May, 1871, about twelve miles from this city, was hanged here to-day. He held interviews in jail yesterday with reporters of the papers here, telling a curious story. Some time ago Smith rubbed croton-oil on his face and person, producing blisters which resembled small-pox eruptions, and complained of pains in his back and head. The jail physician, Dr. Pope, and another physician, pronounced it a case of small-pox, and Smith was removed to the eruptive disease hospital, from which he escaped a few hours after his arrival, and was recaptured at an expense to the jailer of about $500. Yesterday, Smith wrote a statement, which appears in the city papers this morning, that he paid Dr. Pope $72 for furnishing him the croton-oil and sending him to the pest-house. He said that he knew he had to die to-day, and would not die with a lie on his lips, that his statement was true, and he would reassert it on the scaffold to-day.

He persisted in asserting his innocence even in the prayers on the scaffold, until told to take his stand under the trap, when he gave way and confessed his guilt. The execution took place in the open commons south of the City. Probably 7,000 people were present. The murderer's neck was dislocated by a fall of thirty inches. He did not struggle much, and the convulsive movements ceased in four minutes. Death ensued in six minutes. The body was cut down at the end of twenty minutes. Smith was a desperate character. The murder for which he was hanged was cold-blooded, and for the purpose of robbery, though the murderer got but a small amount. The murdered man's wife was at the execution in a carriage, and witnessed the entire scene. Smith labored under high excitement on the scaffold. He prayed incoherently, and lastly begged for a little more time. He had made many misstatements in regard to different persons connected with the trial, all of which he retracted. This is the first execution here for three years.

Execution of Charles Manley at Alexandria, Va.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 28.—Chas. Manley, (colored,) who was convicted of the murder of an old white man, a clock-mender, named Monroe, in July last, in this city, was hanged at noon to-day in the yard of the jail, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The roofs of the houses in the vicinity, and the steeples, and all prominent points were crowded with people anxious to see the execution, and the crowd was so great that ingress to the jail was almost impossible. The drop fell at 12:39, and the body hung about twenty minutes. Manley made a short speech attributing his fate to whisky. He met death with great composure. Several colored preachers attended the doomed man, together with a committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. There was no disturbance whatever.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—John Devine, convicted of the murder of August Kamp, was, to-day, sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of May. By the advice of his counsel, the prisoner declined to make a statement to the Court before sentence was passed upon him.

Summary Justice in Missouri by a Mob.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—George Bryan, a negro, was hanged by a mob at Chillicothe, Mo., Wednesday night, for committing rape on Miss Fiske, a highly respectable young white lady, living about twenty miles from that place.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—In the House to-day, the bill to take the sense of the people for and against the removal of the State capital was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to connect Staten Island with New-Jersey by a bridge was lost, and afterward reconsidered.

The bill to authorize the opening of public roads to and from railroad depots was passed.

The House then adjourned. Very little important business was transacted.

Marine Disaster and Loss of Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Last week the schooner Lark sailed from San Diego for Ensenada. Among the passengers were six convicted murderers, to be taken to La Paz, Lower California.

The bodies of the felons have been found washed ashore, and chained together.

Pieces of a wreck have been picked up near where the bodies were discovered, and it is inferred that the vessel was lost with all hands.

ALBANY.

The New-York Charter in the Senate, and the Brooklyn Charter in the House—Adjournment.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 28, 1873.

The last pause before the final contest which shall decide the fate of the charter, comes with the customary weekly adjournment of the Senate. On Tuesday morning it will be taken up, and not again laid down, it is to be hoped, till it is sent to the Governor. Though the progress of this important measure has been so slow, so slow indeed as to be almost disheartening, the delay, which has arisen from the honest differences of opinion, is infinitely more creditable to the Republican Legislature than the unseemly haste which marked the passage of the Tweed charter. There the State of New-York saw a charter for its chief City brought into the Legislature in a sealed envelope, presented to a subservient majority, and passed by it in ten minutes, without amendment, alteration, or debate. No one member of that majority had the courage and independence to protest against it. The minority were muzzled. Here was a "ring" charter, and it passed with the facility such measures usually do. But in the case of a charter presented by Republicans to a Republican Legislature, no one bill which has come before it this Winter has been more thoroughly discussed; on none has debate been more open, more impartial; nor could the Democratic minority in the House point to one solitary instance of the majority having used its numerical superiority to stifle the free expression of opinion.

Now that the charter has gone to the Senate, and elicited the opinions of the majority there, even those most blinded by partisan prejudice must see that the leading minds of this Republican Legislature are sincerely desirous to give the City of New-York a charter which shall reflect credit on those who give and benefit those who receive it. When the Senate reassembled this morning, the chamber was as crowded as it was last night, galleries and lobbies being filled, in expectation of a renewal of the exciting debate which then took place. As soon, however, as the Senate got into committee Mr. Woodin moved that the consideration of the twenty-seventh section be deferred for the present, and the remaining sections of the charter be proceeded with. The reason for this was, that several Senators who desired to speak on the question were absent.

Mr. Wood opposed the motion for postponement. If there was less pressure around this Capitol on this question he should possibly be in favor of postponing the consideration of it; but under the circumstances, the outside interpretation of such an action would inevitably be that some additional influence was to be brought to bear on Senators before they gave their votes on the question.

Mr. Woodin and Mr. James Wood denied that any outside pressure would be brought to bear on Senators. Mr. Woodin said that there were certain Senators absent who desired to be heard on the question, and this was the only reason why he asked the postponement. If the action of any Senator was to be guided by a suspicion of what outside interpretation would be, he was unworthy of a seat in this body.

Mr. D. P. Wood denied that the true reason for the adjournment was that Senators were absent. There were twenty-seven Senators present, which was more than were usually present, and all, with one exception, who were here yesterday, were in their seats to-day. The discussion was further continued by Mr. Woodin and Mr. Benedict, the latter favoring the postponement of the consideration of the section, and of going on with the other portions of the charter. If there was any pressure brought on Senators, they would escape from it by adjournment. He, too, had felt some pressure, but not much, and what he had would fail to move him.

Here Mr. Tiemann, who had several times been on his feet, was recognised by the Chairman. Casting round the Senate his usual comprehensive glance, he commenced: Mr. Chairman, the pressure on me is awful. I've got all the City of New-York on me. They are pressing on me everywhere, all of them. Down the lower end of the island there's a little section called the Custom-house, that's pressing the other way; but it's very small, very small. I want to get out of this pressure—go home and see my wife and babies, and I suppose other Senators do. I move that this bill be progressed, and that it be made the special order for Tuesday morning, immediately after the reading of the journal. On motion of Mr. James Wood, this was so amended as to make the bill the special order every day till it was disposed of. It was then agreed to, and the Senate Chamber was immediately vacated by the large crowd of spectators who had assembled.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER.

The Brooklyn charter was again the subject of a sharp debate in the House this morning. On Wednesday it was referred to the Kings County delegation, to settle on certain amendments which were thought to be necessary. To-day Mr. Worth reported the bill, asked that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be ordered to a third reading. This Mr. Jacobs strongly opposed. He said the Chairman of the Delegation Committee had informed him the previous evening, "in his usual bland and suasive manner," that the majority of the committee had fixed up the amendments to suit themselves, and believed they would not waste any more time in explaining them to the minority. Mr. Jacobs put it to the House whether this wasn't coming it a little too strong; and certainly it was not the intention of members when they gave the bill to the delegation to have it fixed up in such doubtful style as the majority had chosen to do. He asked that the bill be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, and that it be made the special order for Tuesday morning. He promised if this were done not to occupy the time of the House more than an hour. Mr. Jacobs' request was cheerfully granted, the Republican majority in this Legislature having from the outset invariably given their Democratic colleagues the fullest and fairest consideration. The difficulty with this charter, which every one acknowledges to be entirely non-partisan, is the annexation of the county towns to Brooklyn. These towns have a voting population of about 4,000, while Brooklyn has 70,000; and the latter desiring to get rid of the expensive dual government, city and county, propose to effect it by the annexation clauses of the proposed charter. Mr. Jacobs, as the representative of these small towns, opposes it, and carried an amendment to give them the right to vote on the question separately; the Brooklyn people now propose another, putting the annexation question to the vote of the whole county, which of course would speedily settle it in the affirmative.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

It is scarcely necessary to say that there was the usual trouble over the weekly adjournment, but debate was considerably shortened by the operation of the previous question. Mr. Prince opposed the motion, of course, and made his speech, which Mr. Beebe, of Sullivan, considerately advised him to get printed, and thereby save its weekly delivery. Mr. Batcheller showed how hard was the hit Mr. Abbott gave him last week, on this same question, by alleging, as a reason for his negative vote, that he had noticed an epidemic of talk had broken out in the House, from which his friend from Orange (Mr. Abbott) had not escaped, after neglecting his duty all the session had now begun to talk, and, if this went on, the session must last till July. The previous question here put the motion to the vote, and it was carried. It may be added here that the excellent gentleman from Queens, notwithstanding his horror of wasting the Saturdays and Sundays, never fails to avail himself of the willingness of other people to do so; and as he is, by common consent, one of the most hard-working members of the House, no one begrudges him his weekly rest.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported a substitute for Senator Weismann's bill, introduced Feb. 19, relative to the traffic in obscene literature. It provides that persons convicted of circulating obscene literature shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than three months nor more than two years, and be fined not less than $100 nor more than $5,000 for each offense; but if under twenty-one years of age, they shall be imprisoned not more than three months, and be fined not more than $500, in the discretion of the Court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A bill was introduced in the Senate, this morning, which proposes to facilitate the construction of certain railroads in New-York by the Metropolitan Transit Company. It provides that for every half mile of elevated or depressed road which the company shall construct, the Controller shall guarantee the bonds of the company to the extent of $500,000, interest at seven per cent., and the bonds to run fifty years. As the bill will pass when the sun rises at midnight, and not before, it is scarcely worth while to say more about it at this time.

Another bill in relation to newspaper claims against the City has been introduced by Senator Benedict. The Senator states that he knows very little of its provisions, does not indorse it, and may probably vote against it. As the matter it deals with is important enough to call for an extended notice, something will be said about it in a day or two.

THE SEVENTH-AVENUE PAVEMENT.

In reply to the Senate resolution, Controller Green has sent a communication to the Senate, giving: 1. A copy of the contracts for the pavement, dated Feb. 23, 1870, made between the City and Joseph A. Monheimer. 2. A certificate indorsed by the contract commissioners, Messrs. Josiah Sutherland and H. C. Van Norst, that they are satisfied that no fraud has been perpetrated in relation to said contract. 3. A copy of the testimony taken before the said contract commissioners. 4. A certified copy of the transcript of the judgment of the Supreme Court, by which it appears that the name of the attorney in the case was Daniel Seymour; that the amount of the judgment is $133,138 30, of which sum $116,146 22 is principal, and $16,850 73 interest, and $141 35 costs. 5. A copy of a letter from Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Corporation Counsel, relative to the payment of this judgment. 6. The reply of the Corporation Counsel, dated Feb. 15, 1873, in which he says: I am satisfied after very thorough inquiry and examination that further litigation would be utterly hopeless, and result in nothing but cost and expense to the City. We have no alternative but to close the litigation and pay the judgment. 7. A further letter from the Corporation Counsel, dated Feb. 27, 1873, in which he says, "I have examined the case of Monheimer upon every possible suggestion of defense, and I am clear we have nothing to support further resistance to the judgement, and I am constrained to advise its payment at once, to avoid useless litigation and expense to the City. Also a reply, stating that the case was tried before Judge W. C. Barrett. The City was represented on the trial by David J. Dean; and the plaintiff by Jno. H. Strahan and Grats Nathan. The action was commenced Sept. 18, 1870. The present Controller has made no payments on the contract since he came into office.

THE STATE TREASURER AND THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

State Treasurer Raines states his intention to review still further the acts of the State Engineer and Canal Commissioners, and says that every vote cast by him in the Canal Board has been based upon the strong representations of the Engineer and Commissioners, and was but a mere formal approval of plans and estimates, without any expression as to the necessity of the work, which was wholly under the control of the Engineer and Commissioners.

THE SEWARD ORATION.

The Adams oration on the late Mr. Seward has been set down for Friday, April 18, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the North Reformed Church, in this city. Mr. Seward's oration on Adams was delivered in the same church.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Prince, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, will report, as instructed by the resolution of the House, the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to grant suffrage to women holding property to the amount of $250.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 29—1 A. M.—The area of lowest barometer that was Thursday night west of Iowa is now apparently over Upper Michigan. Fresh southerly winds prevail over the lower lakes, with cloudy and threatening weather. Westerly winds with rain in the Ohio Valley. North-west winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather extend from Missouri northward over the upper lakes and the North-west. The pressure has risen, but again fallen rapidly with increasing southerly winds, threatening weather, and occasional rain on the Middle Atlantic, and the same with cloudy and threatening weather on the South Atlantic Coast. The barometer is highest with generally clear, hazy weather, and southerly winds in New-England.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm centre on the upper lakes will move eastward during Saturday, accompanied by brisk south-west winds, with rain on the lower lakes; westerly winds, veering to north-west, with clearing and clear weather, extend from the Ohio Valley over the upper lakes, Missouri Valley, and the North-west; for New-England, south-west winds and cloudy and threatening weather. The barometer will fall, especially on the South and Middle Atlantic coasts, with south-easterly winds, threatening weather and rain, clearing away Saturday evening; for the Gulf States, south-west and west winds, with generally clear weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Wilmington, Norfolk, and Cape May, and are ordered for Baltimore, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, and Wood's Hole. They will be displayed at the lake stations from after April 1.

City Meteorological Report.

following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 29°; 6 A. M., 27°; 9 A. M., 32°; 12 M., 41°; 3 P. M., 46°; 6 P. M., 44°; 9 P. M., 41°; 12 P. M., 38°. Average temperature yesterday, 37¼°.

Princeton College.

The catalogue of Princeton College is now before us. There are several noticeable things about this college. Within the last few years the friends have contributed upward of a million of money to improve it, and that money has been wisely laid out. The buildings have been doubled, great additions have been made to the apparatus and museum specimens, a number of fellowships for the encouragement of higher learning have been established, and new professorships have been instituted. We notice some eight or ten departments, literary and philosophic, added to the Academic Department, and a School of Science, with a fine new building, and a competent staff of professors, is to be opened in September. In the course of study there is a judicious combination of required and of selected studies. Down to the close of the sophomore year all have to take the same studies—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, with English Elementary Physiology, and French. After that, certain branches have to be taken by all but choices—especially in the senior year—are allowed in other branches, and students wishing it may have such studies as the Science of Language and the History of Philosophy, the latter taught by the President. For the encouragement of higher scholarship, $5,000 a year is laid out in fellowships and prizes of a high kind. At this present time there are seven young men enjoying these fellowships, three of them are studying at Berlin. We understand that the college is in a good state of discipline, that the standard of scholarship has been elevated, and that there is a great deal of a spirit of study.

THE MODOCS.

Reconnoissance Toward the Lava-Beds—Boston and Bogus Charley.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Gen. Gillem and Elder Thomas made a reconnoissance of the country between Van Bremer's Ranch and the lava-beds on the 26th. They had an interview with Boston and Bogus Charley. The latter said he would come out. The Peace Commission sent him a horse, when he demanded that the horses captured by the troops should be returned. Recruits are arriving. The delay at present seems useless. The Peace Commission is doing nothing.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The legal tenders outstanding are $358,429,912.

Secretary Belknap left Washington for the West, last night.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting, yesterday, excepting Mr. Creswell.

The Whipple bleachery in North Providence, R. I., run by Robert Heaton, was burned early yesterday morning.

The "Liberal" Republicans of Cincinnati have indorsed G. W. C. Johnson, the Democratic nominee for Mayor.

Webotuck Hall, at Millerton, N. Y., was damaged yesterday by fire to the amount of $2,000; insured.

The Republicans elected Wm. D. Garrison Supervisor of Philipstown, Putnam County, N. Y., by a large majority.

Tom Burke, a notorious cabman, in New Orleans, was shot and killed by Robert Despercy yesterday morning.

Hon. Arthur M. Hunter, of Schenectady, N. Y., was nominated by acclamation, for Mayor, by the Democrats, yesterday.

The reported loss of the bark Arethusa, from Bristol, and the drowning of ten men, is declared from Savannah, Ga., to be incorrect.

Two contributions were made to the conscience fund, yesterday—one from New-York of $50, and the other of $3, from Washington.

Printing cloths in Providence, R. I., yesterday, were weak and lower; best sixty-four squares 7 to 7¼ for contracts and spots.

Allison Hayes and A. J. Martin, both convicted of Kuklux outrages in South Carolina, have been pardoned by the President.

The Third Auditor has stated and reported to the Second Controller over 700 Southern claims which have been awarded. Only about 150 now remain.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Baptist Church in Poughkeepsie was damaged to the amount of $3,000 by fire; the loss covered by insurance.

Rev. Francis Donnelly, a well-known Methodist clergyman, died suddenly, on Thursday afternoon, at the residence of Caleb Thompson, near Sing Sing.

Rev. Father Mackin, pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, in Trenton, N. J., died there on Thursday night. He was much respected by all denominations.

Thomas Frohock, of Lincolnville, Me., a well-known business man, died suddenly, on Thursday night, of heart disease, at the age of sixty-two.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned last night after a session of eleven weeks. The Soup bill and new State-house project failed, the latter by one vote.

J. Balender was arrested in St. Louis yesterday for obtaining by false pretenses several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry from the firm of Hirsch & Hoffenheimer, of New-York.

On Thursday, in Loraine, Adams County, Ill., Annie Adair was arrested on a charge of poisoning her husband in January last. The stomach will be examined by chemists.

C. W. Ward was arrested in St. Louis yesterday for committing a murderous assault on his wife, in which he stabbed her with a knife, fractured her skull, and beat her in a shocking manner.

A bill has passed both branches of the Michigan Legislature, after stubborn opposition, providing for the appointment of two professors of homeopathy in the medical department of the State University.

Henry K. Bowman, of Philadelphia, has recovered damages amounting to $4,000, from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for injuries sustained on the Parkersburg branch road, in October, 1870.

The Coroner's jury in Boston find that the death of Charles Mahan, which occurred a few days ago, was caused by his being thrown down-stairs by McGloane and Kerrigan in a drunken fracas.

In the case of Cora A. Drisko, who was run over at Park-street crossing, Boston, by an engine on the Providence Railroad, a Coroner's jury found that trains are run at too great speed at that point.

An official statement shows that the total number of persons in the United States who were assessed for income during the years 1871 and 1872, under the act of July 14, 1870, were 74,775 and 74,337, respectively.

Richard Whitney, aged seventy-three years, for many years in the service of the Lake Shore Railroad, was run over and probably fatally injured yesterday by a carelessly driven wagon in Boston.

The application of Samuel Miller and others, of Stanislaus, Cal., to purchase, under the act of July 23, 1866, lands within the rejected Roland grant, has been rejected by the Commissioner of the Land Office.

Morrison, a former porter in the Matteson House, in Chicago, who is accused of stealing a satchel containing $5,000 worth of jewelry from an agent of Elcox & Co., of Newark, N. J., some weeks since, has been arrested in Montreal.

A man registering the name of George M. Snow, of Concord, N. H., was found dead, yesterday, in his room at the Tremont House, in Lowell, Mass. He was about fifty years of age. It is supposed that he committed suicide with morphine.

Hon. W. P. Sprague, member of Congress from the Fifteenth Ohio District, will either return the sum of money voted as back pay for the Forty-second Congress to the Treasury of the United States, or devote it to the relief of tax-payers in his district.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business, yesterday, were: Currency, $2,116,082; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, $28,445,000; coin, $70,415,961 49, including $25,007,500 in coin certificates.

In the Superior Court in Springfield, Mass., yesterday, Henrietta L. Hitchcock, of Belchertown, obtained a verdict of $4,000 against Merrick Wood, of Chicopee, for breach of promise of marriage. Their betrothal occurred eight years ago, when the plaintiff was only fifteen years of age.

The Superior Court of the Ninth Judicial District of North Carolina has issued an order restraining and enjoining the commissioners from selling the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railway, advertised to be sold April 10, under a decree of the Superior Court of New-Hanover County.

Large Fire in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, March 28.—A fire broke out about 3 o'clock this morning in Mayor Boughton's stable, at the corner of Eighteenth and Eddy streets. The wind being high, it spread rapidly, burning all of the houses on the west side of Eddy-street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, and all but one on Seventeenth-street, between Eddy and Holmes streets. The Cheyenne *Leader* estimates the loss at $50,000. A man was arrested to-day who is supposed to be an incendiary.

California Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The mining shares market is weak and unsettled. The quotations to-day are as follows: Belcher, $73; Savage, $57; Hale and Norcross, $38; Crown Point, $88; Overman, $26 50; Yellow Jacket, $57 50; Consolidated Virginia, $54; Raymond & Ely, $57.

The Centennial Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 28.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Centennial General Finance Committee, to-day, it was reported that the aggregate amount of the subscriptions from citizens reached $837,600, which, with the railroad, municipal, and State appropriations, make an aggregate of $2,897,600.

THE GOODRICH TRAGEDY

The Murderer Not Yet Arrested—The Inquest Yesterday—History of the Woman in Custody.

The Goodrich case was the all-absorbing topic of conversation both in this City and in Brooklyn yesterday. In the hotels and other places of public resort, on the cars and on board the ferry-boats, the subject of the murder was discussed by all classes. The arrest of a woman on Thursday night by the police lent additional interest to the case, and all information respecting her character and antecedents was eagerly sought after, and much interest was evinced to ascertain whether she was really the person who was suspected of having committed the murder. The action of the authorities yesterday clearly shows that, whatever connection the prisoner may have had with the deceased, she is not the woman so long and anxiously sought after. The real criminal has yet to be discovered, and the woman so strongly suspected, and whose name for obvious reasons we refrain from giving to the public at present, continues to evade the detectives. The name of the woman arrested in this City on Thursday night turns out to be Lucetta J. Meyers, twice married, once to a Mr. Armstrong, and later to one Meyers, but separated from both. She was married to the former some eight years since. She is the daughter of respectable parents named Hubbell, and is about twenty-seven years of age. Four weeks since she was employed as a shirt-worker in the shop of a Mrs. Levy, in the tenement-house, No. 22 Orchard-street, where she entered, about four week since, under her proper name, Lucetta J. Myers. The story of this connection is recited below.

She remained a prisoner at Police Head-quarters, in Brooklyn, during Thursday night. Yesterday morning she was brought down-stairs into the private room of the Chief of Police, where Chief Campbell, District Attorney Britton, and Coroner Whitehill awaited her. The character of her connection with the case was almost already fixed in the minds of the officials, and after a brief conversation, the woman was carried back to her apartments. The officials then entered into a conference, and employed the rest of the forenoon in endeavoring to determine the exact character in which they should hold the prisoner. The result was that they concluded to detain her only as a witness, as they were satisfied that she had no direct part in the crime. Accordingly, at 5 P. M., she was taken in a carriage from Police Head-quarters to Raymond-street Jail, and there placed in one of the apartments provided for the accommodation of witnesses. The prisoner will be held in custody at least until the resumption of the inquest on Tuesday next, when, if the right parties are secured, she will go on the witness-stand, and give the history of her connection with the deceased, of his rivals in her esteem, and her own rivals in his intrigues. She is regarded as too important a witness to be released on bail.

Her sister visited her yesterday at Head-quarters, but was only allowed to speak to her for a few minutes in the presence of an officer.

THE INQUEST.

The County Court-house was crowded with citizens desirous of being present at the inquest. Owing to delay in the arrival of witnesses, Coroner Whitehill did not assume his seat on the bench until nearly 2½ o'clock. District Attorney Britton and Assistant District Attorney Collis took seats beside him. Among the notabilities present were Commissioner of Charities Cunningham, Judge Moore, of the City Court; Gen. Jourdan, Police Commissioner; Coroner Jones, Mr. W. W. Goodrich, brother of the murdered man, and many others. Owing to the impression that the investigation would be conducted in the regular Coroner's office, many persons who came to the Court-house went away without being present at the inquest. A singular feature was the absence of Detectives Videtto and Folk from the room, and the mysterious female arrested by them on Thursday night was not brought into the court-room on the beginning of the proceedings. Capt. Cassidy, of the Tenth Precinct, was the only representative of the police force present. Coroner Whitehill, on opening the proceedings, called Catherine Berz, of No. 98 Fifth-avenue, a poorly-dressed woman, who testified that on either Wednesday or Thursday afternoon of last week, between 3 and 5 o'clock, Mr. Goodrich came to her butcher-store and purchased some meat. James Rowan, the next witness, of No. 113 Third-place, testified he called on Mr. Goodrich on Wednesday, of last week. Mr. Goodrich then said he was going to New-York on the following day. Had called several times on Mr. Goodrich as early as 7 o'clock in the morning, and never saw a woman who seemed to reside in the house. Bunker Hill, the next witness, residing at 813 Dean-street, saw Mr. Goodrich in Fulton-street on Thursday afternoon. Nicholas Carroll, of No. 111 Twentieth-street, a conductor on the Atlantic-avenue cars, brought the question down to a later time. He swore that on Thursday night Mr. Goodrich got on his car between Henry and Fourth streets, and got off at Degraw-street at 9:55 o'clock. He always rode with him on the same trip, the car leaving Fulton Ferry at 9:27 o'clock. He did not notice if Mr. Goodrich wore a watch and chain at the time. When Mr. Goodrich got off at Degraw-street he got off the rear platform; could not swear whether any other passenger got off by the front platform. During the examination of this witness, Detective Videtto came into the room for a moment and left. August Bierben, the driver of the car swore that there was no one on the front platform on Thursday night. Then Mr. W. W. Goodrich was called, and every one expected that some startling testimony would be given. He described his failure to enter the house on Thursday, his coming there on Friday morning and his entering the house by means of the scuttle. He described "the painful order" of everything in the rooms on the second floor, Mr. Charles Goodrich's pocket-keys on the desk beside his bed, the beds perfectly made, and no sign of any struggle. Then his going down-stairs and opening the window of the kitchen, then opening the door leading into the front room, and seeing in the light the body of his brother. Thinking he was sick, he knelt down beside him and put his hand on the face and found that he was dead. Then going to the front basement door and finding a black-walnut stick placed against it as a brace, then calling in his coachman, James Bradford, and then driving to Police Head-quarters. Mr. Goodrich described the appearance of his brother's body, the face clean shaven, without a speck of blood on it, the hair as it were plastered back close to the head, as if undoubtedly done after death, and the slippers "set," so-to-speak, upon the upright feet, as if done after death, the heels of the slippers not being caught under the heels of Mr. Charles Goodrich. When asked if he ever knew of any woman being in the house, he answered yes, that he called one morning, in March, and his brother came out of the basement rather embarrassed, and he heard the rustle of a gown. Mr. Charles Goodrich said, "There's a woman in there, do you want to see her." The foreman of the jury said, "Did he offer any explanation at the time." Coroner Whitehill here stopped the question, saying "It is injudicious to answer that question just now." So that the course of the authorities was manifested. And when Coroner Whitehill announced that on the conclusion of Mr. Good-

rich's testimony he would adjourn the case until next Tuesday, he didn't surprise any one. Two other witnesses were examined and the court-room cleared. The following is the testimony in full as given yesterday at the inquest:

TESTIMONY OF CATHERINE BERGH.

Catherine Bergh testified: I knew Mr. Charles Goodrich by appearance, and saw him alive on last Wednesday or Thursday. I am not positive as to the day I saw him, but I think it was between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He came into my shop and purchased some meat, and, after a short delay, left. I cannot say whether he went toward Degraw-street after he went out.

To Mr. Richardson, (foreman)—I knew it was Mr. Goodrich who came to my house on that day, because I knew where he resided, and on the following day, when the murder occurred at his house, I was told it was Mr. Goodrich who was dead. My boy also told me that his name was Goodrich. I frequently saw him pass my place, but had no personal acquaintance with him.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES ROWAN.

James Rowan testified: I reside in No. 113 Third-place, and knew Mr. Charles Goodrich, the deceased. I saw him last on Wednesday about 8 o'clock in the morning, in one of the houses on Degraw-street, which he built. I went there on some business I had with him, but did not finish it. I was to come that afternoon again or else on the following morning. He told me if I could not come in the afternoon to come early in the morning, as he had an appointment. I asked him if he was going to New-York, and he replied yes. I returned the following day about noon, but found he had left. On Friday morning I went to the house and knocked repeatedly, but received no answer. This was about 1 o'clock. I remained there nearly thirty minutes, and in the meantime a man, whom I supposed to be a plumber, came along. In a conversation we had I informed him that Mr. Goodrich said he was going to New-York, and as the morning was stormy had perhaps remained with his friends in that City. I told the plumber I would return about noon to complete my business with him. I returned about that time, and was then informed that Mr. Goodrich was shot. I knew Mr. Goodrich pretty well, and frequently went to his house to see him. On several of those occasions I supposed he was not in because no response was made to my knocks.

Q.—During your visits, did you ever see a female in the house who appeared to have a residence there?

A.—No, Sir. I saw a lady there, accompanied by a little boy, but they seemed to be going through the house with a view to obtaining rooms. I learned from Mr. Goodrich that that was her purpose. I subsequently saw two ladies there.

Q.—Did Mr. Goodrich ever state having any trouble with anyone?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever intimate anything of the kind?

A.—No, Sir, and I never dreamt of such a thing.

To Mr. Richardson—My business with Mr. Goodrich was a negotiation to exchange some property, but that was never completed.

Q.—Could you recognize any person you saw in the house when you were there?

A.—I don't think I could; I did not pay any particular attention to them. I saw Mr. Goodrich last alive on Wednesday, and he then said he was going to New-York. When I came on Thursday morning I presumed he had left for the City, as he did not come when I knocked. I have called there on several occasions as early as 7 o'clock, and have sometimes found him at breakfast at that hour. I do not remember ever having been there after dusk, or at any late period in the afternoon. When I saw Mr. Goodrich at breakfast in the morning, he was alone, and did not appear to have any one with him. I have often looked through the basement window, and saw the carpets inside, and on last Thursday morning, I attempted to look in, but the curtains were down, and I could not see anything.

TESTIMONY OF BUNKER HILL.

Bunker Hill testified: I reside in No. 813 Dean-street. I knew Mr. Charles Goodrich pretty well, and saw him last Thursday week, at No. 275 Fulton-street, Mr. McHugh's house, in company with another gentleman. I did not know the person who was in company with him, but I saw them both enter the house I have mentioned. On that day I carried a note to New-York to Mr. W. W. Goodrich, his brother, and that fact impressed itself on my mind when I saw him. I speak confidently of the hour because when I came to my place of business I was asked by Mr. Potter what time it was, and I said it was two o'clock. When I saw Mr. Charles Goodrich, on Thursday, he wore dark clothes. I did not see him wear a watch-chain because his coat was buttoned up.

TESTIMONY OF NICHOLAS CARROLL.

Nicholas Carroll testified: I reside at No. 211 Twentieth-street, and was a conductor on the street-cars. I knew Mr. Charles Goodrich by appearance, but not by name. There is a resemblance between the photographs now handed to me and Mr. Goodrich, and I could easily recognize them as his pictures. I saw him last on Thursday night of last week, when he came on my car between Henry and Tenth streets. He got off at Degraw-street, and walked toward a house, which I presume was his residence. He appeared to be alone, for I saw no one with him. He rode in my car about four times a week, but he was always unaccompanied. As far as I can remember I never saw any person with him. I cannot describe how he was dressed on Thursday night, because I took no particular notice of his appearance.

To a Juror—I could not say whether he had a watch on that night or not. He might or he might not have had one. He generally had tickets and seldom paid money. Whether his coat was buttoned on Thursday night, or not, I cannot say, for I did not notice so particularly as to be able to answer that question. I did not know Mr. Goodrich for more than four or five weeks, because that was the time I got on the line.

To the Coroner—I cannot say whether, when Mr. Goodrich got off the cars at Degraw-street, any person stood on the front platform, or whether any one got off and accompanied him. Mr. Goodrich, I am confident, got off on the rear platform, and nobody jumped off with him. I made one trip after that that night, but I cannot remember whether any person got off at Degraw-street on that trip or not. An old gentleman and his daughter, who frequently ride on that car, got off at Degraw-street, but I am now unable to say whether they were on the car on that trip. My first trip is made at 6 o'clock in the morning, but on Thursday I did not notice any stranger come on at Degraw-street. I did not see a lady come in the car on Friday morning, and certainly never saw any lady accompany Mr. Goodrich to his house or from it.

MR. ROWAN RECALLED.

Mr. Rowan, recalled, said—I observed that Mr. Goodrich generally carried a gold watch and a gold-link chain in his pocket, but I cannot positively say whether he had it on Wednesday, the last time I saw him. If my memory serves me right, on the Monday previous to his death I asked him what time it was, and he replied that his watch was out of order. I never saw him pull out a purse or wallet containing money. I have noticed him wearing a plain gold ring, but no other jewelry.

TESTIMONY OF AUGUST BIERLIEN.

August Bierlien testified: I am a car driver and reside in this city. The picture now handed me is a photograph of a gentleman who frequently rode on our line. On last Thursday evening in my trip past Degraw-street I got the order to pull up, and a gentleman got off the car. This was about 9:55, but I did not see who it was. I have frequently seen the original of that photograph get on my car at 9:36 in the morning, but I never saw him accompanied by any one. On Thursday night when I drove past Degraw-street no one stood on the front platform with me, and certainly no one got off there. The night was very cold, and very few would like to stand on the front platform. I have been connected with the car for about a year, and I never remember seeing any lady come on the car in the first trip in the morning. I have not noticed any strangers in that locality, nor have I noticed any one on our car since, or immediately before that time.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM W. GOODRICH.

William W. Goodrich testified: I reside at No. 202 Cumberland-street, and Mr. Charles Goodrich was my brother. I saw him alive for the last time on Wednesday of last week. On my way to the ferry every morning I was in the habit of going around by his house, in Degraw-street, and on Wednesday morning I saw my brother at his house. I generally remained there but a few minutes. On Thursday morning I passed that way about 8½ o'clock, carrying a pail containing half a loaf of bread, which my wife gave me to give him as a joke. I went to the basement door, but could not effect an entrance. The house had the appearance as if the occupant had not risen—the blinds were closed, the curtains down, and the whole appearance of the house was quiet and unoccupied. I rang the bell steadily half a dozen times. I kicked the door, and finally I threw a stone at the window where I supposed my brother was sleeping, but there was no answer. I left the pail in the basement where he could get it and drove away. Next morning about the same hour I drove down again, and the house had the same appearance that it had before—no sign of life being visible. I knocked at the door and rang the bell, but nobody answered. On going down to the stoop I found the pail I bought the previous day where I placed it, and I then became quite anxious. I went to the house of Mr. Potter, the agent, and procured a key of one of the lot of houses owned by my brother, and by passing through it obtained an entrance into the house he occupied. I went right through the upper story, but there was nobody there. On the next floor the doors, as I remember, were shut. The back chamber-door was locked, and the front chamber was closed, but not locked. I went to his room, and found everything in the most perfect order—the extraordinary order in which the whole house appeared was absolutely painful. I went to the parlor, passed through the floor on which it is situated, and found all the doors open. I tried to open the dining-room door but it was locked. I forced it open and immediately saw my brother lying on the floor. My first impression was that he was sick, as his eyes were partly open. I thought I saw an expression on his face as if he was glad somebody had come. I opened the windows and then found he was dead. I at once ran right out of the room to call my man who accompanied me in my carriage, when I found the basement door was braced with a long black-handled stick extending from the panels of the door to the gas-pipe opposite. I removed that and called my man, saying that my brother was murdered, or something of that kind, and to come right in. He came in with me and stayed a moment. I said, "Leave everything as it is, and come right for the police." I locked everything up, and did not touch anything. I saw the pistol on the floor and the blood upon the carpet. We drove down as fast as we could to the Police Head-quarters, where I made known that my brother was murdered. At the same time I sent a telegraphic dispatch to New-York to my father, informing him of it.

A Juror—You say you informed the police that your brother had been murdered—what impressed that opinion on your mind?

A.—I cannot fully tell that. There were two incidents which I now remember, one was the absence of any blood about the room. He was lying opposite the threshold of the door, about eighteen inches away, with his feet facing the window. His hands were by his side, a little from him; his feet were upright and somewhat apart, and he wore slippers in such a way that they were set on the top of his toes and did not cover the heels. They were set perfectly upright, evidently showing to my mind that they were put on after the deed was committed. I saw the pistol by his hand, and there was no sign of a struggle anywhere near him. From the whole appearances I felt that there was no suicide; that my brother had been murdered, and I said so to my man as I came to the door. I placed my hand upon his head and found it cold. I did not feel any other portion of his body. As I knelt by him I saw his watch was gone, and I placed my hand in his pocket and found that his pocket-book was not there. I noticed also that a seal-ring was missing from his finger, and all these circumstances convinced me conclusively that there was no suicide.

Q.—Did you try if there was any warmth in the body?

A.—I did not, Sir. My impression is that the body was not so cold when I put my hand on him in the morning as it was in the afternoon, and yet it was clearly a dead body. I only placed my hands upon his head.

Q.—Did you take hold of any of the limbs to see if they were rigid?

A.—No, Sir. I don't know that I put my hand on his head to know if he was dead. After I left my driver that morning I don't believe it was more than three minutes until I returned.

Q.—Did you make any discoveries in reference to a cloth or towel?

A.—No, Sir. I saw a pool of blood on the hearth stone in the corner next the kitchen. There was a spot of blood on his head and some on the carpet covering about six inches. There was also a little blood on the edge of the mantel-piece.

Q.—How often had you seen your brother in that house?

A.—For the past month before the time of the murder I saw him two or three times a week—sometimes in the evening and sometimes in the morning.

Q.—What was the earliest hour in the morning you saw him?

A.—I never saw him before 8½.

Q.—Did you ever see any one with him?

A.—On one occasion, I think, I saw a woman's dress in the basement room. It was some time in March. I went to the house as usual that morning, and as I passed the window I thought I saw a woman's garment. As I came in the door my brother came out, looking somewhat embarrassed, and then I thought I heard the rustle of a woman's gown.

Q.—You thought it was a woman?

A.—I know it was a woman. My brother said so. He said, "She is in there; do you want to see her?" I replied no. I did not notice the temperature of the house the morning I found him dead, but in the afternoon I remarked that the air in there was cold.

Q.—Did you notice the condition of your brother, with reference to his having been recently shaven?

A.—Not until Dr. Sheppard had called my attention to it. I then noticed that his face was clean shaved—as clean as if it was shaved immediately before his death. My brother had conveniences for shaving himself in the house. He could have shaved himself the previous night, but it is rather improbable. He must have shaved himself that morning, because there was no gas in the house, and it is not likely he shaved himself by candle-light. My brother had those houses built in May, 1872, and I made advances on them, receiving a mortgage. I don't know that his life was insured, and I am inclined to think it was not. I don't think he was in the habit of carrying much money about him. I find in my diary that on Friday, March 7, I gave him $20, and on the following Sunday I gave him $30. That was the last money I gave to him. My brother was very fastidious in his appearance, and everything in his drawers was in the most perfect order. The basement, dining-room, and closets were closed, and the keys were gone.

Q.—Did you notice the condition of the clothing on his body? A.—It was absolutely clean, except a little blood on his collar. The collar was paper, and had not the marks of an hour's wear. There was not the slightest crack upon it inside or outside. As I remember his shirt-front, it was a little crumpled, but clean.

Q.—Did you form any opinion as to whether they were put on that morning or were worn a day? A.—I think that collar was put on that morning or the night before. I think that collar was put on him after his death.

Q.—Did you notice his face very particularly to see if it had been washed? A.—It had been washed. His face was perfectly clean, and the hair had been washed back and was somewhat plastered down. His face had no blood upon it. There was a spot of blood upon the top of his head where the hair was thickest. It looked as if it had not been washed out when the hair was washed.

Q.—If he had shaved himself that morning, and washed after it, would that account for the condition in which his face was? A.—I don't think it would. The hair was brushed back—plastered back as it appeared to me.

A juror asked if his brother offered any explanation when the witness saw the woman in his house, but the Coroner excluded the question for the present.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN E. RICHARDSON.

John E. Richardson, son of Alderman Richardson, testified that he had been acquainted with the deceased, and saw him at about two minutes before 10 o'clock, on Thursday night of last week, on a Fifth-avenue car. He was sitting next to the witness, the deceased being on the other side of the stove; had no conversation with any one. He (witness) first noticed him at Warren-street, when he crossed from the opposite side of the car where he was sitting. He got off about Degraw-street. About seven passengers rode in the car on this trip.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH BRADFORD.

Joseph Bradford, the colored coachman of Mr. Wm. Goodrich, closed the evidence for the day, by testifying that he drove Mr. Goodrich to the house on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock; Mr. Goodrich rung the bell and knocked on the basement-door several times, but as he got no answer he sent the witness around to Mr. Potter's for the keys, and went into the next house. After being gone about three or four minutes, he came out of the basement door and said: "O! Joseph, my brother's killed." I went in and saw the body, but ran out in a moment. Mr. Goodrich said, "We'll leave him just as he is, and go and tell the police." We then drove down to head-quarters.

The inquest was then adjourned to next Tuesday.

History of Lucetta J. Meyers, the Woman in Custody.

Considerable speculation having been caused as to the exact connection between the woman arrested in this City, on Thursday night, and the late Mr. Goodrich, a TIMES reporter yesterday visited the house where she was arrested, in order to discover her history and antecedents. On the first floor, rear of No. 22 Orchard-street, which is a double tenement-house, with court-yard and rear building, the reporter found Mrs. and Miss Levy, the parties for whom "the mysterious woman," as she has been called, was working when arrested yesterday. The Levys carry on the business of shirt-making, and on a machine which stood in the corner of the sitting-room, the woman now in custody was accustomed to work. The light thrown upon the subject by the Levys can best be understood by giving the conversation with Miss Levy, an intelligent and prepossessing young Hebrew lady, in the following interview:

Reporter—Miss Levy, was the young woman who was arrested by the Brooklyn police employed by you?

Miss L.—Yes. She worked for us for the last four weeks, and was the best workwoman we ever had.

Reporter—What was her name, and where did she live?

Miss L.—The name she gave us was Lucetta Meyers, and she said she lived at No. 13 Stanton-street, but she told us a few weeks ago that she had removed to No. 46. She also told us she had been twice married, and was now a widow, living with her father and mother, together with her son, a boy of five, and her sister's son.

Reporter—What hours did she work every day?

Miss L—She worked from 8 in the morning until 6 at night; sometimes until 7 or 8. She used, beside, to take home a lot of shirts to finish at night, and has now got a couple of dozen belonging to us.

Reporter—Has she worked regularly for you every day for the last week or ten days?

Miss L.—Yes; except on Monday last, when she did not come. She told me on Tuesday morning that her mother had been sick.

Reporter—Was she working her usual hours on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last?

Miss L.—Yes; she came as usual in the morning.

Reporter—Did you hear her say anything in reference to the Goodrich murder in Brooklyn, and if so what?

Miss L.—My brother gets a newspaper every morning, and when he went out, Lucetta and I used to read it—sometimes she used to read, sometimes me. I remember her reading about the Goodrich shooting, and telling me about it.

Reporter—What did she say?

Miss L.—She said, "Isn't it ridiculous to think that that man could shoot himself. How could he shoot himself in the poll?"

Reporter—Did she say anything at all about knowing Goodrich?

Miss L.—She carelessly mentioned to me one day after reading the paper, that she knew 'Charlie Goodrich," and at another time she said, "the Goodrichs never knew he (meaning the deceased) was so sick."

Reporter—What was her manner after reading about the murder?

Miss L.—Just the same as usual. I could not notice any change. The last thing I should suspect would be that she had anything to do with that thing in Brooklyn.

Reporter—What was her manner generally when at work?

Miss L.—Well, she generally did not talk much, except when reading the paper. She worked very hard, and sometimes might be a couple of days without speaking, unless we spoke to her.

Reporter—Did any gentleman ever come to see her there; did she ever say anything about a gentleman with whom she was intimate, or did she ever receive any letter from a gentleman?

Miss L.—No.

Reporter—Did she ever display any money or show any extravagance in dress?

Miss L.—She was just the contrary of that. She worked hard, both here and at home, and still never earned more than from $3 50 to $4 a week. She often brought only a small piece of bread for her lunch, and we used to take pity on her and offer her a cup of coffee or glass of beer. She never had any money that we could see, and her clothes were poor but neat.

Reporter—Did she ever say anything about any gentlemen?

Miss L.—The only men I ever heard her mention were her father and her husband. Her second husband, Meyers, she said, had been killed by an accident at Buffalo.

Reporter—Do you know where she went nights?

Miss L.—I suppose she went home. She never spoke much about her business. I should think from the work she used to finish of nights that she must have spent them at home.

Reporter—Was she in the habit of going to Brooklyn?

Miss L.—I never heard her say so.

Reporter—Did she ever give you any other name than Lucetta Meyers?

Miss L.—(Thinking.) No. But—(here she seemed to recollect)—I remember now that she told me—I think it was on Thursday—if any one came looking for her by that name, to say that no such person lived there. She told me to call her whatever name first ran into my head.

Reporter—Why did she say that?

Miss L.—I don't know. She said something about doing it in fun.

Reporter—Was there anything else remarkable in Lucetta's conduct during the last week?

Miss L.—Only cutting the cards.

Reporter—What about the cards?

Miss L.—Well, on Wednesday she took the cards off the mantle-piece to tell her own fortune. (She had cut them for amusement often before.) Myself and my mother and my cousin were here. She told us, after looking at the cards, she would be in trouble shortly; that she would be in some kind of a muss with police-officers, and would have to go somewhere; but that the trouble would not amount to anything. She wanted to tell my cousin's fortune, but she would not let her. On Thursday, just about ten minutes before the detectives came she cut the cards again, and said to me: "Those officers are after me. I think they will be here before an hour, and I will have to cross water."

Reporter—Well, now tell me all you know about her conduct when the officers came for her?

Miss L.—I was terribly upset, and forgot some of it. First when the officers came in they asked for Mrs. Meyers. She was working at the machine and did not answer. Then one of the officers winked at the other and said "that's her." They called the name again, and she answered. They then took her over near the door and read a letter to her. They showed her some photographs, which she looked at, and they then told her she must go with them. She asked them to let her go home for ten minutes to put on another dress, but they said "No; you won't be ten minutes away." She turned round to me while she was getting her hat and shawl, and—[Here Miss Levy was interrupted by her mother, who spoke in German.]

Miss L. (continuing)—Oh, they wont put me in the papers.

Reporter—Well, what did she say?

Miss L.—She said, "This Charley Goodrich that was shot was my beau."

Reporter—Any more?

Miss L.—No more. She went away with the officers then in a coach. Her father, a poor old man, with white beard, came here about 9 o'clock and asked me where Lucetta was. I then told him where she had been taken to.

Reporter—What did he say?

Miss L.—I don't remember that he said anything more than that he wondered what had become of her, when she did not come home at the usual time. He only stayed a few minutes, and did not say much.

Reporter—Where did Lucetta live?

Miss L.—She told me that she lived at No. 13 Stanton-street, and I saw her going in there myself. Since that she told me she had removed to No. 46; but I think I heard her giving her address last night to the officers as corner of Rivington and Chrystie streets. I went to No. 46 last night, looking for the shirts she has belonging to us, but they did not know her there. If I had thought of it last night I could have got the right address from her father.

THE PARENTS OF MRS. MEYERS.

Finding that he had received from the Levy family all the information in their possession, the reporter proceeded to the corner of Rivington and Chrystie streets to find out the parents of Mrs. Meyers. The four houses on the corners were diligently searched, but no family answering the descriptions of that he was in search of lived there. The tenement-house No. 46 Stanton-street was visited with a like result. The reporter then proceeded to the tenement-house No. 13 Stanton-street, and found the housekeeper. This lady, on being questioned as to whether a shirt-maker answering to Mrs. Meyers' descriptions had ever lived there with her father and mother and two boys, stoutly denied that such had been the case. After considerable conversation she admitted that a family answering to the description had lived there under the name of Armstrong. It was with considerable difficulty that this lady at length could be persuaded to give any information about the family. She said the daughter, who went by the name of Mrs. Armstrong, went out to work every day, and brought home bundles of shirts to finish at night. She had never seen her keep company with any gentleman, and did not believe that she was in the habit of going out evenings.

In answer to a question as to their means of living, the housekeeper stated that Mrs. Armstrong was the only support of the family, and she worked night and day. As proof of their poverty, this woman mentioned that she understood they owed bills in the grocery-store and other places, and had been unable to pay their rent. They owed two months' rent when they were put out of No. 13. The reporter then asked her if she knew where they had moved to, and she confidently replied that she did, having followed the truck containing their few effects in order to caution the landlord against trusting them. After another delay, she reluctantly stated that they had gone to No. 46 Rivington-street.

Thither the reporter went, and was informed by the housekeeper of the building, which is a four-story brown-stone double tenement-house, that a family bearing the name of Armstrong lived in the rear of the top floor. The people in the house did not appear to have been aware of the excitement one of the members of that family was creating outside, and professed themselves profoundly ignorant of everything connected with the affair. They did not seem to be acquainted even with the name of the Armstrong family.

On knocking at the door of the apartments indicated, it was opened by a bright, intelligent boy of five years old, who was afterward ascertained to be Willie Armstrong, son of the woman in custody. Another boy, Lucetta's nephew, and an old lady, were sitting inside, the latter weeping bitterly. When she heard the reporter's inquiry she got up and wiped her eyes, and politely asked the visitor to be seated. The apartments occupied by Mrs. Meyers and her parents, Ephriam and Mrs. Hubbell—not Armstrong, as supposed—consist of a sitting and bedroom, poorly furnished, but scrupulously clean. It was not difficult to detect the presence of poverty, but the presence of a few articles which had evidently done service in a far different station, together with the lady-like demeanor of the aged mother, denoted a respectability which was unmistakable. Mrs. Hubbell was terribly affected, and wept incessantly whenever she referred to her daughter. She begged the reporter pathetically to inform her what was the mater with Lucy, as she called her, and said it was cruel to keep her away from work. Up to that time she had not been made aware of what had been done with Lucetta, and her husband, she said, had gone out to the station-house to make some inquiries; but, being a stranger in the City, she did not think he could find his way. When the old lady had become comparatively composed, the reporter conversed with her on the subject of Mrs. Meyers' habits recently, and was answered with evident frankness. The following is the result of the conversation:

Reporter—Mrs. Hubbell, I do not want to add to your troubles, and will not detain you long. Will you please tell me your daughter's real name?

Mrs. Hubbell—Oh! won't you tell me if anything is wrong with her, or what he has done? Where is she? When will she be back? (After considerable delay.) Her maiden name was Hubbell, and her first married name was Armstrong, by which, I believe, she is best known. But her right name, the name of her last husband, is Lucetta J. Meyers. I used to call her Lucy, and some called her Jennie. Oh! my poor Lucy! my poor girl, when will you come back?

Q.—Are both those husbands dead?

A.—Yes; the last, was killed in Buffalo by falling from a wagon.

Q.—How long have you been living with Lucetta?

A.—We are from the country—Ephraim and I—from Bridgeport, Conn., and he being eighty-six years old, and beyond work, she wrote up to us about four months ago, when the weather was bad, to come down to New-York, and we came, bringing with us this orphan boy, (a grandchild about seven years old.)

Q.—Has she been the only support of the family? A.—Almost. But we let her work—and she did work—hard at shirt-making, and even with my assistance at night, she could not earn more than about $3 50 a week. Oh, God! what kind of hearts have people got now-a-days? If they see a person poor they'll wring the soul out of them, and they go on starving and none to pity them.

Q.—But that would not support you? A.—Well, I get a little myself. I have got a son-in-law, and he gives me a little, but he cannot do much because he has a large family.

Q.—And have you got no other relatives? A.—Yes, I've got a brother in this city who is independent, but I would not let him know of our poverty.

Q.—Then your daughter never had any money?

A.—Money? Oh! How would she have money? What she earned was too little to support us. There are we and those two boys without one to assist us, and the rent coming due, and yet they keep my poor girl away from her work. I don't know what's to become of us. I suppose we will be turned out on the street. (Here she again began to weep.)

Q.—Was your daughter in the habit of going out in the evenings?

A.—She hardly ever went out, because she had to work too hard, and beside, she was too attentive to her old father and I.

Q.—Was she out any night last week?

A.—I don't think she was.

Q.—Whenever she did go out, how late would she be?

A.—I have been living with her for four months, and I can safely say I never saw her out after 10 o'clock.

Q.—Was she out any night last week beyond 10 o'clock?

A.—No, indeed.

Q.—Do you know whether she kept company with a gentleman, or whether she used to visit him?

A.—I don't think she did. She never told me much, though, because she knows I am sick and nervous, and very little upsets me. I hardly know what I am doing since the detectives came here last night.

Q.—Do you know whether she used to go to Brooklyn at all, or whether she knew any people there?

A.—Well, she might go to Brooklyn sometimes to take the air, and I think she did know some persons there. But she did not tell me much about anything, for fear it would worry me.

Q.—Did you ever hear her mention the name of Goodrich?

A.—Goodrich? It appears to me I did hear that name; but I don't remember when it occurred.

Q.—Did she ever receive letters? A.—Oh, yes, frequently; but she never told me what was in them.

Q.—And you are sure she was not out any night last week?

A.—Oh, sure. Why, she was never out after 10 o'clock.

Q.—Where was she on that Monday she did not go to work?

A.—Well, she went to the cars with her father. He went to Bridgeport to try and do something, but he got sick and came home on Thursday.

Q.—Why did he not go to Brooklyn the night Miss Levy told him your daughter had been taken there?

A.—He would not be able to find his way, being a stranger in the City.

Q.—The detectives of whom you spoke, when did they come? A.—(Here she commenced to weep again.) Oh! it was cruel of them not to tell me what they had done with her. She was honest and good, and never harmed any one, for she never injured others. They told me she would come home to-day, but she has not come yet, and I want to see her—my poor child. The detectives came here at 1 o'clock on Thursday night; the old man was in bed and the boys were lying out here on a shake-down. I could not sleep myself, I was so troubled in my mind. They would not tell me where Lucetta was; but they commenced to search her trunk. I said the place was not in a fit condition then to be searched; but they said they should do it.

Q.—Did they find any letters or photographs?

A.—There were lots of them about the house; but I don't think they took many. There was one picture of a gentleman, but it was one we had in the family for fifteen years, so they did not take it. I was so upset I could not tell what they found.

The old lady again began to sob and cry, and pitifully begged that her daughter might be restored to her. Lucy had always been in delicate health, Mrs. Hubbell said, and if she were kept away any longer she would surely get sick. In answer to a question, the old lady said that her daughter had been residing in New-York, on and off, for the last twenty years. A picture of Mrs. Myers was shown the reporter by Mrs. Hubbell. It was that of a rather good-looking woman, of about thirty-six years, with good features, and a profusion of jet-back curls.

The reporter called to see the old people again in the evening, to ascertain whether they had had any communication with the woman under arrest. Her father—a quiet, simple, venerable-looking man, eighty years old—was at home. He said, that not knowing the City, and being so old, he had not been able to try and see his daughter. He said that his other daughter, Mrs. Juliette Holmes, had come to see them that day, and had not, until then, heard of what had happened to Lucetta. She went over to Brooklyn to see her, and when she returned, said she would only be allowed to speak to her in the presence of one of the officials. She said that on that account she had only spoken a few words to her. She was then brought to some place which she could not name with her sister in a coach, and the officers wanted to detain her. Finally, she said they allowed her to go, and she could not tell where they had sent Lucetta.

Late last evening a few charitably-disposed persons, hearing of the straightened circumstances of Mrs. Myers' family, and knowing that they could not possibly employ counsel to defend her, authorized a lawyer of this City to take the matter in hand, and look after her interests. He called on Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, who gladly gave him full control of the case, and at a late hour he proceeded to Brooklyn and called on Chief of Police Campbell, for the purpose of having an interview with the prisoner, and acting for her in the matter.

The Case of Stokes—Application to Amend the Judgment Record.

Mr. Dospassos, of counsel for Edward S. Stokes, made an application before Justice Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, to have included in the judgment record the proceedings under the plea in abatement with which the trial of the case was inaugurated, the statement of his absence from the court-room during a portion of the trial, and the affidavit used in the motion for a new trial before Justice Boardman.

District-Attorney Phelps insisted that the judgment record, as it is, was full and complete. Decision reserved.

THE AFFAIRS OF ERIE.

The Legislative Inquiry Resumed—The Evidence Yesterday—Strange Testimony of Abraham Van Vechten.

The Legislative Committee appointed to inquire into the alleged corruption and mismanagement of the Erie Railway Company, resumed its sessions at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday morning.

Mr. O. H. P. Archer testified that he was a director of the Erie Railroad, and was subsequently chosen Vice-President. Witness ceased to be a director about April 2, 1872. He was present at the meeting of the directors when the change in the directory was effected, but knew nothing of moneys having been expended for carrying on legislation. Witness was appointed to go to Albany to see after this Pro Rata bill, but he received no directions with regard to his visit there, but his object was to prevent the passage of the bill. He called on Mr. Whitbeck, who had been acting as his counsel in general, and witness told him what would be the effect of the Pro Rata bill. He did not speak of it with intent to influence Whitbeck's vote in the House. He also spoke generally on the subject with ex-Mayor Tiemann. Witness had never made a claim on the Erie Railway Company for even $1 for money expended in Albany. Did not make any representation to the board that met in July that $30,000 or $100,000 had been expended in legislation at Albany. Had never consulted with Mr. Vanderbilt on the subject, and had not personally put in a claim for $50,000 on account of legislation. Had a claim on the company for services under his contract. Witness did not know Mr. A. B. Barber except by sight. Did not recollect seeing him in Albany, and did not know his business. Witness first saw Mr. Van Vechten that morning, and never knew him before. Not knowing either of them, witness could not tell anything about their having paid money in Albany. Up to the time of witness' resignation was sure no money had been paid by the Erie Board for legislation.

To Mr. Babcock—Witness had no claim outside of his contract for $60,000 for either labor, service, or legal expenses.

To Mr. Wight—Witness only made one visit to Albany in this matter. He (witness) saw Mr. Parks in Albany. He came to Albany the day after witness arrived there. Parks was in witness' employ, and witness wanted him; witness had heard that Mr. Parks had been in the Legislature, and, knowing that he was acquainted in Albany, wanted him for company; knew nothing of Parks conferring with any one in Albany.

Mr. Stickney—The resolution says you were to consult with Gen. Sickles and Mr. Vanderbilt. Did you do so?

Mr. Archer—I did not consult with them.

Mr. Stickney—Do you know anything of $30,000, or a portion of it, having been paid any member of the Legislature at any time?

Mr. Archer—No, Sir.

Mr. Stickney—Did you pay any such sum to any one in Albany?

Mr. Archer (excitedly)—I did not go to Albany for any such business. I never did bribe the Legislature, and never would do any such dirty business for the Erie Railroad or any one else.

Mr. Stickney—No one said you would. We shall get on better if you do not get excited.

To Mr. Babcock—My contract was made in 1864. Witness then detailed what his contract required of him, and said it doubtless suited the Erie Railway Company, or they would have changed it, as they could have so done at two months' notice.

The witness objected to state the profits he made by the contract, on the ground that his private business had nothing to do with any one but himself.

To Mr. Wight—The Pro Rata bill would have affected witness personally in reducing the quantity of freight to be carried.

The committee requested the witness to hand in a written account of his receipts, expenses, and profits under the contract during 1872, to which the witness again objected.

To Mr. Babcock—Witness did not receive any money from Bischoffsheim or any one else for his resignation as director or Vice-President; but he received $40,000 as indemnity in the event of any injury sustained from the change in the directory.

Testimony continued—The money was paid in March after the revolution. The amount was fixed by Mr. Thompson. Witness did not know where the money came from, but understood it came from Bischoffsheim through Gen. Sickles. Witness did not receive the money for resigning, as he did not resign until afterward; nor was there an understanding that he should do so. The money was for services rendered in effecting the change. The service rendered was in calling the board meeting, presiding at it, and effecting the removal of Mr. Gould from the Presidency. Witness considered the sum as an indemnity, as both his personal interests and life were endangered. The sum was agreed to be paid beforehand, and witness would not again encounter such a gang of rougas for $200,000.

TESTIMONY OF BIRD W. SPENCER.

Bird W. Spencer was then called, and testified that he was employed by the Erie Company in the Treasurer's department. He identified the general cash-book, in which entries of receipts and expenditures were made. The entries were mostly in witness's handwriting. He then read the following items from the book:

Cr. Cash.

1872.

March 11—By transportation expenses.

Legal expenses.

William M. Tweed	$35,000 00
Ibid	75,000 00
William M. Tweed	21,000 00
A. Van Vechten	5,000 00
A. D. Barber	4,000 00
A. Van Vechten	2,500 00
A. D. Barber	500 00
	$143,000 00

Witness had made the entries by direction of Mr. Justin D. White, the Assistant Treasurer, under whose direct orders he was acting. He did not know anything definite as to what the sums of money were paid for, or what services had been rendered for them. He never heard that Mr. Tweed had appeared in court on behalf of the Erie Railroad, nor did he know Mr. Van Vechten or Mr. Barber, except by reputation, and could not, therefore, testify as to the work performed. The orders for the payments were made by the old board, or by the President of the old board, although entered in the books on March 12, the day after the revolution had been effected.

TESTIMONY OF JUSTIN D. WHITE.

Justin D. White testified—Was, in March, 1872, a director and Assistant Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company. Did not know either Van Vechten or Barber, and would not be able to recognize either of them. Mr. Tweed was at one time a director of the Erie Railway Company. Mr. Barber and Mr. Van Vechten are said to be lawyers, and the Erie Company had paid them fees as lawyers, both before the beginning of 1872 and after. The payments were, so far as witness knew, for legal services rendered; but witness had no recollection of either of them, or Mr. Tweed, appearing in any court for the company. Witness had no knowledge on the subject. He presumed that as such payments were ordered, the services were rendered. The large sums paid excited some surprise in his mind. Had heard of lobbying at Albany, but could not say that the money was paid for that service. The money was paid by order of the President, Mr. Jay Gould. Witness never received orders from the Board of Directors for payments of money except by special resolution. All orders for the payments of money were made through the President in every other case. The only authority received by witness for the payment of Tweed, Van Vechten, and Barber was Mr. Gould's order. Witness received $25,000 for resigning his position as director. Mr. Lane told him that if certain directors would resign, the company would be able to get $2,000,000. The company was then bankrupt. Witness said he would do his duty for the interest of the railway company, but if he were to resign his directorship he might lose his position. Nothing was said about money. This was on Friday. On Monday the company was $4,000,000 behind, and unless $100,000 was raised that day the company would be bankrupt. After he had resigned he was informed that $25,000 were at his disposal. That sum he subsequently received. On the day of the revolution there were bills payable by the company amounting to over $1,900,000, and $2,000,000 of bonds. The only funds in the treasury were bonds, but no cash. The company had to raise cash.

Witness handed in a statement of the financial condition of the company on Monday, March 11, 1872, which statement, Mr. Beach suggested, was material with regard to the dividends of the company, and should be admitted as evidence. Witness said the document showed the actual financial condition of the Erie Company on that day, and he put it in as evidence of the stand he took in the change of the administration.

EXHIBIT 1.

Floating Debt, March 11, 1872.

Bills payable, (maturing at an average of over $700,000 per month,)		$1,846,000 00
Loans, viz.:		
Willard, Martin & Co.	$619,674 56	
O. H. P. Archer	50,000 00	
W. J. O'Bierne	300,000 00	
W. J. O'Bierne	125,000 00	
D. Drew	300,000 00	
E. Eldridge	125,000 00	
Marine Bank	70,000 00	
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	105,000 00	
Tenth National Bank	190,000 00	
Union Steam-boat Co.	100,000 00	
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	100,000 00	2,084,674 56
		$3,930,674 56
Unpaid labor for January		80,000 00
Unpaid labor for February		550,000 00
Supplies		285,000 00
Line vouchers		100,000 00
Miscellaneous vouchers		30,000 00
Total		$4,975,674 56

EXHIBIT 2.

Securities on Erie Railway Company.

		Collateral.
Jefferson bonds	$790,000	$645,000
Long Dock Company	10,000	
National Stock Yard Company	655,000	410,000
Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction	35,000	
Newburg and New-York	165,000	150,000
Paterson and Newark	250,000	200,000
Pavonia Horse Railroad	20,000	
Glenwood Coal Company	375,000	60,000
New-York and Boston Express	170,000	
Nyack and Northern Railroad	3,000	
Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg Railroad	165,000	
Newark and Hudson	170,000	
Boston, Hartford, and Erie	680,000	675,000
Consolidated mortgage bonds, balance on hand	3,265,000	3,236,000
Towanda Coal Company	208,000	

The available portion of the above, it will be seen, was, with but a small exception, all hypothecated.

EXHIBIT 3.

Capital, March, 1872.

Stock		$78,000,000
Preferred stock		8,536,910
First Mortgage Bonds	$3,000,000	
Second Mortgage Bonds	4,000,000	
Third Mortgage Bond	6,000,000	
Fourth Mortgage Bonds	4,441,000	
Fifth Mortgage Bonds	926,500	
Buffalo Branch	186,400	
Sterling	5,000,000	
Consolidation Mortgage	3,080,000	
Long Dock	3,000,000	$29,613,900
Total		$116,150,810
Leased roads, capitalized		17,000,000
Floating debt		5,000,000
Total		$138,150,810

Witness resumed—Had heard it said that a dividend was to be declared, and that a loan was to be contracted for $10,000,000, on convertible bonds; but had no personal knowledge that any such agreement was made. On Dec. 1, 1872, witness made an estimate which showed that on March 1, 1873, the company would be deficient about $1,000,000 on the mortgages debt, and that it would be necessary to borrow money. The dividends on the common stock came from Europe by bills of exchange. The books will show the details. This money, witness believed, was derived from the sale of the new bonds, and the amount due on the consolidated bonds from Bischoffsheim. He believed that the dividends were declared from the moneys received from the negotiation of the convertible bonds. The proceeds of these bonds were really used for increasing the working facilities of the road, and the traffic proceeds were appropriated to repay the moneys thus taken from the dividend fund. This was not an unusual business transaction. Witness was surprised when the dividend was declared, and if it had been left to him he should not have declared a dividend, as he did not think it could have been earned. He had been suspended from his office by Mr. Watson, waiting the action of the Board.

To Mr. Carpenter—Witness had no understanding with any one prior to the revolution that he was to receive $25,000 for resigning. He received the money from Mr. Barlow. There was no agreement on the subject. Lane had promised him originally $50,000.

To Mr. Lincoln—The account of Bischoffsheim & Co., with regard to the consolidated mortgage bonds, had not yet been closed. He did not think two and a half per cent. commission was too much for negotiating bonds at par in the then condition of the company; but, in the interest of the stockholders, it would not be so good, and witness would not like to pay so heavy a commission.

To Mr. Wight.—Witness had no knowledge as to what action was taken by the Erie Railway with regard to the Pro Rata bill. Had not heard of any claims for services in conducting legislation at Albany. He knew of no payment to Mr. Vanderbilt or the Central Railroad for such service. [Witness presented a copy of the voucher previously alluded to, and testified that the original was in the Erie Company's office on the desk usually occupied by the witness.] Witness had seen a copy of the voucher printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TESTIMONY OF ABRAHAM VAN VECHTEN.

Mr. Abraham Van Vechten was next called, and testified that all the moneys he had received from the Erie Railway Company, amounting to, perhaps, $15,000 or $20,000, were for strictly legal services, and he had always given a voucher for cash received. The money was received for legal services rendered in a legitimate manner. Witness has an office as an attorney and counselor-at-law in the City of Albany, and had been so employed since 1840. He never had business connections with William M. Tweed, to his recollection. He had known him several years, but could not be positive. He never either paid to, or received from him, or from any one else for or from him any money in connection with Erie matters. Witness knew Mr. Barber, but did not think he was a lawyer. He believed he lived at Utica, and was a large stockholder and President of a horse railroad. Witness thought that Mr. Barber attended to legislation for his own interest, and, perhaps, might have done so for others; but did not know if he could be called a lobbyist. Witness had been employed by Mr. Gould and Mr. Sherman in several consultations, and in drawing up papers, but had not appeared in court. Had been employed to appear before committees by Mr. Gould, and has been consulted on other matters. Witness had no business relations with Mr. Barber. Witness had not kept a lawyer's register, from which to prove the nature of the business transactions he had with Mr. Gould. He swore distinctly that he had never received $1 from Mr. Gould or the Erie Railway Company for use of the Legislature, and had never paid any money to any of its members for the company or Mr. Gould.

Mr. Stickney presented to witness a voucher for $35,000, which was receipted by him in April, 1871, as follows:

Erie Railway Company.

1871. To Wm. M. Tweed. Cr.

For legal disbursements, as per order J. G. $35,000

Approved.—Jay Gould.

Controller, for the President.

Dated April 25, 1871.

Received of the Erie Railway Company, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars in full for the above account.

WM. M. TWEED.

$35,000. Per A. V.

Indorsed—Treasurer's office. Paid March 11, 1872.

Erie Railway Company.

Witness admitted that he signed the voucher, but could not recollect the circumstances of signing the document. Mr. Tweed was a Senator at the time, but the witness was certain that the money was not received by him to be handed to Tweed for the purpose of influencing any legislation. Witness could not recollect what the money was for. Mr. Tweed was a director, he thought, of the Erie Railway at that time. The money was not handed to witness in bills, of that he was sure; but perhaps it may have been paid with a check payable to the order of Mr. Tweed. Witness had no definite recollection as to why or how the receipt came to be so signed by him, but perhaps he may have been requested to give the check to Mr. Tweed, and merely signed the voucher as a memorandum. On the back, the witness said, the voucher bears date March 11, 1872, while the receipt bears date April 25, 1871. This irregularity had thrown him out completely in his recollection of the matter.

The witness was asked several questions, against which he protested, as he considered they were improper, on the ground that they referred mainly to his own private business as a lawyer, and had nothing to do with the investigation.

Examination resumed: Witness had appeared before several legislative committees, but could not specify in detail the special service or time, nor the specific legal service he had rendered the Erie Company. Had received about $5,000 a year from Mr. Gould for legal services.

To Mr. Wight—The fact of the check or voucher being so large had made no impression on his mind. He knew that the check was not carried to Albany, and there presented by him to Mr. Tweed—of that he was certain—but if witness received the check at all he handed it to Mr. Tweed in New-York, and did not mail it to him in Albany.

Mr. Stickney presented to witness a number of vouchers signed "A. B. Barber, per A. V.," which receipts witness acknowledged were in his own handwriting, and which moneys he admitted drawing—he believed by check—and handing to Mr. Barber. The moneys were not drawn for the use of any member of the Legislature to his knowledge, and were paid to Mr. Barber by witness for his own personal use. The voucher for $4,000 and for $500 were apparently signed the same day as that for the $35,000 for Mr. Tweed.

Here the witness appeared to be dumbfounded for a time.

Mr. Wight—Did not the charge "for legal services" attract your attention?

Witness—Most likely the vouchers were signed without my looking at them.

Mr. Stickney—Was this an ordinary business transaction?

The witness merely laughed in a confused manner, but returned no answer.

A recess was then taken until 7½ P. M.

The committee resumed their session last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. There were, however, no witnesses present, and the committee having been informed that although Frederick A. Lane was sick in bed at his residence, No. 1 East Forty-second-street, he was willing to have his testimony taken there, the committee adjourned for that purpose. By instructions, however, from Mr. Lane, the reporters were not allowed to be present during the examination; although the resolution of the Legislature calls for a public investigation. It was, however, understood that no new testimony was elicited, as the witness was in a very feeble condition, and could not be too closely questioned on that account.

Police Sale of Unclaimed Property.

A large quantity of property lost and stolen, and remaining unclaimed in the hands of the Property Clerk of the Police Department, was sold yesterday by auction at Police Headquarters. The catalogue comprised 175 lots, consisting of boots, wearing apparel, revolvers and other fire-arms, watches, and jewelry, and a collection of miscellaneous articles. Among the latter were a velocipede, a box of macaroni, a chest of tea, two dozen canned fruit, a box of raisins, a milk can, a fan, nine ivory balls, a box of soap, a lot of artificial flowers, and 150 coon skins, two gold and four silver watches, a locket, three studs, six napkin-rings, and a lot of silver forks and spoons. Among the fire-arms on the catalogue were twenty-one revolvers of all descriptions and patterns, nineteen single, double, and triple-barreled pistols, and a Fourth of July cannon. Although the announcement of the sale did not attract a large number of purchasers, the bidding was quite spirited, particularly when the revolvers, watches, and jewelry were put up, and the articles brought fair prices. The sale netted between $400 and $500, and the proceeds, after the expenses are deducted, will be placed to the credit of the Police Life Insurance Fund, as required by law.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Quarantine Against Yellow Fever Discontinued—Reported Destruction of a Town by an Earthquake—Peruvian Politics.

PANAMA, March 19.—The peculiar remittent fever, which has prevailed for some time back in Panama, has disappeared, and the city has returned to its normal sanitary condition. The Consul of Ecuador having certified the fact to that Government, the quarantine established at Guayaquil has been removed. This uncalled-for measure on the part of Ecuador has created considerable damage to commerce. The amount of freight that has accumulated on the isthmus ever since the 25th of February last, up to the present time, amounts to about 200 tons, received from seven different steamers. Of this amount 1,700 packages consisted of lard and butter.

According to official statistics, the amount of cargo dispatched from Panama by sailing vessels and steamers for the ports of Buenaventura and Tumaco, during all November last up to the 14th of December, was 3,583 packages, valued at $33,904 33.

The Buenaventura Railroad Company has opened to public use a section of the road from Sucre to Cordova, so that the voyage from the port to Cali can be made in less than two and a half days.

The United States steamer Tuscarora, of the surveying expedition, arrived here from Darien on the 17th inst., to wait for her mails, on the receipt of which she will again return to Darien to wait the finishing of the survey.

Capt. Dewey, United States Navy, appointed to the command of the steam-ship Narragansett, arrived per steam-ship Henry Chauncey, and is here awaiting the arrival of the Narragansett, which is expected here about the end of this month.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship St. Louis, Capt. Rathbun, arrived here from Central American ports on the 16th inst. She brings a large cargo, consisting of 11,728 bags of coffee. No papers have been received by her. When she left the ports of Salvador there was a report there that the City of San Salvador had been destroyed by a great earthquake on the 4th inst. The telegraph lines to the port also being down, no details could be had when she was leaving.

GUATEMALA.

The latest news from this Republic is favorable. The insurgents against the Government were put down, and the people were busy attending to their coffee crops, which promise to be very good.

PERU.

The news from South America in general is very deficient in interest. There had been an attempt to get up a revolution in Arequipa, but the people arose and aided the authorities. The party had already begun to construct barricades, but were driven away and dispersed before they could do anything. They took advantage of the feast of the carnival, but being destitute of leaders, principles, and confidence, the movement came to nothing. Up to the 5th inst. the country was quiet.

The investigations respecting the shooting of Zevallos and Gamio are progressing.

CHILI.

Forty tons of copper regulus had been got out of the wreck of the Dover Castle.

A monument is to be erected in memory of the victims of the fire of the Jesuit Compania Church in Santiago.

The Bull's Head Bank.

The committee of depositors was in session at the Ashland House the whole of yesterday, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions from depositors for the preferred stock. The total amount now in the hands of the Chairman has not yet been correctly ascertained, but, from the number of checks handed in yesterday, it is confidently expected that the total amount required, viz., $150,000, will be made up by this evening. It has not yet transpired what the action of the stockholders has been since their meeting on Thursday last, but it is hoped that they will be able to announce their subscription list full by Monday next, in which case prompt measures will be taken to insure an early resumption of the business of the bank.

A meeting of the directors was held at the bank building yesterday morning, the only absentee being Mr. E. Williamson, Jr. The meeting was kept strictly private. The President stated to a TIMES reporter that a resolution had been passed bearing upon the present condition of affairs, but he declined to say what was the exact spirit or wording of it.

Mr. Williamson, the late President, it is said, has expressed his willingness to place his stock in the hands of the committee appointed by the stockholders, but he still refuses to subscribe for any of the new scrip.

A Bostonian's Experience of Rapid Transit.

Yesterday Alonzo Stevens, a Boston merchant, was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, made by James Parker, a driver of a New-York Transportation Company's coach. When taken before Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, Mr. Stevens told the following story: Finding himself in Philadelphia yesterday, and being anxious to reach home with the least possible delay, he procured a ticket of the New-York Transportation Company for Boston. This ticket entitled the holder to be transferred from the depot at Jersey City in one of the company's coaches to the depot at Forty-second-street, and, as Mr. Stevens believed, in time for the 3 o'clock train to Boston. At 2:05 o'clock in the afternoon he arrived at the depot in Jersey City, and stepping into one of the Transfer Company's coaches, handed his ticket to the driver, the complainant, who drove leisurely away. When within a few minutes of 3 o'clock, Mr. Stevens, finding himself in the vicinity of Broadway and Bleecker-street, indignantly asked the driver what he meant by not driving directly to the Grand Central Depot. Parker replied that there was a coach of the company that went directly to the depot, but that he (Parker) was not bound to get there at any specified time. Very much angered by the cool impertinence of the driver, Mr. Stevens burst open the door of the coach to get out. In doing so he broke a small strap adjusted to the door for the purpose of preventing its slamming to with violence. Parker at once called a policeman and had Mr. Stevens arrested. When Justice Cox heard the circumstances of the case he desired one of the court officers to go (the coach was at the court-room door) and ascertain the extent of the damage. It should be said that the coachman represented his vehicle as in an awful state of smash. The officer, after examining the carriage, informed the Court that it could be repaired for five cents. The complaint was at once dismissed, and Mr. Stevens left the court bitterly complaining of the way in which the Transfer Company had used him.

The Controller's Office.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid into the City Treasury yesterday by the Bureaus of Collection, Department of Finance:

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

From taxes, Croton water rent, and interest..$5,347 86

BUREAU OF ARREARS.

From arrears of assessments, taxes, Croton rent and interest..... 5,608 78

COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.

From assessments from street openings and improvements..... 6,209 [illegible]

BUREAU OF CITY REVENUE.

From market rents and fees..... 464 [illegible]

Total..... $[illegible]

PAYMENTS.

Controller Green paid yesterday the Department of Police for the salaries of the officers, employes, and the force, and for supplies for the month of March, $267,400.

Brown's Street-Cleaning Contract—A Verdict for the City.

In pursuance of an order by Judge Fancher, already published in THE TIMES, the case of John L. Brown against the City, was tried before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, yesterday, in Supreme Court, Circuit. Brown's claim was for street-cleaning and amounted to $26,000. The defense on behalf of the City was, that the work had not been done according to contract. In support of the defense, testimony was given that some streets included in the contract had not been cleaned.

The jury, after an absence of an hour, came into court and asked if they gave a verdict against Brown on this claim, would it prevent him from recovering what he had actually earned. The Court instructed them that such a verdict would end this proceeding, but would not preclude plaintiff from bringing another suit to recover what he had actually earned. The only question for the jury in this case was whether the terms of the contract had been fully complied with.

Upon this theory of the case, the jury then found a verdict in favor of the City.

THE ETERNAL CITY.

Metropolitan Improvements—American Visitors—Society News—The Nation's Government—The Pope.

From a Special Correspondent.

Rome, Saturday, March 8, 1873.

The Eternal City is fairly revolutionized, and threatened, moreover, with an invasion as formidable as that of the ancient Goths. The traveler of former days fails to recognize squares and streets with which he was once quite familiar, for next to New-York, which seems destined never to be what the old lady called a "ready-made city," Rome is probably most actively engaged in renewing her beauty. Everywhere new squares are laid out, new streets are opened, and vast buildings arise on long-neglected spots. But what redounds specially to the honor of the new régime is the truly dignified character of all these operations; the example of lofty structures left by the ancients is faithfully followed, and all is done on a scale worthy of olden times. Thus, the grand open square before the Quirinal, now the King's residence, has been leveled, and approaches have been made to it by truly magnificent stairs and well-graded carriage-drives, which do no discredit to the far-famed steps on the Piazza di Spagna, while the newly-devised avenues leading up to the Church of S. Maria Maggiore will lend new majesty to that grand old building on its imposing eminence. It is a pity that one feature of old Rome, painfully remembered no doubt by every traveler who ever walked through its streets, remains still as bad as ever. This is the pavement, the worst, beyond comparison, of all cities on the continent, and truly hateful to all who know how differently a city is seen and a people is judged by the indolent man who leans back in his carriage and drives only to certain points of importance, on one hand, and on the other, by the active traveler who makes it a point to saunter leisurely through high street and by-street, watching the life of the populace, and catching a thousand small but interesting traits which escape the attention of others.

AMERICAN VISITORS.

The invasion of Rome by our good countrymen is a subject of constantly-increasing amazement to native and foreigner alike. They swarm in the streets, they fill the churches, they crowd the palaces, and literally monopolize the best hotels. The largest and newest among the latter, Costanzi's, built upon a noble height, inaccessible to fevers, and provided with every comfort and every luxury of which our own model houses boast at home, is almost exclusively occupied by Americans, the list of visitors showing only a few stray names of Englishmen among the hundreds there recorded. The same is the case with all the smaller hostelries of good repute, and here, as all over the Continent of Europe, the struggle produced by the presence of our countrymen in the minds of the natives is intensely amusing. They like our dollars prodigiously, and have long since learned to distinguish between the once famous milords, whose English gold is now doled out in carefully-counted pennies, and the American Crœsus, who throws his dollars around him, and finds nothing that is either good or dear enough for his liking. On the other hand, they do not fail to see that this very liberality tends steadily to raise the prices of all the necessaries of life, and they like by no means, economical as they are above most other nations of the Old World, to have to pay higher rents and larger sums for their table and their clothes.

SOCIETY NEWS.

Nor has society been able to resist the strongest of our warriors, the fair daughters of our land. In more than one princely palace a beauty now reigns, who was, not long ago, ardently worshiped at Saratoga and Long Branch, and happily dispenses with the same native grace the hospitality of her gorgeous mansion here which she showed in her happy home beyond the ocean. Only a few days ago, one of the oldest and most magnificent houses of Roman princes was opened to a select company of Italians and Americans, specially invited to enjoy the performance of a charming comedy, ("Cross Purposes,") written for the purpose by our gifted Story. A fair lady well known for the almost marvelous versatility of her talents, played the principal part, while others were filled by friends of the house, and the whole proved a source of high and most refined enjoyment. Rumor has it that the charming daughter of our General of the Army accomplishes as many conquests by her matchless grace and marvelously-winning manners as her illustrious father did at the head of his army, and that more than one ducal crown has already been laid at her feet. The beauty and the rare tact of our fair countrywomen are veritable godsends to the good Romans, who have few subjects of conversation, read little, and dare not touch politics.

ITALY'S GOVERNMENT—THE POPE.

For, under the apparently smooth surface of political affairs, there is a strong and dangerous undercurrent of bitter, angry feeling running persistently toward a change. The Government, bankrupt in money and desperately poor in talent, is losing ground every day, and only a Cavour—if Italy has a second great statesman like him—will apparently be able to save it from the impending crisis. The Papali, as the adherents of the Pope are familiarly called, do not fail, as a matter of course, to make what capital they can out of every new difficulty; and the Pope, so far from listening to those who wish him to leave Rome, expresses on every occasion his intention to say mass at St. Peter's on Easter Day, as of old, and to electrify the world by a fulminating address. Even his old and most faithful friend, Cardinal Antonelli, who has so long served him at the expense of much personal inconvenience and no small mental suffering, is said to be unable any longer to control the Holy Father's increasing violence of disposition. That the Pope is fully able to carry out his purpose no one can doubt who has lately seen him. The hale old priest never looked better than he does now, and although the peculiar costume he wears at public receptions is apt to produce the impression that he stoops, he holds himself, in reality, quite erect, speaks with a loud, strong voice, and shows to his visitors a clear, bright eye, as capable of expressing fierce indignation as the most tender and affectionate compassion. It was very touching, on a recent occasion, to watch the cloud of gentle sorrow which rose on his benevolent countenance, ordinarily beaming with kindness, as three of the ladies who had sought a presentation refused to kneel down, although all are expected to do so who obtain an audience. In vain did the courteous official in attendance endeavor to impress upon them the propriety of complying with the established etiquette; in vain did the example of all others seem to point out to them the want of tact that they displayed—a mistaken sense of republican independence induced them to shock the whole Assembly, and to force the Pope—who is after all, still a sovereign in his Leonine City—to pass them with feelings of deep pity. The scene, painful in the extreme, and naturally much discussed in society, recalled the admirable tact with which Pius IX., on a former occasion, referred to some Protestants who had showed him even more than ordinary respect. They had gone so far as to call him "Holy Father," and when a Monsignore expressed his wonder at such courtesy from heretics in their presence, the Pope said, "Why not? The Holy Father has children of all kinds; obedient children who are in his Church, and disobedient children, who are outside—but he loves them all." His extraordinary vigor, very unusual at such advanced age, and after a life so full of agitation and great excitement, appears to faithful believers little less than a miracle, while his countless opponents look forward to one of his passionate outbursts of indignation as the most probable means of suddenly terminating his remarkably checkered career. There is no doubt entertained as to the deep feeling of wrath which the recent events in Germany and Switzerland have excited in his heart, although following the sacred counsels of his faith and the wise suggestions of his experienced ministers, he has, so far, succeeded in keeping his anger from breaking forth in unseemly violence. But his temper is naturally prone to be passionate, and his conviction that he has been chosen on High to become a martyr for the good of the Church so strong that the very first opportunity may lead to a fierce outburst.

GOVERNMENT'S TROUBLES.

In the meantime the delight of the Papal party is to lead the Italian Government into trouble, and to represent its actions to the people as a model of tyranny, improvidence, and absurdity. It must be acknowledged that the latter lays itself open but too readily to such insinuations, and blunders even more than seems natural, from its over-anxious desire to avoid new complications. Thus, a few days ago a venerable monk of the famous Church of Ara Celi was discovered to be in possession of ingeniously contrived plates, by means of which an immense number of twenty-five franc notes had been forged, and, for years, been successfully circulated in all parts of Italy. The police did not wish to arrest the friar, but the authorities were goaded on by an unlucky man of virtue who had made the discovery, and was determined to reap the reward of unmasking such villainy. When the monk was at last brought up to headquarters, he boldly claimed to have received the plates, which were found on his person, from the sexton of his church. Again an opportunity was offered to him to escape, but he seemed to be as much fool as knave, and remained in prison while his cell was searched. There, among other things most unlikely to be met with in convents, a number of photographs of obscene character, and of letters from well-known persons of ill-repute were found; the former, upon being interrogated, he declared to have taken from young persons under his care for the sake of public morality, but for the letters he could not account at all. The Church party are, of course, fierce in their indignation at this plot of the Government to bring an excellent man of well-proved piety and stainless reputation into sore trouble, while the police, having obtained possession of the dangerous plates, would be delighted to get rid of the hardly less dangerous monk. Nor is the matter likely to end there. New troubles will arise from it in Parliament, where the Ministers are sure to be questioned on the subject, and the want of vigilance in allowing so great an amount of counterfeit money to be manufactured, and to be put in circulation during so many years, will be made the subject of a violent attack, in which the Papists will join with zest and great eagerness. At the same time the Republicans are gathering new courage from the momentary success of their brethren in Spain, and from the eagerly hailed words of encouragement contained in the President's Message at the opening of Congress. Thus the Italian Government is beset with trouble on all sides, and far-seeing statesmen look with much anxiety to its preservation, unless a foreign war should serve to cement the different provinces, and to unite the conflicting parties among the people by the common enthusiasm for a great and united Italy.

THE RUSSIAN CARNIVAL.

The Temporary Theatres and Shows—A Russian Play.

St. Petersburg (Feb. 26) Correspondence of the London Morning Standard.

The carnival, now in full swing, and the fair upon the Champ de Mars is crowded with sight-seers. With the exception of the ice hills, which I described in my last letter, it differs very little in appearance from a large English fair, except that the ground is covered with snow, that every one is wrapped up in furs and warm clothing, that the theatres and shows are much larger and better built, and that the crowd is very much more quiet than with us. It certainly is singular that that rough, noisy sort of fun, known as horse-play, is peculiar to England. I have been present at great popular festivals in all parts of Europe, and this element has always been conspicuous by its absence. I know of no peculiar reason why young fellows of from eighteen to twenty-three should be exceptionally riotous in England, but it is certain that neither the excitable Italian nor Frenchman, nor the phlegmatic German and Russian, ever evince any disposition to indulge in these tendencies to riotous frolic which keep quiet people away from gatherings where this element is likely to predominate, and which constitutes an actual danger in great crowds. Nothing could have been more quiet than the behavior of the crowd at the fair here. They were good-tempered and easily amused; they laughed heartily at the sallies of the funny men upon the platforms in front of the shows, and waited patiently for an hour upon the stairs up to the gallery of the great theatres—and this with the thermometer but little above zero. One of the most pleasant and most conspicuous features of our own fairs was, however, conspicuously absent. There were very few children to be seen in the fair, nor, with the exception of a few of the inflated india-rubber balls which are now to be met with everywhere in Europe, and in which foreigners appear to take an unaccountable and childish pleasure, was there any provision for the amusement of the little ones. There was not, as far as I noticed, a single stall for toys, nor were there a dozen children in the crowded shows or theatres. There were many peep-shows, not the large pretentious peep-shows of an English fair of the present day, but the peep-shows of our youth—a square box with four or five peep-holes, and strings for the showman to change the views within. Roundabouts were in great force—not the great swinging boats mounting high into the air, but the hobby horses of the Champs Elysees. Here I was glad to see a few children riding among the grown-up people. Now for the shows. These are numerous and well built. The exigencies of the climate render tents out of the question, and all were solidly constructed of wood. The danger from fire is with wood as well as canvas very great, as was proved by the fact that last year, in spite of the precautions taken, a fire broke out and a considerable portion of the fair was consumed. The fair was then held in one of the great squares of the city, and it needed all the efforts of the firemen to prevent the conflagration from spreading to the houses, the heat being so great that many of the windows were cracked. It is to prevent the recurrence of this danger that the fair is this year, for the first time, held in the Champ de Mars. One side of the fair was occupied principally by the two great theatres and by a menagerie, while the other was given up to the smaller theatres and the miscellaneous shows. Among the latter were several conjurors, a puppet show, wax-works, and various monstrous varieties of the genus man. One of these latter, which I went in to inspect, was really a scientific curiosity. It was a hairy-faced man and child. In the picture outside he was represented as a species of Orson, with a great club and a slain beast lying at his feet. The man was a Russian peasant of medium size. His hair commenced at the eyebrows, there being no forehead whatever. It was very long, thick, and silky, of a brown color. The eyelids themselves were covered with a short soft hair, and below the eyes hair extended all over his face, including the nose, where, however, it was a little less thick than upon the cheeks, so that the color of the skin could be seen through it. Singularly enough, the parting of the moustache was clear and well defined, this being the only spot upon the face free from hair. The face singularly resembled that of a seal. He had no hair upon his hands, nor, so far as we were informed, had he any unusual amount of hair upon his body. He had until a few months since worked as an ordinary peasant. His child, a boy of about three years old, inherits its father's peculiarity, its face being entirely covered with a soft light fluff which in time promises to rival the hirsute display of his father. There was no possible deception in the matter, for the man came down among us for close inspection, and his wife also brought down the child. One even more convincing proof than ocular demonstration is the fact that he has been sent for and inspected by the Grand Duke, and in this country one does not venture to impose upon grand dukes. Had it not been for the peculiarity being transmitted to his child, one would have been almost tempted to believe that some young Englishman upon his travels must have slept a night at his cottage, and must upon departing have accidentally left behind him a bottle of one of those wonderful preparations warranted to produce hair in a week, and that the peasant, believing that there was some magic power of producing beauty in the wash, had unhappily—or rather happily, for his present life is at once easy and profitable—bathed his whole face in it. The theatres are immensely superior to anything of the kind at our own fairs. The Theatre Berg is the property of the lessee of one of the theatres in the town, and the company is the same. The stage is fully as large, if not larger, than that of any of our minor theatres, and the scenery is varied and excellent. The house has, of course, no side-boxes or galleries, but is of very great depth, with the seats rising one above another up to the top of the house. The stalls, where the price was one rouble, although fairly filled, would have held more, but there was not a seat vacant in the rest of the house, while the stairs outside the building leading to the gallery were closely packed with a patient crowd waiting for the next performance. The programme consisted of one piece, which lasted about an hour. The first part of the play was a Russian adaptation of the story of the "Barber of Bagdad," the scene being laid in Russia. A young shoe-maker is conveyed by the prince of the place when in a state of drunkenness to the chateau, where, upon awaking, he is saluted as prince by all around him. He accepts the situation, and administers justice to the village suitors. Then we had episodes of Russian life—the Jew money-lender is charged with exorbitant usury, and punished; and the pawnbroker of the village is charged with advancing money also to young men, who, in consequence, get drunk and neglect work. He also is punished, to the great delight of the gods. The cobbler is next night taken back to his shop, and is made happy with the girl of his affection by a handsome present from the prince, who has been amusing himself at his expense. Then came a transformation scene, with Harlequin, Columbine, and a tall Pierrot or Seaman, as he is called here—a figure in white, with long sleeves, who takes the place of our clown. The pantomime has a sort of story of its own. An Englishman, with the long whiskers, eye glass, and extraordinary cheque suit, which has been accepted by all continental nations as the typical John Bull, falls in love with Columbine, whose father and mother, attracted by the suitor's wealth, urge her to accept him. She is, however, attached to Harlequin, who, of course, finally carries her off from the Englishman. With the exception of pelting a policeman—a flagrant defiance of law which would not be tolerated in Russia—the comic business was just the same as in English pantomime. The tricks were admirably done. Singularly enough, there was no applause whatever, the only manifestation of feeling being the laugh of approval which greeted the discomfiture of the village usurers. The other theatre, which in size and build appeared to me to be identical with that just described, and which was, if anything, even more closely packed, was devoted to the national drama. The scenery was scarcely so good as that of Berg; but the dresses were very fair, and the acting and general get-up of the play by no means bad. Throughout the play even at the national allusions and appeals there was, as at the other theatre, no attempt whatever at applause. The entertainment lasted just one hour, and the theatre filled so quickly that one performance began within a few minutes of the termination of the last. The theatres are built of double planking, but in spite of this the cold is severe inside; and although the audience, wrapped up in their furs and keeping their fur caps on, do not feel it, except, perhaps, in their feet, the performers must suffer a good deal, as is evident by frequent rubbing of the hands. It is especially hard upon the danseuses in their light gauze dresses.

PARISIAN PICTURES.

Fashionable Frivolities in the French Capital.

Paris (March 15) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The country is fairly out of mourning. It did not wait to put on gay garments for the Emperor of Germany's speech announcing the approaching evacuation of the occupied departments. The Faubourg St. Germain, which persisted in wearing a long face after the rest of Paris had returned to its old habits of frivolity, has thrown off its sable garments. All the things renounced by our godfathers and godmothers at our baptisms are as strongly represented at its Lenten Soirées as if France under the scourge of the Prussian invasion had never vowed in sackcloth and ashes to become austerely moral. Indeed, it would seem penitential abstinence from mundane gayeties and sumptuary vanities only served to whet the appetite of the noble Faubourg for them. A family legend tells me how a great aunt's mother, moved by the preaching of Westley or Whitfield, I forget which, threw her jewels into the fire and shaved off her luxuriant ringlets, of which she used to be wickedly proud. Six months after she tucked up the growing locks under her close-fitting muslin cap, so as to form a pretty wave; and, when her hair was a few inches longer, she called all her friends to witness that it would go on curling in spite of her. Last December I noted symptoms in the drawing-rooms of the Rue Grenelle St. Germain analogous to the twisting up of the sprouting locks under the trim methodistical cap. The conversation ran more than it ought on fashions, and how certain celebrities dressed, who are greatly imitated, but not received by ladies of old family. Those admitted into the boudoirs dressed up during the siege as oratories, might have found lying beside the Missal *Le Diable Rose*, or *Le Conseiller des Dames*. That the advice of this counselor was followed was sufficiently shown in the ingenious devices of its high-born patronesses to vary the mourning in which they had vowed to expiate the sins of France. Black silks, alpacas, and merinos were twisted into the most coquettish forms. They were gay as those fantasias which the composers of music for piano-fortes graft on the prayer of "Mosè in Egitto." The solemn andante movement worked its way in the most natural manner in the world into the lively mazes of demi-semiquavers, and the *fioritures* significant of *allegresse*. A stranger coming from—say Berlin—where they take grave things in a gay spirit, would have never guessed that the toilets which we saw were mourning. To pursue my musical simile, the sombre stuffs forming the theme of the dress were distractedly worked with scherzando feather borderings, moire bows and sashes, lilac breast-plates, ruffs of delicate texture, which fairies might have woven, slightly oxidized gold chains, coronets, bracelets, brooches. Pompadour watches attached to highly ornate girdles, and stuck in the corsage, polychrome bouquets fresh from Nice, or from the green-house. But as these bouquets were only worn for the sake of the perfume, the mourning vow remained inviolate. Exceptions were also made in favor of Byzantine ornaments, with pictures of saints standing out against a gilded background. A miniature copy of Murillo's "Assumption," or Guido's "Mater Doloroso," set round in jacinth or sapphire, was perfectly orthodox. But there is nothing so fatiguing as a daily course of equivocation. High-born arbitresses of fashion soon got tired of appearing to mourn for the corruption of the country and the consequent whipping it met with at the hands of the Prussians. They could stand it no longer. In their impatience to throw off the mask, they were unable to wait for the Longchamp promenade to afford them a good pretext for indulging in a love for extravagant finery. Never during the Empire did I see such astounding "clothes shows" as some which I have been to lately in the Faubourg St. Germain and in the neighborhood of the Arch of Triumph. Of fashion, strictly speaking, there is none. The styles this season are decidedly anarchical. The prevailing principle seems to be, "crowd on all sail, and let every woman attire herself as if she were a supreme arbitress of fashion, and backed with all the gold in the Bank of France." Were refined taste the rule instead of the exception, there would be no harm in each being allowed to dress as best becomes her. But taste and judgment in things sumptuary are just as rare as in things literary. The polychrome cacophy of a fashionable Paris salon is intolerable to an educated eye; yellows, pinks, blues, purples, sea-greens, Metternich-greens, gooseberry purples, and other equally decided hues, jar and wrangle like an assembly of viragoes. Uniformity, even when it appears monotonous, is better than this Dutch concert. The coiffures are varied as the dresses, and equally extravagant. What Dickens said of Mrs. Gamp's front applies to the piles of braids, coques, curls, frisettes, and Chinese bows—they cannot fairly be called false hair, seeing that they take nobody in. Formerly it was considered not the thing to combine the plumage of an ostrich, the products of a greenhouse, and the contents of a jeweler's shop in the same head. Any belle disposed to make such a display may now indulge her fancy without incurring the risk of being laughed at. She can, for instance, fasten on a wreath of roses round a Spanish comb, with diamonds, or other kind of jewel, and stick on marabout feathers, with bows or ribbons to falling plaits or curls. On the border of her berthe she may attach silk embroidery imitating Autumn leaves, bespangle her diaphanous overskirt with beetles' wings, and fasten up her pannier with ribbons intended to resemble the kind of sea-weed ornamenting the mermaid's grotto in the new opera, "La Coupe du Roi de Thule." Indeed, a great many ideas have been borrowed from that opera by Paris modistes and hair-dressers, who not unfrequently do up ladies of a respectable age to imitate "the syrens of the Coral Cave." One of the insensate things decidedly out of date is "the idiot fringe." Those who wish to limit their foreheads to the depth of the eyebrow should make use of curling-irons, and keep the Roman Empresses in their heads. This will be all the more convenient when it is understood that no attempt need be made to establish harmony between the head and skirts or corsage. The upper woman may be severely classical, and the under extravagantly modern. The panier, I observe, has fallen three or four inches lower. As now worn, it is an admirable contrivance for stimulating trade. I heard an American young lady last night decline to sit down after a fatiguing waltz, from a fear that it (the panier) should get all into a "muss." She confided this economic fear to the wife of a countryman who was wearing the Empress Eugenie's seven-row necklace of pearls and diamonds. This lady was very becomingly dressed in white corded silk and "clouds" of tulle. The only objection criticism could venture upon was that she seemed too conscious of bearing the weight of £40,000 worth of jewelry on her shoulders, and pushed pride to the point of humility, inasmuch as she thought herself an accessory to her pearls. One of the Lenten amusements in the Faubourg St. Germain is the Puppet Show. M. de Neuville Lemercier's Pupazzi are in great request there. The most popular—or, rather, the most fashionable—of his puppet plays is a sort of "Happy Land," in which the leading men of the Government and Assembly are caricatured.

TRENTON'S POTTERIES.

Extent of the Manufacture of Pottery in this Country—The Principal Establishments in Jersey's Capital.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Trenton, Thursday, March 20, 1873.

In spite of a conservative reverence for the old time-honored willow-patterned plates off which I ate the roasted mutton of my nursery days, I must confess that the white-stone china of these later times has a more clean, fresh, and appetizing look about it. That I am not singular as to this matter, is evident from the fact that the latter has entirely superseded the former in every domestic household. Those odd ceramic pictures of inebriated-looking Chinamen, dancing over impossible bridges in a ludicrously incongruous perspective, which used to stare at us through the gravy, and peer out between the little squares of cut-up meat and potatoes, have been literally placed "on the shelf," there to remain as objects of curiosity to future generations, perhaps, in centuries to come, to occupy a place of honor in museums side by side with Majolica and Palissy ware, and rivaling Old Chelsea and Henri Deux in the eyes of connoisseurs. White-stone china is a great institution, and I think I may venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that Trenton as implicitly believes in it as she does in any one of the many religious creeds which M. de Tallyrand seemed to think had taken the place of sauce in the American mind. This is not surprising. In my last letter I told you that pottery appears to have given Trenton that stirring up of which she stood so much in need. One-fourth of the entire consumption of stone china in the United States is manufactured in this city, and when it is considered that the bulk of the remainder is imported from Great Britain, the position of Trenton as the leader in the manufacture of pottery in this country may be assumed to be tolerably well assured. What Trenton is now asking is simply that the protective tariff, under the fostering auspices of which her potteries were all established, shall not be lowered; on the contrary, that, if any change be made, the import duty shall be raised from the present forty per cent. ad valorem to fifty per cent. ad valorem. Without expressing any opinion, pro or con, as to the policy of protective duties, I think I may safely say that without protection the production of pottery in this country is impossible. Not only are all the component ingredients of pottery more costly here than in Staffordshire, but the value of capital and labor is infinitely greater; and capital and labor are represented to an unusual extent in every cup and saucer from which we sip our morning coffee. At a rough estimate, it takes one dollar of capital to produce a dollar's worth of pottery, while the cost of labor in manufacture is at least sixty-five cents in every dollar. I take it that few other processes of manufacture require so much capital, or cost so much for labor. Now, these are the very two commodities which, in England, are relatively cheaper than all others, and in the United States relatively dearer than all others. Let me cite a few figures giving the comparative outgoings in a Staffordshire and in a Trenton pottery. The cost of labor in Staffordshire is, on the average, $6 per week; in America it is $15 per week. The cost of coal delivered at the Staffordshire potteries is $2 a ton, against $5 a ton in Trenton; boracic acid sixteen cents a pound, against thirty cents a pound; lead six cents, against twelve cents a pound; cobalt $2 25, against $4 a pound; China clay $6 50 a ton, against $18 a ton; ball clay $3 75 a ton, against $9 a ton; spar (ground) $6 a ton against $17 a ton; flint (ground) $7 a ton, against $17 a ton. From these figures it appears that every commodity, including labor and capital, (for capital is worth at least three times in this country what it is in England,) costs from two to three times as much in Trenton as it does in Staffordshire—that is, in ordinary times and at ordinary market prices. In the face of these facts and figures, it is not surprising that the existing ad valorem duty of forty per cent. does not prevent the Staffordshire manufacturer from exporting largely to this country. Here are the official reco...s for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, the season at which the annual consular reports are made up:

Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1871	£174.070	8	1
Quarter ending March 30, 1872	186,708	17	5
Quarter ending June 30, 1872	218.779	18	2
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1872	200,316	14	2
Total	£779,875	17	10

This sum represents over $4,000,000 of our currency. Of course, should the late rise in the English labor and coal markets be sustained, the importation of Staffordshire pottery into this country in the current year is likely to show a material falling off, and there will assuredly be a corresponding increase in American production. But there is no certainty that the change in England is a permanent one. Low wages in that country have been promoted by over-population, and until the population is decreased any sudden rise in the labor market is open to the suspicion of being spasmodic. At the same time, I think the figures given above prove that the abrogation or any appreciable reduction of the existing import duties on foreign pottery will be disastrous to that branch of industry in the United States. The potters would simply have to shut up their kilns and go into some other kind of business. But whether a reduction of the duty should or should not be made as a matter of national policy does not concern me in my present mission. I merely state the case of the American potters, adding that the inventive genius of the Yankee seems to be at fault in introducing labor-saving machinery in the manufacture of pottery. The fact is, and any one will see it from the description of the process which I give below, labor-saving machinery is almost impossible to any great extent in the manufacture of articles which are quite soft in the first, more or less yielding in the second, and very fragile in the last stage of manufacture. Few branches of industry in Europe have received more Government encouragement than the manufacture of pottery. Take the royal factory at Dresden, and the factory at Sevres, for instance. Their influence has done wonders in promoting excellence of material and workmanship, and in introducing novelties and improvements of every kind in private factories. Great Britain gave substantial aid to her potteries by prohibiting the importation of foreign goods till such time as they were well established and able to compete with foreign manufacturers. The consequences of this policy is shown in the fact that Great Britain exported, last year, pottery to the amount of $10,000,000, after supplying all her own domestic wants. And this sum does not include red and brown stoneware. What these English potters can do in the higher branches of their business is well known to all Americans who have visited London. They have seen their productions in the international exhibitions. None will have forgotten Minton's splendid Majolica fountain in the exhibition of 1867. They cannot walk the streets of London without being attracted to the beautiful displays of pottery in the shop-windows. All this is possible to America if the potters receive the encouragement which they claim is freely given to other branches of industry.

According to a circular issued in 1872, by a committee of the manufacturing potters of the United States, the manufacture of pottery is carried on in the following places:

State.	City.	No. of Kilns.
New-Jersey	Trenton	57
New-Jersey	Jersey City	4
New-Jersey	Gloucester	3
Ohio	East Liverpool	40
Ohio	Cincinnati	12
New-York	Flushing and Green Point, L. I.	8
New-York	New-York City	4
Pennsylvania	Pittsburg	8
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	2
Illinois	Peoria	4
Maryland	Baltimore	4
Massachusetts	Boston	2
Total number of kilns		148

This table shows Trenton to be the chief point for the pottery interest; but the fine quality of the goods which her potters make gives her a still more prominent position in the trade. Out of the twenty-four potteries in the United States, eighteen are in Trenton; and, if all goes well, it is hoped that that number will be doubled in the next few years. The geographical location of Trenton is a very central point for the collection of the various materials consumed in the business. The rich beds of ball clay in the vicinity of South Amboy furnish the material for making common-bodied stone china, or, as it is technically known in the trade, C. C.—cream-colored ware. The bulk of the kaolin or china clay comes from Pennsylvania and Delaware. This is used in the manufacture of the granite-bodied or white stone china. Then the feldspar comes from Maine and Connecticut, and a little from Maryland; the flint from Maryland, and the anthracite coal, of which the consumption is necessarily very large, of course from Pennsylvania. The component parts of the C. C. ware are: Ball clay, 7 parts; flint, 4 parts, and feldspar, 3 parts; for the granite body they are: Kaolin, or China clay, 7 parts; flint, 4 parts, and feldspar, 3 parts. In the granite ware cobalt, to give the bluish tint, is introduced in the body; in the C. C. ware it is mixed with the glaze which is put on after the first baking. The glaze is mainly compounded of the following ingredients, except that cobalt is added for the C. C. ware: Feldspar, 3 parts; carbonate of lead, 2 parts; zinc, 1; Paris white, 1; flint, 1, and borax, 1. They are all ground up to an impalpable powder and mixed with water into a thin fluid.

The process of preparing the materials of the body of the ware is the same in all cases. They are ground, as in the case of the glazing materials, into an impalpable powder, and mixed with water. The fluid is then poured over a double silk sieve, oscillating rapidly on rockers. At every motion the sieve receives a violent blow, which effectually keeps all impurities, such as dirt and iron, moving; and as the sieves are placed at a slight inclination, the impurities run off the silk into a receptacle provided for the purpose, while the liquid, containing the powdered feldspar, flint, and clay, passes through into the vats below. It was a common practice to remove the iron by means of powerful magnets, the magnet, on being taken from the mixture, being deeply crusted all over with the iron crystals; but this method has been pretty generally abandoned in favor of the silk sieve. Sometimes the motion of the sieve is perpendicular, sometimes horizontal, and sometimes rotary; but in all cases the result, the removal of the iron and dirt, is the same. The fluid is allowed to remain in the vats for two days, in order to settle. As much water is then drawn off as possible, and the remainder of the mixture, of which about one-half is water, is let into large flat-bottomed tanks, under which are hot-air flues. In twelve hours enough water has been evaporated to leave the mass sufficiently plastic and yielding—not quite as stiff as putty—for the hands of the potter. It is, however, becoming a very general practice to force the water out by hydraulic pressure.

The material is then taken to the molding-room, where jugs, basins, cups and saucers and plates are shaped out by thousands. There are two kinds of molding—inside and outside. Jugs and articles of that kind are molded inside, plates and saucers outside. The filled mold is placed in a hot-air chamber to dry, and in the course of an hour the article, though still soft and yielding, has shrunk sufficiently to leave the mold without the slightest trouble, and is firm enough to be handled without danger of breaking by those accustomed to the business. The molds are a serious item in the cost of manufacturing pottery, as they have to be cast in plaster of paris from patterns made with the utmost exactness, and they do not last above three months. When placed in the mold, the clay is of a buff color, but as it dries it gets much lighter in color, and, after having been twice in the kilns, it becomes quite white. The handles are all made separately, and are put on after they have been partially dried. The making of tea-cups is done with astonishing ease and rapidity. The operative sits with his mold, which revolves with great velocity on what is called a jigger in front of him, and has four children to help him. They hand him the clay, turn the jigger, which has a multiplying wheel, take away the cups, &c. A sufficient quantity of clay for a cup is put into the mold, the jigger is set in motion, the man sticks his thumb in the centre of the clay, and in a moment the cup is formed; a little trimming with a piece of thin horn follows, and the cup makes way for another. I asked one of these cup-makers in the factory of Messrs. Ott & Brewer how many cups he could make in an hour. He replied: "About twenty dozen if I work straight away. I can, with the help of these four children make about 700 dozen cups a week; but then one-third of my time is taken up in trimming the edges." All articles are taken to a drying-room, and are there carefully packed in "seggars," preparatory to being baked in the kiln for the first time. A seggar is made of baked clay, looks like an enormous pie-dish with straight sides, and is eighteen inches long, twelve inches wide, and eight inches deep. As the seggars are placed one above another in the kiln, the bottoms and tops are cemented together with fire-clay, so as to be air-tight. Each seggar will hold, on the average, a dozen pieces. The kiln, which is cone-shaped, a heavy brick structure, lined with fire-brick, holds 4,000 seggars. Thus 4,000 dozen pieces of crockery are baked at one time. When all is ready, the entrance to the kiln is bricked up and cemented over, and the fires are lighted. For the first baking, it is necessary to fire up very slowly and to cool off very slowly in order to prevent cracking. The heat is worked up for forty-eight hours to, as Mr. Wedgwood ascertained by experiments, 4,000° Farenheit, when the fires are put out and the kiln is allowed to cool off. In two or three days an entrance is made, but even then it is like the very hottest of Turkish baths, and the men strip to the work. The crockery is now ready for glazing, an operation which simply consists in dipping it in the glaze solution. The glaze is absorbed at once, and in a few seconds the cup, or plate is apparently dry. Again all is made ready for the kiln, the firing up being more quickly done, and less time being allowed for cooling off. Exposed to the intense heat, the component parts of the glaze fuse, and issuing from the porous clay, spread equally over the surface and become vitrified, thus giving the lustrous surface to the china. In this second baking every piece is mounted, one inside the other, on little tripods of baked clay called "stilts." This is necessary, as the fusion of the glaze would otherwise cause them all to stick together. The stilts are easily chipped off, and leave but a slight trace of their use. In the second baking the firing up is continued for only thirty-two hours. Where the ware is to be decorated the cobalt or other color mixed with iron is printed on paper and then struck off on the cup or jug. In expensive work it is painted on by hand.

This is the manufacture of which Trenton desires to make a specialty, and if not to monopolize it, to become, at least, the centre of it. Her potteries are not yet working up to their full capacity, but should the influences to which I have alluded, now operating on the Staffordshire potteries, continue to bear on them, we shall soon see Trenton not only running all her kilns to their utmost powers, but building new ones, in order to supply the increasing domestic demand. Among the leading potteries here is the East Trenton Porcelain Company, of which Mr. James H. Moore is the proprietor. Mr. Moore has four kilns in operation, employs about 125 hands, and can produce $150,000 worth of ware annually. He does not, however work up to his full capacity by nearly one-third. The American Crockery Company, of which Mr. Pliny Fisk is the President, goes largely into the business of making decorated wear. They have four large ordinary kilns, and three kilns for decorated wear. The number of their employes is over 100, and their production about $125,000 a year. The Mercer Pottery Company started in 1868, and are already doing as large a business as any of their neighbors. They have four ordinary kilns, two kilns for decorated wear, and a frett-kiln. They employ 120 hands, and work up to $150,000 a year. The Greenwood Pottery is one of the oldest, having been established in 1861. Their production approaches $150,000 a year; their force of operatives is 100. Messrs. Taylor & Davis own the oldest pottery—the Trenton Pottery Works—in the city, it having been in operation since 1852. They employ 100 hands, and work nearly up to their full capacity—$100,000 a year. William Young & Son's pottery was built a year later, in 1853. They are making $100,000 worth of goods annually, as much as their works are capable of turning out. The Speeler Pottery Company have a capacity of $150,000 a year, but do not turn out more than $8,000 or $9,000 of goods a month. They employ about ninety hands. The Etruria Pottery Works have been in operation for ten years. They are now owned by Messrs. Ott & Brewer, who employ seventy-five hands, and turn out $80,000 per annum. Willington & Ashbury's pottery is, too, one of the older establishments. Its capacity is equal to the production of $90,000 a year, but it is not run within $20,000 of that sum. They employ seventy-five hands. Messrs. Coxon & Co. have three kilns, and produce pottery to the amount of $100,000 to $120,000 a year. Then there are the large establishments of Moses & Co., the City Pottery, and some smaller ones.

Here is a business which may be fairly spoken of as only the nucleus of what it might be if its development is properly encouraged, and not so rapidly as to be unhealthy. Any one of these potteries can be enlarged at will. They have all plenty of room; certainly there is plenty of room within a few hundred yards of them. As yet, nearly all the operatives have been imported from England, but boys are working in all the potteries, who devote a portion of the day to school. The work is a remunerative one, and, therefore, attractive, skilled workmen earning from $15 to $20 a week, and, in some instances, $25 a week. Trenton has got a good thick wedge into the pottery-business, and says that, if she be left alone, she will make a name and a fortune out of it, extend her boundaries, and astonish the world. So may it be.

THE MONTREAL HOTEL FIRE.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Censure of the Authorities.

The Coroner's jury have concluded their investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of life at the time of the partial burning of the St. James Hotel, in Montreal, and have returned the following verdict, which shows a remarkable and noteworthy absence of "white-washing:"

That Mary Brennan and William Hyatt came to their deaths by accident by fire in the St. James Hotel, in the City of Montreal, on the morning of the 18th day of March inst., the cause of such fire the jury are unable to determine. That Samuel George Hilditch came to his death through the want of proper precaution and by the culpable neglect of the present and former fire committees of the City Council in not providing efficient, and they might justly say without any means whatever of saving human life in buildings of even moderate height, and unfortunately their want of precaution is the more criminal, as their attention had been repeatedly drawn to perfect and efficient apparatus, the usefulness of which and mode of construction were well known to them, and which it was the more imperatively necessary to obtain in consequence of the great height buildings have been erected in the principal parts of the city, in many of which hundreds of people are employed in the uppermost stories daily and often far on into the night, and in nearly every case the only means of exit is by a narrow wooden staircase. The jury cannot too severely condemn the present management of the Fire Brigade, although there are many excellent men in it who always perform their duty nobly and often heroically. Still, it is apparent to the jury that there is an important want of management, want of discipline, and want of organization, and if it can be seen at this day that the apparatus such as they have for saving human life cannot be brought to the scene of a fire within three minutes' walk of their central station in less than thirty minutes, it is useless under such an organization to provide the improved "fire-escapes" and other apparatus, as there would even then be disaster. And the jury would earnestly recommend the City Council to divide the Fire Brigade into three distinct corps.

First—The firemen to concentrate all their strength and efforts to extinguishing the fire.

Second—The men with the fire-escapes and other apparatus for saving human lives be made as complete as money and skill can possibly do.

Third—The salvage men to save property from fire and water.

The jury also urgently call the attention of those in power to the manner in which buildings are very often constructed in this city.

A man of great skill and decision of character should be employed as inspector of buildings without delay. The largest possible salary would be as nothing compared to the great benefit the city would receive from such an official doing this duty as it ought to be done. In a city growing at such a rapid rate as Montreal is at present, the means of exit in buildings where large numbers sleep at night should be regulated by by-laws of the most stringent character.

The jury cannot close this verdict without expressing their opinion that the St. James Hotel managers, Frederick Geriken and Robert Acton, are guilty in neglecting their duty to those in their charge on the fatal night of the 17th inst. And that it is painfully evident the night watchman, James Callery, was not at his appointed duties, and he totally neglected in alarming any of the inmates but the manager, Robert Acton, and that the statements made on his solemn oath are not corroborated by a single witness.

A Missing Man Found.

Mr. Robert Carswell, a lumber merchant from Wheaton, Ill., visited Chicago a few weeks ago on business, and on the 10th of March he was reported to be missing. How he has been found again is thus told by the *Evening Post* of that city:

On the street he met an old friend of his school-boy days, and the two dined at Anderson's European Hotel, leaving their overcoats on the rack outside. In one of the pockets of Mr. Carswell's coat was his pocket-book, containing $1,200 in Government bonds. While the friends were at dinner these were stolen, and the theft was not discovered until Mr. Carswell had reached the First National Bank, where he had $640 on deposit. The loss of so much money so confused him that he became partially insane, and his friend, who resides in Cleveland, not knowing that Mr. Carswell was married, insisted on his making a trip to Ohio, believing that the excitements incident to travel would divert his mind from the gloomy channel created by the loss of so much money. The invitation was accepted, but a note to his family was first written. This, however, was not mailed, and hence the mystery. Mr. Carswell saw an advertisement in a Chicago paper offering a reward for information that would lead to his whereabouts, and immediately telegraphed to Superintendent Washburn that he was all right. His brother-in-law, Mr. F. H. Dunham, at once proceeded to Cleveland, and on last Saturday, at the residence of A. Hathaway, No. 90 Oak-street, husband and wife met for the first time since the unfortunate separation. Mr. Carswell has entirely recovered.

A Man and Woman Condemned to Death.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has sustained the verdict of the lower court in the case of E. F. Spann and a young girl named Susan Eberhart. Spann was convicted last Summer of the murder of his wife, and the girl of assisting in it, and both were sentenced to be hanged. A few days ago they were taken into court and resentenced to death. It is now claimed that the young woman, Eberhart, was intimidated by Spann, that being an unsophisticated, poor country girl, she was bewildered and alarmed, and obeyed Spann in the commission of the crime, scarcely knowing what she did. It is stated that the foreman of the jury, on handing in the verdict, asked the Judge if, in rendering a verdict of guilty, they could at the same time recommend the girl to the mercy of the Court, to which the Judge replied that an appeal of the sort would avail nothing, when the verdict of guilty was handed in. The statement made by the girl is regarded by the people of Webster as truthful, whereupon a petition to the Governor is being circulated to procure a commutation of her sentence. Seven of the jury have expressed their dissatisfaction with the verdict as then found by them, and a majority have signed the petition asking for the commutation of the sentence.

Will of Napoleon III.

The will of Napoleon III. has been proved in England. His personal property is sworn at under £120,000, and this he leaves to the Empress without reserve. To the Prince Imperial there is but one bequest, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*—the Imperial crown. If this be true, adds that paper, we have here a certain violation of the *idée Napoléonienne*, according to which any Bonaparte may govern who is called by the voice of the people, and the Emperor's will is in this respect an important manifesto to the Imperialists. It is a message to the friends of Prince Napoleon.

FRANCE.

The Relations with Prussia—The Liberation of the Soil—Labors of the Assembly—The Executive's Financial Policy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, March 14, 1873.

The Emperor William's announcement in his speech from the throne that arrangements had been made for the payment of the fifth milliard of the war indemnity, and that the total evacuation of French territory would take place at no distant date, took everybody by surprise here. The greatest wonder was that the Reichstag should have had the *primeur* of this important piece of news. Since M. Gontaut-Biron had announced the acceptance of the arrangements in his dispatches, and had laid particular stress upon his demand for secrecy, the news should, in the ordinary course of events, have found its way into the Belgium journals before being announced at Berlin. In fact the "seal of secrecy" imposed by ambassadors is ordinarily regarded as an advertisment to the correspondents who have a latch-key for the Ministries, and M. Gontaut-Biron is one of a number of ambassadors, who are constantly complaining that their confidential dispatches immediately find their way into print. Doubtless it is a good thing for a Government to have a few important journals in its employ, and, like most good things in this world, that have to be paid for, not only in hard cash, but in a certain amount of early intelligence. The cost of refusing to give up the secrets of Government to faithful friends is shown to-day, for two or three journals are after MM. de Remusat and De Bort, announcing that they are about to retire, and remarking that they could not do better. Of course, everybody is rejoiced to hear that the soil is to be freed at short notice, and one or two of the morning papers are so well pleased that they bring up again the day of revenge, and state that there is no longer a reason for preventing the exhibition of the pictures on the episodes of the war refused at the last salon through fear of wounding the susceptibilities of the Germans. Edmond About is very gay over the Emperor's speech, inasmuch as the latter speaks of "our glorious army," and that is a sign of future perdition—on the *quem deus vult perdere* principle, I presume—for France once talked in that way, and suffered defeat in consequence. In reality, there was no news in the Emperor's declaration, but it was an official indorsement of reports for some time in circulation. We have known that the last 200,000,000 of the fourth milliard would be paid in April, and that 600,000,000 then remained in the treasury. The remaining 400,000,000 could be easily obtained, but, not to cause a monetary derangement by a too great displacement of funds, it was deemed prudent to ask the Emperor to accept approved paper for some 500,000,000. This, we find, has been finally accomplished, and the release of French soil will now depend solely upon M. Thiers, who will choose his own moment for the last payment. Whether this will be soon or late will depend upon the parliamentary use which can be made of the act.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The telegraph has already informed you that the Assembly has adopted the proposition of the Committee of Thirty by a vote of 411 to 234. Several amendments and additions were rather brusquely rejected at the last moment, and the ensemble was easily carried. After the gigantic labors of the committee for the past two months, things remain just where they were before. In short, the result is this: The Assembly will not separate without making some provision for the perpetuation of the legislative and executive powers of the Government. Unsophisticated persons, who are unacquainted with the "dark and sinister intrigues" of legislative bodies, will say that all that might have been accomplished in half an hour and by a viva voce vote. I should think so, too, were I not aware that the importance of such questions lies less in the subject matter of the bill upon the table than in the secondary questions which cling to it like barnacles to the keel of a ship. I say secondary questions, but the matter at issue is really the secondary question, those of primary importance arising in the course of debate. An example is seen in the defeat of the Gladstone Ministry upon the Irish Education act, said Irish education being a matter of small consideration in comparison with the other questions to be decided by a vote upon it. The Committee of Thirty worked hard and faithfully. Starting with a proposition for the formation of a Republican Government based upon M. Theirs' message, it pared the project down, erased all allusions to the Republic, cut out a bit here and added a word there, until at last it brought the *projet de loi* to a very harmless and crestfallen condition. M. Thiers proposed that a government "should be formed;" after four months hard labor the Assembly has voted—"Yes, a government should be formed;" now a new committee must be appointed to examine the conditions under which "a government should be formed." Meantime time has been gained, the parties have been kept quiet, the Germans are about to be paid, the new elections are at hand, and M. Thiers is laying his wires for a handsome working majority in the forthcoming Assembly.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

A new matter of considerable moment is now darkening the political horizon. The question of the commercial treaties with England and Belgium are soon to be cleared from the docket, and there is a vague suspicion that the Government will be badly beaten upon that question. Here I can illustrate the reflection above upon the matters which cling about a measure under discussion. The Committee of Thirty tried very hard to limit M. Thiers in his use of the tribune, and he was ready to fight to the death upon that point. He would resign rather than yield his right to speak upon questions affecting his government. Such obstinacy as that may seem strange in a sovereign assembly of which he is the simple delegate, but in reality this embraces a matter of vital importance to the President. If there is one thing more than another to which he clings, it is his financial policy. His ideas upon that point were fixed five and twenty years ago, and either from mental anchylosis or natural waywardness, he has never been able to change. He has adopted the ideas of Vauban, and Vauban was a man who knew a thing or two in his day and generation. If not familiar with the changes caused by steam communication, it was simply because he could not wait to see the introduction of steam. But he knew the principle, and M. Thiers says that principles never change. Perhaps, but our ideas of them change; and at the present moment a majority of the French do not believe in Vauban's principle of *dimes royales*. M. Thiers does; *ergo*, that system is the best for France. The free-trade party in the Assembly wants to offer battle upon this question, and, driving out the present Ministry, form one from the majority. But M. Thiers would not yield the right to cover his Ministers with his own responsibility, and hence the timid men who believe that some terrible catastrophe would occur if M. Thiers were to retire, will throw their free-trade principles overboard and vote with the Government. I believe that Léon Say, the free-trade writer, would vote for a protective policy if brought forward by the Government, for here it is always a question of men and not of principles. It is questionable whether a menace to retire will influence enough members to carry this measure, for petitions are pouring in from all parts of France against the President's policy. This shows why M. Thiers refused to yield his right to speak, for if it had been simply a question of his Ministers, they would have been thrown overboard at once, and the present financial policy, so dear to the President's heart, would have to be abandoned.

ASHBY.

Hans Andersen, the famous Danish author, still continues seriously ill. It is hoped that a trip to Italy, on which he means to start in the course of April, accompanied by the poet Boeck, will assist his recovery. A few days ago the King of Denmark personally visited M. Andersen to testify his sympathy.

ABUSE OF THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

Mr. Clinton's Views Respecting His Proposed Law in Relation to the Defense of Insanity in Criminal Cases.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

There is perhaps no city in the civilized world where the administration of justice in capital cases contributes so little to the safety and protection of the community as in the City of New-York. The number of murders annually perpetrated in this City is startling. The number of trials is not large. The number of convictions, compared with the murders committed, is very small. Those who suffer the penalty recorded upon the statute book are few indeed. Reynolds, a poor imbruted wretch, destitute alike of money and friends, a pitiable object of humanity, a physical wreck, with mind in ruins, having scarce intellect enough left to comprehend what was meant by the process of hanging, was launched into eternity by the public executioner. Without motive, he slew an estimable citizen—a entire stranger—whom he had never seen until within a few moments of the fatal tragedy. Although since his execution murders by the hundred have been perpetrated, the penalty prescribed by law has not been enforced in a single instance. Such a state of things would so arouse any other community, that public attention would be riveted upon the subject until such fearful evils were remedied. This state of affairs could not exist, unless there was something radically wrong in the law, or in the administration of it, or in both.

There are inherent defects in the law with reference to capital cases. Upon the perpetration of a murder the trial of the offender should proceed without unreasonable delay. In the event of conviction, if there be an appeal, the case should go direct to the Court of Appeals, and a final decision should be obtained within a couple of months of the time of sentence. If the conviction were affirmed, and the law enforced, it would operate as a terrible example to deter others from the commission of like offenses. The great object of the law in punishing crime is to deter others, and thereby protect society. An example, in order to exercise a deterring and salutary effect, must be prompt.

The administration of law in murder cases should not only be prompt, but reasonably certain. Certainty is more important for the protection of the community than undue severity of punishment. In those cases where, nine times out of ten, juries from conscientious and humane motives will not convict of murder in the first degree, where the punishment is death, the law should be changed so as to permit them, if the evidence warrants, to find a verdict of murder in the second degree; and that offense should be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for life.

If juries acquit persons charged with murder on the ground of insanity, such insanity should be presumed to continue, and those so acquitted should be confined in an insane asylum long enough to protect society from the recurrence of such violence. As you, Mr. Editor, and your readers are aware, I have drafted bills to remedy these evils, which are pending in the Legislature. But for the engrossing subject of the New-York Charter, I presume all of them would have been acted upon much earlier in the session.

The proper administration of the law in criminal cases is of far more importance in this City than the charter. Municipal reform, important as it is, (and no one has labored longer or with greater zeal and determination to accomplish it than myself,) will effect but little, unless there is a reform in the administration of justice in criminal cases. Had the criminal law been properly enforced during the last few years, this City would have saved from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000, of which it has been robbed.

The defense of insanity, in capital cases, has been so often used of late years to shield the guilty from conviction and punishment, that the administration of justice has been brought into contempt. The views of many physicians who figure as witnesses for the defense, in these cases, are so broad and comprehensive that people are beginning to be alarmed lest there be not sane persons enough left to try the criminals. According to the views enunciated on the witness-stand, by some physicians, and credited by not a few juries, there are not many sane persons. Strange as it may seem, the modern tendency is in favor of the idea that the commission of crime—especially capital crime—is proof of insanity. Some physicians openly avow this doctrine. In a recent murder case in an adjoining county, in which I was counsel for the prosecution, one of the physicians who testified in favor of the defense, proclaimed, on the witness-stand, his belief in this doctrine.

The bill drafted by me, in relation to the defense of insanity in criminal cases, provides that if the jury acquit in capital cases on the ground of insanity, they shall so state in their verdict, and that the person so acquitted "shall be confined in one of the State lunatic asylums, or in the State Lunatic Asylum for insane criminals at Auburn, for a period of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years, and until it shall be proved in the manner provided by law that the defendant has been restored to sanity. The said defendant shall be confined in such lunatic asylum accordingly, and shall not be discharged or set at liberty before the expiration of the period mentioned in said order, except as hereinafter provided." In order to avoid any injustice in individual cases, under the operation of this bill, if it should become a law, the third section gives the Governor power to discharge any person confined in any lunatic asylum under this act, "if, in his opinion, justice shall require it."

It has been contended by some that the provisions of this bill are harsh and severe. I do not so regard them. Some think that the term of confinement in a lunatic asylum is too long; that under the operation of such a law, persons might be deprived of their liberty long after they had become sane. I will endeavor to show that such would not be the effect of the proposed law, that no injustice would be done in cases of actual insanity. I propose to show that, in those cases, in respect to which it is claimed the proposed law would operate harshly, there is no insanity whatever, which the law recognizes. If, however, a person escape the consequences of a capital crime, and obtain an acquittal on the ground of insanity, he ought to accept the consequences of the verdict. If he establish the fact by the verdict of a jury, such a decision should be binding upon him. If he be so insane as to kill people, he is too insane to be at large. The community clearly have a right to be protected against the violence of insane persons. An undoubted right on the part of the Legislature exists to pass whatever laws are necessary to secure this result. The law as it now exists secures the right of protection against disorderly persons. Upon conviction of disorderly conduct (which is a misdemeanor) one may be imprisoned in the penitentiary. If it be right that the law, in order to protect the community, should imprison for months persons guilty of disorderly conduct—not amounting to so much as assault and battery—it is certainly right to place in confinement those whose violence results in the taking of human life. The community have an inherent right of protection against violence in respect to person and property. As the law now stands, one on a trial for murder may be acquitted upon the ground of insanity, and be immediately let loose upon the community to repeat his outbursts of murderous violence as often as he pleases. In fact, so far as the administration of the law is concerned, he is furnished with every encouragement to pursue this course. The public safety imperatively demands that the law in this respect be changed.

Some maintain that persons are afflicted with insanity just long enough to commit murder; that as soon as the deed is done, their sanity is restored. I do not propose to discuss the question whether such a case is possible. Still, having had large experience in the conduct of capital cases, I venture the opinion that medical jurisprudence does not furnish a single well-authenticated case, where the commission of murder has had such a healthy effect upon an insane person as to restore him instantly to a condition of sanity. The treatment of insane persons has improved wonderfully of late years. I hope the perpetration of murder is not to continue as one of the "modern improvements" in the treatment of the insane.

In the great majority of cases, where persons while laboring under insanity, commit murder, the insanity continues for many years, if not for life. In most of the other cases where juries acquit on this ground, in a legal point of view, no insanity exists. There may be a mental disturbance which physicians, who have become almost monomaniacal on the subject, dignify with the name of insanity. In such cases, while there may be eccentricity and strange and unreasonable conduct, there is no such insanity which, according to the well-settled principles of law, exempts from responsibility for criminal acts. This I am prepared to show by the best medical authorities, by the most approved works on medical jurisprudence, and by the decisions of the highest legal tribunals. The effect of my bill would be to encourage the defense of insanity where it actually exists, to throw around the really insane the protection of the law, to treat them tenderly, kindly, humanely. The effect would also be to discourage the interposition of this defense where it was sham and spurious. Such a law as I propose, would have a powerful effect in deterring from the commission of capital crimes. Many a murder is now committed upon a cold-blooded calculation of the chances in favor of escaping the just consequences, through the convenient and elastic defense of insanity. Those who are so ready to yield to temptation, to give loose rein to their passions, to satiate their revenge, and with murderous intent imbrue their hands in the blood of their fellows, would abstain could they look forward to the certainty of imprisonment for life in a State Prison, or an ignominious death upon the scaffold on the one hand, or on the other confinement in a lunatic asylum from fifteen to thirty years, if by the aid of medical enthusiasts, one-ideaed physicians, adroit counsel, and timid and weak jurors, a verdict of insanity was obtained. This class of persons would have so much method in their madness, that they would abstain from crime.

No general law can be enacted which will fit harmoniously to every case that may arise. A law should be so drawn that generally—that in the great majority of cases—it will operate justly. All criminal statutes may, in individual cases, operate harshly. It was for this reason that the pardoning power was given to the Governor. If, under the law I propose, any case of hardship occurs, the Governor can afford ample and timely relief. The great object of my proposed law is to secure protection to law-abiding citizens—to society—to the community at large. While accomplishing this, it will do no injustice to those who are really afflicted with insanity. The modern tendency is to concentrate all kindness and tenderness upon individuals steeped in crime, to decorate their brows with the laurel wreath of honor, to proclaim them martyrs, as though the world itself, but for their enchanting and loving presence, would be a howling waste and wilderness. It would seem as though those outside prison walls, who never tasted the sweets of crime, who have no other merit than to have lived lives of purity and usefulness, are practically but little better than outlaws, entitled to no protection.

Every civilized Government seeks to punish crime, not so much because the guilty deserve punishment as because it is necessary for the protection of the innocent. The law does not wantonly nor unnecessarily inflict pain and suffering upon the perpetrators of criminal offenses; the law is kind, humane, and merciful, even to the guilty, as far, but no farther, than is consistent with the rights of unoffending citizens. If all were honest and pure, if none would give way to evil passions, there would be little need for the restraint of law. It is because of the prevalence of dishonesty, impurity, and crime that courts are organized. It is the duty of all to maintain a proper restraint upon their passions, to control their evil propensities, and not yield to temptations which result in crime, and especially the highest crime known to the law.

If a man, not accustomed to control his temper or "put the brakes upon his passions," who, by dissipation and vice, has undermined his constitution and disordered his nervous system, gives way, for example, to an idle and groundless suspicion that his wife, long the victim of his brutality, may possibly have passed the bounds of prudence, and, with stealthy, cold-blooded cowardice, assassinates her, or whoever may have befriended her, that certainly furnishes no reason in law or in morals for suddenly investing him with public sympathy, raining down tears of commiseration upon him, and lifting him from a lifelong obscurity to the pinnacle of fame—surely such an act does not entitle him to be crowned as a hero. Yet such a spectacle—disgraceful to the administration of justice—has been too often witnessed in this country. To such uses has this defense of insanity been too frequently applied. If distinguished precedents of this kind, which have been furnished within the last few years, are practically to become the law of the land, then it would be as well to abolish all law for the punishment of crime, and let every man rely on his own right arm and his innate sense of right for protection.

In almost every case where insanity is set up as a mere pretext, a mere excuse, to blunt the edge of conscience with juries, and enable them to render a verdict of acquittal against evidence, against law, and in violation of their sworn duty, doctors are found as witnesses, with convenient elastic opinions, in favor of the insanity of the accused; and that, too, when nothing can be found in the whole history of the prisoner, tortured and perverted as it often is by overzealous friends and able counsel, half so irrational or insane as this very medical evidence, if we are to judge it by the rules which these physicians furnish us upon the witness stand. If the evidence of these medical experts be correct, if the doctrines advocated in the writings of many of them, who, in their own opinion, constitute the pioneers—the advance guard—of medical science, be true, then the whole world is insane, and most insane of all are these doctors themselves.

According to them, the indulgence of wild and furious passions is the excitement of mania. With them, malignity—a bad heart—is lunacy; brutality is madness. Crime shows a deprivation of reason. Instead of imputing crime to the wicked nature of the individual perpetrating it, they speak as though it were "a visitation of God." Vice they would have us believe is not vice, but mental derangement. The formation of opinions by criminals upon insufficient evidence, or perhaps on no evidence but their whims or caprices, or their own impure thoughts and evil propensities, these doctors call "delusion," and delusion, with them, is strong proof of insanity. If to entertain the belief that a wife is guilty of adultery when she is innocent; if to believe another guilty of wrong, when such is not the fact; if to misconstrue circumstances; if to reason illogically; if to draw wrong conclusions from certain premises; if to form such an opinion, or any opinion, upon insufficient evidence, or upon no evidence, be "delusion" in the medical sense, and proof of insanity, then are these doctors entitled to our deepest commiseration, our tenderest sympathy, for their reasoning is illogical, they form their opinion upon insufficient evidence, and, upon their own doctrine, they are victims of "delusion," aye, a delusion which has wrought infinite mischief to society.

Assuming, as I do, that they are frank and honest, and that they think they speak the voice of science, I can only say, if in opposition to good judgment and common sense, by their own wild theories

> "They will be cheated to the last,
> Delusion strong as hell shall bind them fast."

Some of these physicians who have adopted insanity as a hobby, who have so long brooded over one idea that they have become enthusiasts, not to say fanatics, on this subject, mistake eccentricity for insanity. If a man exhibit eccentricity of character, if he possess peculiarities of disposition—they may be ridiculous, absurd, in bad taste, offensive or disgusting to those around them, and yet otherwise evinces no disturbance of the intellect, conducts his business with fair intelligence, he is sane; but if he commit a crime, and especially the crime of murder, these eccentricities prove him insane. In other words, he is sane up to the very moment of perpetrating the crime, then he becomes insane, and the insanity passes off as soon as the crime is over.

Although some physicians and medical writers have surrendered their judgment to wild theory, and bidden farewell to their common sense, and thereby accommodated themselves to the varying exigencies of the defense of murderers, yet the law upon the subject of insanity is clear and unmistakable. These extreme views and absurd theories of medical enthusiasts are not countenanced in law. The law on this subject is founded upon intelligence, upon common sense, upon the experience of mankind.

Insanity is total or partial. This division any one of ordinary intelligence can understand. But some medical writers—favorites with the physicians who so often appear as witnesses to prove insanity in murder cases—have made an endless classification of the different kinds of insanity. They have given a classification as extensive as the whole catalogue of crimes.

Elwell, one of the very best writers on medical jurisprudence, in his work on *Medical Evidence*, page 358 says:

> The extent and minuteness to which these classifications are carried tend only to embarrass the courts. With them the question is not as to what order, class or division does the malady belong, but it is as to the responsibility of the party. Is he insane? * * * * The important part is whether the party is responsible for his acts.

In alluding to the authors of another work on medical jurisprudence, who adopted such an endless classification, saying "it is very valuable both for the delicate precision of its analysis and for the important aid it affords to the nomenclature of forensic psychology," this author says:

> This may all be true, but it is so delicate we fail to perceive any advantage that can be derived from such a classification. It is certainly liberal enough to encompass within its folds every son and daughter of Adam, sane or insane.

This is the precise extent to which these physicians would extend the subject of insanity. According to them, you could show that every one had a "delusion," and that most people had many "delusions;" but, fortunately for the safety of the community, uries generally will not labor under the "delusion" of believing that it is their duty to agree with these doctors. Neither do courts agree with them, and they know it. Foremost among the writers who have carried the doctrine of insanity to ridiculous and absurd lengths is Dr. Ray. *Ray on Insanity* is always quoted where the defense of insanity is set up in cases of murder. Authors like Dr. Ray do not write with accuracy and legal precision.

In Elwell's *Medical Evidence*, pages 359 and 360, he says:

> Dr. Ray, by whose own writings we have shown the want of definite knowledge upon the question of insanity, commences his book with a criticism upon the courts, as severe as it is unreasonable; and, from the assurance and confidence with which he starts out, we naturally expect that, before he closes his labors, he will set the courts right, by defining the boundaries of insanity accurately, and point out *its indices* so clearly that they may not err in future. This, however, he does not do. When he comes to the troublesome points—those upon which rest all the dispute and doubt—he deals in generalities, leaving the matter really where he found it, *a terra incognita.*

Dr. Gilman belonged to the same school as Dr. Ray. Dr. Gilman testified in the Huntington case that the prisoner was insane, although he knew right from wrong with reference to the act for which he was on trial. The Court charged the jury, in substance, that Dr. Gilman proved a state of mind which the law called sanity instead of insanity, and the prisoner was convicted. Dr. Gilman's definition of insanity is this:

> Insanity is a disease of the brain by which the freedom of the will is impaired.

The exhibition of certain peculiarities on the part of a prisoner, such as yielding to temptation, acting contrary to his own interest, giving way to jealousy without sufficient cause, or without any cause, committing crime without adequate motive, or without any apparent motive—all these are considered evidence of insanity, and the existence of insanity is proof of disease of the brain. According to this modern doctrine, whoever perpetrates crime, or violates the principles of morality, is insane. Such is the logical and inevitable deduction from their premises, although all these physicians and medical writers will not admit it. If one has dyspepsia, or rheumatism, or gout, and from any of these causes, or from indulgence in dissipation and vicious habits, finds it difficult, or as it seems to him impracticable, to control his temper, and in this way "the freedom of the will is impaired," such a person is insane; for the fact that "the freedom of the will is impaired" from any of these causes is proof conclusive of a disease of the brain, called insanity. Such a doctrine, sustained as it is by great learning and eminent ability on the part of these modern medical enthusiasts, practically absolves everybody from criminal and moral responsibility. Such a doctrine is monstrous, and fraught with the most terrible evils to society. The enunciation of such a doctrine by distinguished medical men upon the witness-stand, or in treatises on medical jurisprudence, is infinitely more disastrous to the well-being of society than the perpetration of a murder, because the commission of such a crime so shocks the moral sense of the community that a conviction and swift punishment of the murderer is demanded, in order to deter others from the commission of a like offense; but such a doctrine offers a premium upon crime; it stimulates and invites the evilly-disposed, the wicked, the malicious, and the brutal, to the perpetration of murder, by promising them protection and exemption from punishment.

In this connection I will call attention to an extract from that high authority—*Elwell's Medical Evidence*, pages 412-413. The author says:

> The alternative is most generally with the individual himself—whether a strong desire or tendency to do a particular act shall be controlled and kept under until it disappears or subsides altogether, or whether it shall be indulged in until its influence has increased and become irresistible. Insufficiency of intellectual force is a convenient plea for the gratification of proscribed and dangerous indulgences, or passionate revenges, but it would be both puerile and dangerous to admit it in courts of justice. That man who has attained mature life, without having ever put the brakes upon his passions, will find it no light work to check them then. Every year it requires more resolution to summon the necessary force, until that which at first had been easy becomes almost an impossibility, and the moral, intelligent youth grows into a passionate animal, driven by the whirlwind of his instincts, his appetite and passions unbridled and intensified. Without disease of brain, except what he has himself produced by criminal neglect of the proper use of reason, he is the slave of self-indulgence and cherished sins. The child permitted to run wild and have the full gratification of his wishes for a few years, when finally checked up rebels against it, and will not be restrained except by a superior force, or fear; so it is with the brain of mind unaccustomed to the steady restraint of a tender, healthy conscience and enlightened intellectual force; when the latter attempts to assert its way, it is in a measure powerless.
>
> Many insane criminals are educated and formed, by their own negligence in this way. Should they not be held to a strict accountability? To say such a one is insane, and therefore not subject to punishment, is to utter a dangerous folly, and to encourage unchecked passions and fatalisms.

On this subject the author, at pages 404 and 405, adopts the following language of Sir Benjamin Brodie:

> It is true, that difference in the character of individuals may frequently be traced to a difference in their organization, and to different conditions as to bodily health; and that, therefore, one person has more, and the other less difficulty in controlling his temper and regulating his conduct. But we have all our duties to perform, and one of the most important of these is, that we should strive against whatever evil tendency there may be in us arising out of our physical condition.

In this communication I have shown some of the alarming consequences which flow from the modern doctrine of, insanity, as expounded by certain physicians and medical writers. If these doctrines are to be carried into practical operation by courts and juries, society cannot hold together. The community would have no protection from violence and bloodshed. But, whether these extraordinary doctrines be well or ill founded, the necessity of confining in a lunatic asylum persons tried for murder, who, by an acquittal on the ground of insanity, escape the gallows and the State Prison, is none the less imperative. If they are so insane that from any exciting cause they are liable at any moment to kill those with whom they are brought in contact, no sophistry nor sickly sentimentality nor maudlin philanthropy can make it appear that it is safe or just to the community, or right that they should be at liberty. The interests of society—the safety of the community—and a proper regard for insane criminals demand their confinement in a lunatic asylum.

HENRY L. CLINTON.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 18, 1873.

The following is the bill referred to in the foregoing communication:

AN ACT in relation to the defense of insanity in criminal cases.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever the jury on the trial of any indictment for felony shall acquit the defendant on the ground of insanity they shall so state in their verdict.

SEC. 2. Whenever, upon the trial of any indictment for any capital offense, the jury shall acquit the defendant on the ground of insanity, such insanity shall be presumed to continue, and the court in which such acquittal shall be had, shall make an order that the person so acquitted shall be confined in one of the State lunatic asylums, or in the State lunatic asylum for insane criminals at Auburn, for a period of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years, and until it shall be proved in the manner provided by law that the defendant has been restored to sanity. The said defendant shall be confined in such lunatic asylum accordingly, and shall not be discharged or set at liberty before the expiration of the period mentioned in said order, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall have power, at any time, if in his opinion justice shall require it, to discharge any person confined under the provisions of this act. But before making any such discharge, or entertaining an application for that purpose, the Governor shall require that not less than twenty days' notice in writing of an intention to make such application shall be served on the district-attorney of the county in which the trial resulting in acquittal on the ground of insanity shall have been had.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

This bill was introduced in the Assembly on the first day of the session, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably, and has since passed the Assembly.

Generous Gift to an Episcopal Divinity-School.

From the Boston Globe, March 27.

The paragraph that appeared last week, stating that a check for $100,000, sent to the Episcopal Divinity School at Cambridge, had been returned, is not correct. The offer has not been rejected. Mr. Nathan Matthews, of Boston, has sent a letter to the trustees, offering to give the above sum on condition that such changes shall be made in the present Board of Trustees as will secure an adequate and fair representation to the church, as a whole, and prevent the institution from becoming the organ or instrument of any party in the church. Mr. Matthews, it will be remembered, lately erected the building known as Matthews Hall, Cambridge, and presented it to the university with a proviso that a certain portion of the rents should be set apart as scholarships for the support of students who intend to enter the ministry of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Matthews' present offer is designed to supplement this noble benefaction.

The April "Trembledom."

To the Editors of the Boston Journal:

In your evening paper of Tuesday, Jan. 28, the first item of your "Current Notes" column was my prediction of the earthquake period then entering, and running, "at least," till Feb. 4, and stated to be "one of rather more than ordinary energy." This was frightfully verified in various quarters of the globe by the reports of all the papers of the day. (See Feb. 4, India; 5th, Oregon, &c.)

On the 14th you published the dates of my next two periods, viz., Feb. 25 to March 7, and from March 25 to April 5, of which you gave the most critical dates, viz., "March 30 to April 2," and which, after stating it to be an intense period of the domination of earthquake forces, I called a "trembledom," for brevity, to avoid a repetition of the descriptive terms. The former of these two periods has now been strikingly verified by reports from Canada, (see papers of Saturday, March 8,) and more terrifically from Guatemala, where, in the midst of a vast field of unusual agitation, the City of St. Vincente was utterly destroyed, and the survivors left homeless and destitute. The April period of the domination of earthquake and volcanic forces, briefly, the April "trembledom," begins to-day. Yours truly, F. L. CAPEN.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 26, 1873.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Late Empress Dowager of Austria.

A paper published at Bologna gives a summary of the will of the Empress Caroline, lately deceased. She leaves a fortune of 3,000,000 florins; and as to this her universal legatee is the Archduke Charles Louis. Besides the above sum, however, she has largely remembered the poor, having bequeathed 30,000 florins to the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul; 40,000 florins to the Roman Catholic poor-schools of Vienna; 3,000 florins to the Society of Working Men at Vienna, to buy firewood and other necessaries; 1,000 florins to the Infant School at Baden; 1,000 florins to the School of Works of Charity at Vienna; 4,000 florins to an aged school-mistress; 22,000 florins to her beloved Convent of the Visitation, at Vienna; 3,000 florins to another convent of the same order, at Innsbruck, in the Tyrol; 1,000 florins to each of two schools of the Sisters of the Order of St. Francis; 1,000 florins to the School of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, at Vienna; 10,000 florins to the Boys' School of Arts and Trades; and 1,000 florins to the Sisters of the Order of St. Elizabeth, at Vienna. The Empress adds that she would gladly have increased some of these legacies, if she had been able, but that the rest of her disposable property had been left to other pious and charitable institutions.

Father Hyacinthe's Aspirations.

The Paris *Débats* publishes the following letter, addressed by Père Hyacinthe to one of his friends:

PARIS, March 3, 1873.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You were correctly informed. I have been called to Geneva by the wish of 300 Catholics, not to enter into pastoral functions there, but to preach the principles of true Catholicism. I know that this step will be misrepresented by a certain press, which will endeavor to connect it with the struggle that has just taken place in Geneva. The reply to such interpretations is not difficult. I have taken no part, and I have not had to give any advice in that conflict. The purely religious mission I am about to fulfill is, by its nature, anterior, and, I dare add, superior to that struggle, since it responds to a situation of the Church which is becoming more and more evident throughout the whole of Europe. Without interfering in the slightest degree in the political questions which, through the fault of the Clerical party and the Roman Curia, complicate everywhere at present religious questions, I ask only one thing from the Governments of this world, viz., the liberty to preach the Gospel; and I go to Geneva, as I went to Munich, Cologne, and Rome, and as I shall go whithersoever I may be called by Catholics resolved not to abdicate the faith of their fathers either into the hands of Ultramontanism or disbelief.

Yours, &c., HYACINTHE LOYSON.

Anti-Russian Sentiment in Circassia.

The Russian papers state that during the last few months the Circassians have shown great irritation against the Russian Government, and that they are now under the influence of Mahommedan agitators, who are endeavoring to stir up an insurrection. In the district of Yekaterinodor several thousands of Circassians have determined to emigrate into Turkey, and have already sent a deputation to Constantinople to enter into direct communication with the Turkish Government on the subject. According to the *Exchange Gazette*, of St. Petersburg, "the Circassians recognize no authority but that of the Sultan; they regard the Russian rule as that of an infidel and usurper, whose subject no true Mahommedan can become which must be resisted to the last, and which it is a sacred duty to overthrow. The Circassians seem to be preparing to act in accordance with this theory; they are often heard to say that the air smells of gunpowder, and many of them are collecting stores of arms and ammunition. The officials appointed by the Russian Government in the Circassian villages are no longer obeyed; and even the members of the Court of Justice of Yekaterinodor, who were elected by the people, have been recalled by their electors and compelled to promise no longer to perform their former functions. A secret meeting has been held in the same district, at which it was decided that any Circassian who may, in future, appeal to a Russian Court of Justice shall be punished by a heavy fine."

The Newest French Tragedy.

The Court of Assizes of the Gironde has just commenced the trial of a man named Jean Mano, who has acquired the unenviable title of the Bordeaux Troppmann, on the charge of murdering five persons. The prisoner, who is twenty-nine years of age, was a rural postman, and had married a relative of the same name, and lived with her family, consisting of the father, Arnaud, sixty-two; the mother, Marie, fifty-four; Jeanne, (the prisoner's wife,) thirty-one; Marie, five, and Maria, not one year, (the latter were the children of the murderer,) at a farm called Tastous, in the commune of Barp. The habits of the accused were extremely irregular, as he was addicted to gambling and drinking, and his conduct led to frequent quarrels between him and his wife and her father and mother. At last, on April 10, 1872, the fact was discovered that a terrible murder had been committed at the farm. The mother and the daughter, Jeanne, were found lying dead between the house and the barn, with their skulls fractured; the old father was discovered not far off with his face to the ground and two deep wounds in the back of the head. The two little girls were in the house with their heads frightfully battered. Circumstances excited suspicion against the prisoner, and he was arrested, when his clothes were found stained with blood. The instrument with which the crime was committed, a pick-ax, was afterward discovered in a barn. What renders the matter more tragical is that the principal witness against the accused is his own son, Bernardin, aged seven years, who, with a younger brother, were spared in the general massacre.

Collision in the Irish Channel—Twenty-Five Lives Lost.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of March 4, says:

A collision, by which twenty-five lives were lost, occurred in the Irish Channel about 2 A. M. on Saturday. Capt. Strong, of the steam-tug Guiding Star, fell in with the ship Chacabuco, inward bound from San Francisco to Liverpool, off the Great Ormes Head, and endeavored to make terms for towing her into the harbor, but the two captains not being able to come to terms, the tug left the ship. The wind, which had been blowing very strong shortly afterward increased to a gale, and there were heavy showers of sleet and snow. Hearing cries, Capt. Strong bore up in the wake of the ship, but as she was running ahead under a full press of canvas the tug was unable to come up to her. Suddenly a terrible crash was heard, and the screams and cries for assistance are described by Capt. Strong as of a most heart-rending nature. The tug was steered to the spot whence the cries proceeded, but the snow fell so thickly that before he was aware of his position the captain of the tug found himself running over the sinking vessel. The tug's boat was at once lowered, and three of the crew of the Chacabuco were picked up in an exhausted state, but the captain, pilot, and twenty-two of the crew were not to be found. The lights of a vessel were shortly afterward seen a little to the westward, and the Guiding Star ran down toward the vessel, which proved to be the steamer Torch, bound from Liverpool to Dublin. She was in a sinking condition, and the crew and passengers appealed to those on board the tug-boat to stand by and save them. The tug ran alongside with great difficulty, and all on board the steamer with the exception of one man, a bullock driver, named Loran, were rescued. Loran was jammed between the smashed-up plates of the bulwarks, and could not be extricated, and shortly before the steamer sank he cried out, "Good-by; God bless you all." The weather during the night was very tempestuous, and it is feared that several vessels went down, as the navigation of the Channel on Saturday morning was rendered unusually dangerous by floating wreckage.

Liverpool as a Drinking City.

The Liverpool *Mercury* of March 15 says:

Liverpool has frequently been pointed at by the advocates of teetotalism as "the dark spot by the Mersey," not only by reason of the enormous number of persons who are brought before the magistrates, but also because of the great number of public houses and gin palaces which are prominent objects at the corner of every street. The truth of this assertion is perhaps best to be seen from a return which has just been furnished to Parliament showing the amount of duty charged in a single year for different taxes, including public-house licenses. The amount charged for public-house licenses in Liverpool was £32,586, a sum larger than that charged for any other town in England, and a sum very nearly as large, as was charged for public-house licenses in the whole of Wales. The neighboring city of Manchester only paid £14,084, and Salford £3,366, so that, putting Manchester and Salford together, the two only paid £17,450—a little more than one-half the amount paid by Liverpool. The City of London paid much less than Liverpool, only £22,551; the City of Westminster paid £15,769, and the total amount for the whole county of Middlesex only reaches £98,536—three times the amount of Liverpool. Taking some of the largest and most populous London districts, we find that Chelsea paid £8,111; Finsbury, £14,389; Marylebone, £13,001; Lambeth £7,834, and Southwark £8,357. Glancing at some of the larger towns in the kingdom, it appears that Birmingham was only charged for public houses in one year £14,504, Leeds £7,263, Sheffield £10,960, Newcastle-on-Tyne £7,577, Bristol £9,655, Birkenhead £2,625, the City of Chester £2,405, Stalybridge £1,377, Ashton-under-Lyne £1,588, Preston £4,202, Wigan £2,107, and Rochdale £2,643. The whole of Wales paid £50,862, and the whole of England £867,553, making a total for England and Wales of £918,415 paid for public-house licences. From this return it appears that Liverpool is pre-eminently a town where the trade of the publican flourishes, and has the honor—if honor it be—of contributing to the national purse a larger sum than any other town or city of the same population for licenses to trade in drink.

The Royal Family of Denmark.

Writing under date of March 5, the Copenhagen correspondent of the London *Times* says:

The death, on the 4th of March, of Prince August of Sweden and Norway, youngest brother of the late King Charles XV., and uncle of the Danish Crown Princess, has again thrown our Court into mourning. The fatal result of the Prince's illness had been foreseen as probable for some time, but still some hope was entertained that his natural strength of constitution would have gained the upper hand; and it was only on Sunday, the 2d of March, after a violent attack of cough, with emission of blood, that all hopes had to be given up. This is the third Prince of King Oscar's once blooming family who has died in the flower of age—the third son of whom the Dowager Queen Josephine, of the Leuchtenberg and Beauharnais Houses, has to deplore the loss. Gifted Prince Gustaf, the next eldest of the children, died when still a youth of a little above twenty. King Charles XV. succumbed on the 18th of September, 1872, to the malady that had a long time before broken his forces, and now Prince August, after some weeks of illness, has departed this life, forty-one and a half years old. Only two children are now left—the present King Oscar II., born in 1829, and Princess Eugénie, about a year younger, unmarried, and of a very weak frame, contending against a dangerous and trying illness, and leading a completely retired life. The deceased Prince was undoubtedly the least gifted of King Oscar's sons, and could in no respect compete with his brothers; but he was of an amiable character, and thoroughly good-natured, outweighing by his qualities of heart what he lacked in acute understanding. Though common gossip liked to scoff at him and to attribute to him, very often wrongly, all sorts of Irish bulls, he was, upon the whole, very popular, and by carefully abstaining from State matters he avoided the chance of displeasing public opinion. To King Charles XV. he was fondly attached, and the loss of this brother was a severe shock to him. It is well known that King Charles had a very tender heart and a strongly-developed family feeling; and he gave proof of both by the manner in which he treated the youngest Prince of the house and cared for him. Prince Nicolaus August, whose royal title was "Duke of Dalécarlie," married in April, 1864, Princess Thérèse of Saxony-Altenburg, but has left no issue. The whole male house of Bernadotte is now reduced to King Oscar II. and his four sons, ranging from the age of fifteen to that of eight years.

A Record of French Crime.

Writing from Paris on March 12, the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

People inclined to sup full of horrors have but to read to-day's newspapers. Letters from Amiens show that a new application for petroleum has been invented by some ruffians, who broke into a house, and finding a poor woman, poured some petroleum down her throat and tried to set her on fire. Fortunately she rejected the oil, and instead of being burned herself her bedclothes were consumed. In another part of the country a man aged seventy-three years has just murdered his younger brother, who was seventy-two, the venerable couple having had a violent dispute over their money matters. In Paris the number of murders recently committed has caused great uneasiness. No sooner was Capt. Gettgnier's band of *les casquettes noires* disposed of than the police received information of the existence of another criminal association organized on the federative system. This new band, reported to have been more sanguinary than that of Gettgnier, had no regular chief, but elected a leader for each new enterprise. In the Gironde the trial of Mano has just commenced. This man stands charged with having murdered his father-in-law, wife, and two of his children. For ten months the authorities were unable to get up a case against the prisoner, who was twice arrested on suspicion and twice released, having proved what was considered a satisfactory alibi. Mano is a postman; he spent the evening at a wine-shop, then laid down on some straw at the Hôtel de la Porte at 11 P. M. At 4 A. M. he was seen fast asleep in the same place; and if he committed the crimes attributed to him, he must, between the hours above mentioned, have gone home, a distance of four miles, have murdered five persons, have returned to the hotel, and gone peaceably to sleep. Two other children, one three years old and the other seven, were in a neighboring room, and though these children for a long time declared that they heard nothing on the night the crime was perpetrated, the eldest at last acknowledged that his father was the guilty person, and that after having committed the crimes alluded to, he came into the room where he and his little brother were in bed, and shook them to see if they were asleep. The little pair pretended to be asleep, and so escaped. The court will have to decide between the evidence of Bernadin Mano and the alibi set up by his father. There are also numerous accounts of suicides in the papers, and robberies, the most important being an attempt to carry off 400,000 francs from the offices of the Société Générale.

Precautions Against Forgery.

The London *Spectator*, in an article suggested by the recent forgeries on the Bank of England, says:

Whether any new mechanical precautions against forgery can be adopted we must leave to engineers and men of science, but we greatly doubt it. The world has had a great interest for a great many years in devising a note that cannot be forged, and has not found one yet. Special papers may, no doubt, be manufactured for special firms, as one is manufactured for the Bank of England; but any paper can be imitated, and we could hardly protect private persons as we protect the bank, by making it a high penal offense to imitate or to possess their paper. It is difficult to imagine a paper which could not be imitated, unless it were made of a substance procurable only by a few persons, or colored with a dye the secret of which had been carefully preserved, and no such paper or dye is yet before the world. The Marwarrees of India use a paper for their acceptances which is very ingenious, but which would scarcely baffle European skill. It is a very fine silver tissue paper, almost without weight, and its specialty is this: No one can write on it, Mawarree fashion, without Marwarree ink, any other kind wetting the fine paper almost to a pulp. No skill can overcome this difficulty without the ink, but in England the experts would discover the secret of the ink in an hour, and the Marwarree method of holding the paper and pen in a day, and in a week produce a "hoondee," or bill of exchange, that would pass muster everywhere except with the accepting firm. The paper of the Bank of Bengal, too, is very good, in that it is entirely beyond imitation except by very first-rate engravers possessed of tools as perfect as those of the agents employed by the bank itself. The paper only looks cloudy, but under a strong glass is found to be covered with lines of microscopic characters, which could not be produced by hand, or without machinery equal to that employed, or we imagine without a very peculiar ink—an ink that will not run. But all these means are within the range of forgers like those now at work, men with brains, money, and the disposition to use both for fraud, and no further improvement appears practicable. They use cipher drafts in some countries, which cannot be read except with the key, but they are useless against men whose art is not to interpret, but to copy exactly. The only protection they would afford would be that the forger, not knowing the figures, must reproduce some bill exactly, as he would not know the sign which varied them. But then neither would the ordinary customer. Any signature can be imitated, and no substitute for a signature understood by the discounting world has been devised. Stamps and seals are as easily forced as signatures, or more easily, and so are water-marks when the reward is large enough to pay for the machinery. There may be a remedy in science, but as yet it is quite invisible.

The Imperial Family at Chiselhurst.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes, under date of March 10:

The little village of Chiselhurst, which has acquired such universal fame by recent events, has resumed its wonted quietude, but evidences are not wanting to prove a continuance of the public interest in the occupants of Camden House, and the modest tomb of the once powerful Emperor at the little chapel across the common. Visitors to the latter are generally surprised to find that the sepulchre remains, except for the fresh garlands which living hands have deposited at its shrine, precisely as it was left by the illustrious band of mourners assembled around it on the 15th of January. The coffin, covered with its costly and magnificently embroidered pall, still rests in full view of the congregation within its arched and barred recess, a part of the sacristy, which, taken as it were into the interior of the chapel, constitutes the whole structure of the Emperor's mausoleum. The heap of wreaths and immortelles laid upon and around the coffin at the funeral remain as they were placed, and look almost as fresh as ever; but many others have since been added, and almost daily new garlands and boquets arrive from all directions, and are either hung upon the already heavily-laden railings, or are laid upon the pavement at the entrance to the tomb. The black-velvet banner of the Paris *ouvriers* stands on one side, amid a pile of flowers, surmounted by the Imperial eagle covered with crape; and among the most recent offerings is a large and elaborately-worked garland of colored beads—a work of art presented by the work-people of Paris. The chapel itself has been entirely denuded of the mourning habiliments which gave it such a sombre aspect on the day of the funeral, and the congregation, if they could forget the tomb at their right hand, would see the place as it was before the Emperor's death, with one exception—the three chairs for the Imperial family are on the altar-dais; the Empress sits on the left, the Prince on the right, and the chair of the Emperor is between them, empty. How long the tomb will remain in its present state is uncertain, but it is probable that no change will be made until the arrival of the granite column, which her Majesty the Queen has undertaken to supply from Scotland, when considerable alterations are contemplated. Until last week a policeman was employed to watch night and day outside the chapel lest any outrage should be attempted from motives of mischief or plunder, but this precaution has been withdrawn, though a nightly watch is still kept inside the building. The widowed Empress pays frequent visits to her husband's tomb, and is regular in her attendance at the services of the church, but, with these exceptions, seldom goes out of doors. She has only once walked out since the sad event, and twice taken carriage exercise. Her health, however, has very much improved within the last few weeks, and last Sunday, when she drove to chapel, she looked cheerful and remarkably well in her deep mourning dress. She was attended by Mme. Le Breton, Mlle. Larmina, and the Duchess d'Albe. Prince Louis Napoleon walked over, escorted by Count Clary, Dr. Conneau, M. Conneau *fils*, the Duc de Bassano, Col. Duvillier, and Dr. Corvisart. There were not many strangers in the chapel, the "prohibitory" fee of half a crown charged on Sundays and other days when there is service keeping the little building from being crowded and its own congregation put out of the way. Tuesdays only are set apart for visitors—an arrangement which carries with it some self-denial on the part of the clergy, for visitors are plentiful, and Rev. Father Goddard, who had on Sunday to bemoan a debt of £300 upon his new schools, could soon raise that amount by the willing offerings of pilgrims to the shrine. The Prince Imperial will be seventeen years of age on Sunday next, but there will of course be no rejoicings. He will return to his studies and residence at Woolwich on the following Tuesday. The Prince's fête-day will be that of his father, Aug. 15, the feast of St. Napoleon.

The Commune and the Bank of France.

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: One of the most interesting episodes in connection with the Commune was, without doubt, the preservation of the bank, which may be said to have contained the fortune of France. It is still somewhat a mystery how the building and its treasures were saved, and an immense armed force, not overburdened with scruples, thoroughly wanting in discipline, and eminently hostile to capital, prevented from falling on so rich a prize. The Marquis de Plœuc, Deputy Governor, and a number of the employés remained at their posts, determined to defend the place to the last, but they might have been overwhelmed in half an hour. Citizen Charles Beslay, the oldest and most respectable member of the Commune, had also a hand in protecting the establishment—he it was who carried on negotiations with M. de Plœuc, and, by setting some advances, quieted those of his colleagues who were anxious to seize the Bank and share the spoil. Still it is wonderful that such a class of men as fired the Tuileries, the Hotel de Ville, the Palais Royal, &c., should have been restrained from grasping at treasures lying, as one may say, at their feet. When the troops entered Paris and put down the insurrection, Citizen Charles Beslay was allowed to depart, in peace in recognition of his services. Since then all sorts of absurd and unjust accusations have been brought against him by the Royalist papers, and the whole credit of having saved the bank has been bestowed by them on the Marquis de Plœuc, who, no doubt, behaved with great skill and courage. Citizen Charles Beslay now writes to deny the unfounded charges laid at his door. He says he did not ask for the safe-conduct which was given to him, and that he wrote to M. Thiers and the Procureur-Général asking to be tried. To the accusation that he only went to the bank through motives of personal interest, and never left it without his pockets being full, he replies: "I went to the bank with the intention of sheltering it from the violence of the exaggerated portion of the Commune, and I am convinced that I preserved for my country an establishment which was its last financial resource. I never received any pay, gratuity, or souvenir of any description, from the bank, my resolution having been irrevocably fixed as far as that was concerned. Knowing by an experience of fifty years' political life how people are judged by their adversaries, I would not even allow the only clerk who accompanied me, and on whose fidelity I counted, to accept the smallest sum from the bank. I entered the bank and left it with empty hands. I do not boast of this, for I only did my duty, &c. Of a truth the financial men of the Commune contrast favorably with the persons whose conduct has been exposed by the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier in this country, and by committees of inquiry in other countries. There is poor Citizen Jourde, who was Minister of Finance under the Commune, who never paid more than three francs for his dinner, and whose wife continued to wash the family linen as she had been accustomed to do before her husband took office. Jourde is now expiating his crimes at New-Caledonia, or some other distant penal settlement, and Charles Beslay is in exile at Neufchâtel."

The Stage in India.

The latest phase of educated Bengalee progress is, says the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*, the very successful establishment of a "national theatre," in which vernacular plays are put upon a small English stage. Recitations by Brahmans under the wide-spreading banyan or peepul-tree of the endless lines of the *Ramayan* and the *Mahabarut* have always been popular, like those of the old Greek rhapsodists. I have seen thousands of all classes sit for hours and continue for days listening to such, and sometimes swaying their bodies in time with the rhythm. Equally common on the occasion of funeral or marriage festivals are the scenes corresponding to the early plays of Greek and Roman, in which two or three reciters go through the legends of the gods with appropriate gestures all night long. But this "national theatre" is a genuine adaptation of European modes to native dramatic literature. It is held in the great court of a native house, like that of one of the Pompeiian structures magnified, in Chutpore Road, the principal street of the native town of Calcutta. On one side is the stage, opposite to the shrine generally devoted to the family idol. Above, a canvas roof shuts out the heavens—most unnecessarily in the glorious climate of this season, when an open-air performance would be preferable. The play begins at 8, and continues till 11. Entering about 9, I found the place crammed with a most appreciative audience of some 800 men, and the "house" has always been full since it began on the 7th of December last. An orchestra of native sitars, violins, and tom-toms sits below the stage. The few English men and ladies present were accommodated with chairs next to it. The scenery is, unfortunately English, a mistake which should be rectified. The most popular play hitherto has been "Neil Durpun; or, The Mirror of Indigo," which excited such commotion in 1860 that the worthy missionary who edited it was put in gaol for libel. It has been expurgated for this stage, a passage relating to English ladies being undoubtedly obscene. The play last Saturday night was "Naiso Roopea; or, Nine Hundred Rupees." It is directed against the evil marriage custom of the Hindoos, especially that which induces them to sell their daughters, through marriage brokers known as ghatuks. The actors are amateurs. The female characters are, of course, done by men, and on this occasion the bride happened to be old, ugly, and dressed, as to her hair, with a "front and curls," such as no Hindoo lady ever wears. With this exception, the piece is played fairly well. The story is briefly this: *Ramdhone* wishes 900 rupees (£90) at least, for his unmarried daughter, *Sarala*. Offers of smaller sums pour in upon him in vain, but he holds out. At last a marriage broker seems likely to conclude the bargain for a client, when *Sabodel*, a younger brother of *Ramdhone*, and a confirmed hemp-smoker, disgusts the applicant by satirically pretending to sell the girl at public auction. She pines away, and is attended by an allopathic doctor, a homeopathic doctor, and a purely native quack. The hemp-smoker's jokes at the rival practitioners are as popular with the audience as his satire on Hindoo marriage customs, and he insists that "love," using the English word, is the only disease from which she suffers. The true doctor appears, *Bunfun*, the youth whom she favors, but he, alas! cannot raise such a sum as her purchase money. There is a little love-making between them of a peculiar kind, and a new obstacle arises, that of the consanguinity of the couple. But in the fifth act all ends happily. The money is found, the blood relationship disproved; even the hemp-smoker gives up his vice, and the loving couple are satisfied. The acting of the hemp-smoker was perfect, and the applause drawn forth by his jokes such as I had not supposed Bengalees capable of. The conflict of the doctors was thoroughly appreciated. At this rate the stage may be made as powerful a moral instrument as it was in Europe in the pre-Reformation times; but I fear the plays are not always of this nature. An attempt was made at a pantomime, which pleased the natives, the acting of the hemp-smoker, whose name I failed to identify, being especially good. The theatre is controlled by three directors, two secretaries, a "motion master," a stage manager, a dresser, and a prompter. The charge for admission is from one shilling to four shillings.

Coming to Learn of Civilization.

Mr. A. W. McKay, who was born at one of the posts of the Hudson Bay Company, in the far north, thirty-four years ago, and has always lived there, has recently arrived in St. Paul, Minn., on his way East. The *Press* speaks of him thus:

> Before his present trip he had never seen a railway train, a hotel, or machinery of any kind beyond the most simple and primitive. Everything he sees is new, and much of it startling. He has grown up to be, in fact, a man of the wilderness, and yet he is an intelligent and pleasant gentleman. So faithful and highly prized have been his services to the Hudson Bay Company, that they now give him leave of absence for a year to enable him to visit "civilization" in America and Europe—they paying his expenses, and making usual allowances of salary during the entire time of his absence. It took sixty-four days of travel to reach Fort Garry from his isolated head-quarters in the arctic regions, and he left on his long journey eastward yesterday morning.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Tiemann—Directing the Superintendent of Markets in New-York to execute all repairs of public buildings and markets in New-York. Also, providing for the repeal of the laws of 1872, giving preference to actions in which the Commonalty of New-York is concerned.

By Mr. Perry—To open Putnam-square, Brooklyn.

By Mr. Lewis—To establish a Department of Police in Buffalo. Also, for a new charter for Buffalo.

By Mr. Robertson—Empowering Grace Church, New-York, to purchase and hold property for the purpose of establishing a house for trained nurses, a free reading-room, free chapel, and other charities.

By Mr. Benedict—Providing for the appointment of five examiners to settle all newspaper claims against New-York City.

By Mr. Cock—To enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to run and own ferry-boats between points of the Island, New-Jersey, and New-York City.

By Mr. D. P. Wood—To amend the laws relative to notaries in foreign countries.

By Mr. Graham—To compel railroad commissioners to give bonds.

The bill regulating the rate of interest was lost for want of a two-third majority vote—12 in the affirmative to 11 in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Woodin the vote on the bill was reconsidered, and the bill laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER—THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

Mr. Woodin said that as many Senators were absent this morning, he moved to lay the twenty-seventh section of the charter aside for the present, and proceed to the discussion of the other sections of the bill.

Mr. D. P. Wood thought this proposition a very novel one. After many hours had been passed in the discussion of this section, the pressure was great from the lobby to postpone the decision on this section, but, now that it was fresh in the minds of Senators, he would like to have it settled.

Mr. Woodin, in reply, said that he had not felt any pressure from outside parties; he made the suggestion merely for the purpose of giving the five Senators, who are now absent, an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Benedict favored postponing the consideration of the charter until next Monday evening, as many members were anxious to go home this morning.

Mr. Tiemann was anxious to go home and see his wife and babies, and therefore moved that the committee rise and report progress. Carried—16 being in favor of it.

In the Senate the bill was made the special order for next Tuesday morning.

BILLS PASSED.

To alter the system of repairing highways.

Authorizing an addition to the Poughkeepsie Alms-house.

To amend the charter of the New-York Bridge Company.

Relative to lands heretofore conveyed to assignees or receivers.

Authorizing the Sheriff of Kings County to appoint certain court officers.

Relative to the summoning of jurors in Kings County, and fixing the compensation of Sheriff therefor.

Relative to charter elections in Poughkeepsie.

Incorporating the Kings County Trust Company.

To amend the charter of the New-York and Queens County Bridge Company.

Empowering the Governor to appoint a commission to examine the prisons of New-York City.

Providing for the payment of the Clerk of the Marine Court in New-York City.

Authorizing the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School to sell a portion of their real estate.

Providing for the payment of the salary of the Assistant Clerk of the Third Judicial Court in New-York City.

The concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee for reporting a plan for the consideration of the constitutional amendments was adopted.

Mr. Robertson introduced a bill to facilitate the construction of certain railroads in the City of New-York by the Metropolitan Transit Company.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

To drain certain lands of Thomas Hunt, in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn.

Repealing the act allowing members of the Legislature to take the oaths of office at any time before entering upon the discharge of their duties. Lost.

To authorize the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company to extend their tracks.

Authorizing the Brooklyn Courts of Record to send persons to the Kings County Penitentiary the same as they are now sent to State Prison.

Mr. Pierson reported a bill providing for the annexation of a portion of West Chester to New-York.

Mr. Deering introduced a bill construing certain acts of the Legislature relative to parks in New-York City, which prohibits the establishment of Zoological Gardens in any park except the Central Park.

Also, authorizing a railroad in the upper part of New-York City, and making incorporators Isaac M. Walton, Rufus K. McHarg, Richard L. Hill, George White, and others. The route commences at Manhattan-street and North River, runs to St. Nicholas avenue, thence to One-hundred and Tenth-street, thence to the East River. It also runs through Second-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street, Fifty-ninth-street, Lexington-avenue, and Forty-second street.

Mr. Worth, from the select committee, consisting of the Kings County delegation, reported the Brooklyn charter, with a resolution that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that the bill be ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Jacobs objected to this resolution, saying that the minority of the committee was told that the majority would make the charter just as they wanted. Therefore, said Mr. Jacobs, we having nothing to do in the committee, do not know of what its provisions consist. He was in favor of a new charter for Brooklyn, and as he had been told that it would be a non-partisan one, he was all the more in favor of it. But the action of this committee showed that it was to be a partisan charter, which, if the majority here are willing to take the responsibility of passing, he had nothing to say.

Mr. Worth replied that there was a disagreement in the committee concerning annexation, but the other amendments were those proposed by the Brooklyn Committee of One Hundred.

Mr. Burns inquired if this select committee had a right to strike out a provision inserted by a vote of the House. He referred to the clause requiring a vote of the people of the county towns on the question of annexation.

The Chair ruled that the bill having been referred to the committee for consideration, it had a right to make any amendments.

Mr. Jacobs then took the floor, and after referring to the importance of this bill, pointed to the fact that this committee had arrogated to themselves the privilege of amending it as they pleased, and then come in here and ask that the bill be ordered to a third reading. He also referred to the annexation of a number of towns in the county to the city, without first asking their consent. This he looked upon as an outrage which those towns will take notice of.

Mr. Husted said that as he understood the matter, the Committee of One Hundred had consulted with the committee, and that their suggestions had been adopted.

Mr. Jacobs said that the recommendations of the Committee of One Hundred had been rejected, and then spoke again of the injustice of annexing these towns without their consent.

Mr. Husted said he would not vote for the bill unless the people could be allowed to vote on the question.

Mr. Worth said that the Republican Party would be held responsible for this charter, and that party should have the privilege of making it the best they knew how.

Mr. Roche reviewed the bill, objecting to several parts. He moved to substitute for the bill before the House the charter prepared by the Committee of One Hundred. He would do this to test the constancy of the majority.

Mr. Pierson defended the charter on general grounds, maintaining that it was, as a whole, as good a charter as could be formed. He spoke to this effect at some length.

Mr. Jacobs moved to lay the matter over till Tuesday next, and that it be made the special order for that time.

Mr. Vedder sustained the proposition for annexing these towns as a great public necessity, and that being the case he insisted that these towns should not be allowed to interpose any obstacle to it.

Mr. Jacobs again submitted it to the House whether this annexation proposition should be incorporated in this bill without a hearing given to him and his constituents. There was a provision in this bill which struck down one of the county advertising papers, and that paper a Republican journal—the Brooklyn *Union*. He wanted to know why this was done, and he wanted this bill debated for the purpose of learning why such amendments were put in the bill. We are told that this was to be a non-partisan charter, and he wanted to see how and in what way it was non-partisan. Now his own party journal in Brooklyn was in favor of this bill, and that accounted for its attack upon him last evening. That paper was in favor of the bill; his party in Brooklyn was in favor of it; but he was here, the representative of those poor farmers, and it was his duty to demand a hearing. Will you, he asked, give it to me or not?

Under the operation of the previous question, Mr. Jacobs' motion to make the matter the special order for next Tuesday, was carried—51 to 31.

Two communications were received from the Governor, calling attention to the dangers to navigation in the Hudson River, caused by depositing ashes and other refuse matter in the river near Albany and New-York.

On motion of Mr. Pierson the communications were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Gere introduced a bill to enable Syracuse to fund its floating debt.

Mr. Fort reported a bill to promote rifle practice by the National Guard.

Mr. Prince, as instructed by the House, reported resolutions to amend the Constitution so as to allow women with property qualifications of $250 to vote.

Mr. Cleary introduced a bill to authorize the City of Troy to borrow money for city purposes.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

Business in the Court of General Sessions—The "Saw-Dust" Swindle Again.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, a triple motion was made in the case of James Hubbard, alias Havens, alias Enos, indicted for distributing circulars offering counterfeit money for sale, better known as the "saw-dust" swindle. The first section of the motion was for a postponement of the trial, owing to the illness of Mr. Howe, counsel in the case; the second that the prisoner be allowed to withdraw his plea of not guilty, in order to make a motion for quashing the indictment; and the third that the bail of the prisoner, who had just been arrested on a bench warrant, while awaiting trial, should be continued. The requests were granted by the Recorder. William Hopkins, indicted for stealing a horse and wagon, the property of Eugene Haesschung, No. 219 Greene-street, was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for one year. John Wennan pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the penitentiary for six months. Francis Herman and F. W. Erickson pleaded guilty to a charge of carrying slung-shots; judgment suspended. Annie Johnson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence. Chas. Quin and John Sullivan pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were sent to the penitentiary for three months. Peter Connor, charged with having, in company with three others, jostled August Bender in the street, and stealing his watch, was tried and acquitted. John Haines, alias Cannon, a bartender, indicted for stealing a watch, valued at $175, and $8 in currency, from William Green, of the Metropolitan Hotel, on the 12th of March, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Ernest Linderman, jointly indicted with Francis F. Brady—tried and acquitted on Thursday—for receiving a quantity of cigars, stolen from the factory of Frederick Buckholtz, No. 334 West Forty-second-street, was acquitted. Patrick Daly, indicted for stabbing Edward Moloney twice in the shoulder with a knife, was tried and acquitted. William Manning James, better known as "Buck" Crawford, and Jeremiah O'Rourke, indicted for stealing a horse and wagon valued at $640, the property of Wm. C. Brotherton, veterinary surgeon, were placed on trial. O'Rourke turned States' evidence. Manning was acquitted, and Crawford was sent to State Prison for three years and six months. Philip Heitz, who pleaded guilty to stabbing Elizabeth Drum, and was remanded to be examined as to his sanity, was brought up and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

TURF NOTES.

The drivers and trainers have announced their intention of holding a public meeting on Monday next, for the purpose of modifying the rules of the so-called Protective Association recently formed. Their action in opposing the National Association has been frowned down by the public, and it has become necessary for them to rescind the rules which conflict with those of the associated courses.

The Utica Park Association have made excellent provision for sport at the coming inaugural running meeting at that place. The games are to commence on June 25, and continue three days. The opening race will be a handicap hurdle race of two miles for a purse of $500, entrance free. The second will be a trial purse of a mile, for all ages, the entrance fee, ten per cent., to be divided between the second and third horses. The third race will be one of mile heats for a purse of $500, $40 entrance, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared. The second day will open with the President's Cup, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each and a piece of plate valued at $300, given by President Hutchinson; mile heats for three-year-olds. Next comes the Harvest Home Handicap of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared; $500 added by the association; heats of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages. The concluding race of the day will be the Utica Handicap, two miles, for all ages; $50 each, half forfeit, and $20 if declared, with $1,000 added. The third and last day the sport is to commence with the Oneida Handicap of $40 each, half forfeit, and $10 if declared; mile heats, for all ages; $600 will be added. The International Steeple-chase for all ages comes next. The purse will be $500 in gold—$400 of which is to the first horse and $100 to the second; about three miles. The meeting will close with a Consolation Purse of $500 for beaten horses, winners excluded; a mile and a half. The entries are to close on the 1st of June, and we may expect a large number of horses.

The report comes from Kentucky that Mr. John M. Clay intends to retire from the active scenes of the turf and confine his future attention to the breeding of thoroughbreds.

Mr. August Belmont has purchased in France a brood mare by the great horse Monarque, out of La Touques, by the Baron. He intends breeding her to Parmesan, the sire of Favonius, and Cremorne, the Derby winners, before she is shipped to this country.

Two prominent turfmen of this City made a bet of $1,000 even a few days ago, between Monarchist and Harry Bassett in the Saratoga Cup. Both of them are to start.

To avoid conflicting with the meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club, the Magnolia Club at Mobile, has altered the date of its meeting, which is now to take place on the 21st April, continuing three days.

The Handicap stakes for four-year olds has thirteen acceptances, out of eighteen nominations. The declarations are Jim Anderson, Brenno, Mate, Nema, and Bessie Lee.

The Cambridge City (Ind.) Association have announced $20,000 for a meeting, to be given on June 10, and continue four days.

The Saratoga Association has altered the time for the closing of stakes. They formerly closed on July 15, and the time has been postponed a month later for the convenience of breeders in the Northern and Eastern States.

The Washington Park Association, the course of which is within eighteen miles of Saratoga, will hold a Spring trotting meeting on May 21 and 22.

A match has been consummated between O. A. Hickok's sorrel stallion Elmo and S. B. Whipple's stallion Ajax for $2,500 a side. The race is to be trotted April 19, and the California papers state that there is great excitement in turf circles regarding it. The Oakland Course will be the scene of the trouble.

The Buffalo authorities have made an attempt to stop pool-selling during the races at that place, and there is great opposition manifested against the effort. The Buffalo Association has no fears of the result.

The Chickasaw Jockey Club, at Memphis, will hold its Spring meeting on April 29. Several stables have already arrived there, and are actively preparing for the campaign.

Robbery at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Within the past two weeks thieves have infested the hotels of this City, and the Gilsey House, Metropolitan, Grand Central, St. Nicholas, Coleman House, and the Fifth-avenue Hotel have been robbed of jewelry, clothing, and valuables amounting in the aggregate to a considerable sum. One of the latest and most daring was the robbery committed several days ago by an expert thief at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, by which some lady guests lost valuable jewelry. On Friday, the 14th inst., Mrs. Charles Viele and son and Mrs. George B. Viele, of Evansville, Ind., arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and were assigned rooms Nos. 373 and 374, on the second floor. On the following Thursday a thief effected an entrance into their rooms by means of false keys and opened three trunks, extracting valuables therefrom, worth upward of $1,200. A lady guest of the hotel saw a person in the act of opening the door of one of the rooms, but, supposing him to be an acquaintance or friend of the occupants, did not give any alarm, not suspecting anything wrong. She describes the thief as a handsomely-dressed man, apparently a gentleman. The thief, in his hurry to escape with his booty, left the key with which he effected an entrance in the inside, and escaped by another door. The ladies on returning to their rooms, after breakfast, discovered the disordered condition of things, and perceiving they had been robbed, at once communicated the fact to the proprietors of the hotel, and in less than half an hour after the detectives were informed of the robbery, and Detective Tilley was detailed to work up the case. Mrs. Charles Viele lost a costly set of gold jewelry, together with a necklace and bracelets and a locket set with diamonds and pearls. Mrs. George B. Viele, her daughter-in-law, lost three full sets of jewelry, cameo, mosaic and coral, a gold watch and chain, together with bracelets, necklace, locket and some minor pieces. Fortunately the thief or thieves did not find some diamonds and other valuable jewelry, the property of the ladies, which were also in their rooms, and which were valued at $2,000 or $3,000. The hotel proprietor says the watchman, servant girl, and others connected with the hotel were on the second floor about the time of the robbery, but none detected the robber in his operations. The detectives have been diligently engaged in working up the case, but as yet without any known result.

Alleged Robbery of a Railroad Car.

On Wednesday the house of Butterfield & Co., Nos. 476 and 478 Broome-street, shipped some goods by the Pennsylvania Railroad to a firm in Baltimore. Before arriving at Philadelphia it was discovered that the car had been broken into and a quantity of goods taken from the cases. On Thursday Officer Hargrove, of the Sixth Precinct, saw Henry Stein, a peddler, on Leonard-street, between Centre and Baxter streets, with six pieces of imported cotton cloth in his possession, for which he failed to give a satisfactory account. The officer took Stein into custody. The goods were recognized by Butterfield & Co. as being a part of their shipment to Baltimore. Stein was taken before Justice Hogan at the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon, and held for trial. The accused said he was twenty-five years of age, a native of Germany, a peddler by occupation, and resides at the Frankfort House. He denies the charge of larceny, and says that the goods are his own property.

A Brave Policeman—A Mad Bull Seized by the Horns.

On Thursday afternoon a bullock, supposed to have jumped overboard from a cattle-boat, was discovered in the water opposite Pier No. 37 East River, and was taken out and brought to the Seventh Precinct Station by an officer and four boatmen. While being removed to a stable the animal became infuriated, and broke away from his captors, passing Public School No. 31, in Monroe-street, just as the children were being dismissed and were coming out of the building. One boy was caught on the animal's horns and thrown up in the air, in his descent was caught by a citizen and escaped uninjured. Several other children were knocked down and trampled upon, without, however, receiving any serious injuries. Amid this scene of excitement Officer Gibson appeared, and literally took the bull by the horns and held him until he was killed by a citizen who had come to the officer's aid. While in this dangerous position the officer was repeatedly raised from the ground and shaken from side to side in the desperate efforts of the maddened animal to release himself from the policeman's grasp, but the latter maintained his hold at great personal danger until the bull fell dead on the pavement. By his gallant conduct the lives of many of the children were doubtless saved. Capt. Mount reported the occurrence to the Board of Police Commissioners, and they adopted a resolution making honorable mention in the records of the department of Patrolman Gibson, and as a reward for his gallant conduct promoted him to the rank of roundsman.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 28, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	31	Spirits Turp., bbls	290
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Tar, bbls	249
Cotton, bales	1,026	Resin, bbls	621
Eggs, pkgs	2,706	Oil-cake, pkgs	426
Flour, bbls	8,625	Pork, pkgs	330
Wheat, bushels	12,360	Beef, pkgs	89
Corn, bushels	12,600	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,339
Oats, bushels	30,150	Grease, pkgs	72
Malt, bushels	750	Lard, pkgs	1,983
Barley, bushels	500	Butter, pkgs	839
Grass-seed, bags	121	Cheese, pkgs	2,380
Corn-meal, bbls	1,102	Tallow, pkgs	288
Corn-meal, bags	697	Starch, boxes	2,205
Hemp, bales	9	Tobacco, hhds	312
Hops, bales	112	Tobacco, boxes & cs	367
Hides, No.	179	Whisky, bbls	530
Hides, bales	558	Wool, bales	102
Leather, sides	11,033	Oil, Red, bbls	100

ASHES—Pots have been quiet but steady at $8 ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls nominal.

BRICKS—Have been in rather better request, in a jobbing way, with Common quoted at $7; Long Island, $10; North River, $11 50; Croton, $12@$18; Philadelphia, $42 50@$45 ₩ thousand.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in light stock, and quoted firm at 35c.@36c. ₩ lb., with fancy lots held higher, on a moderate inquiry.

CANDLES—Have been quite sparingly dealt in, yet quoted essentially unchanged. Adamantine, 16 ounces, at 20c.@21c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; sperm, plain, 31c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.@42c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₩ lb.

COCOA—Has been inactive, with Caracas quoted steady at 15¼c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11¾c.@12¼c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold, ₩ lb.

COAL—A moderately active demand has been noted for domestic at uniform rates. Foreign very quiet. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $20; do. Gas do. at $15@$18; Cumberland Soft at $8 50@$9; Anthracite, $5@$6 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been firm and in moderate request, with sales reported since our last of 463 bags by the Merrimack at 17¾c., gold, and 8,310 bags by the Tartius, on private terms. Other kinds quoted strong and offered sparingly, with a fair inquiry noted; 400 bags Laguayra sold on private terms. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.; fair, 17¼c.@17¾c.; good, 18¼c.@18¾c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 16¾c.@19¼c., gold; Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 15¼c.@16c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand for early delivery at firm prices, with sales reported of 1,786 bales, including 990 bales to shippers, 794 bales to spinners, and 2 bales in transit. The dealings for forward delivery have been extensive, at higher though irregular prices, with contracts for the earlier months quoted up ⅛c., and for the later months ⅛c. ₩ lb. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, of 27,950 bales, (of which 8,550 bales last evening, and 19,400 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with April contracts closing at 18⅞c.@18 15-16c.; May at 19¼c.@19 7-16c.; June at 19¾c.; July at 19⅞c., with 100 bales for October at 17¾c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,026 bales, including 92 bales from Newbern, 934 bales per rail. The receipts at all the ports to-day were 9,300 bales, and for the week 55,863 bales, against 74,720 bales the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 3,000,521 bales, against 2,413,985 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. Orleans	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅜	15½	15⅝	15⅝
Good Ordinary	16⅞	16⅞	17	17
Strict good Ordinary	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	19
Middling	19⅜	19⅜	20	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	22	22⅛

EGGS—Have been in liberal supply and fairly active, with fresh ranging from 23c.@25c. for ordinary to strictly choice marks of Western and near-by stock, ₩ dozen.

FRUIT—There has been a more active movement noted, with a generally firm market, and in the instance of Filberts, a higher range of prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,200 boxes Layer Raisins, in lots, $2 15; 600 boxes loose Muscatel do., at $2 45@$2 50; 200 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.@6¾c.; 60 casks Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.@8¼c.; 1,600 bags Sicily Filberts, chiefly at 12¼c.@12½c., with 13c. now asked; 200 bags Parragona Almonds, 2,000 bags Brazil Nuts, 300 frails Dates, 60 cases Layer Figs, and 225 cases Sardines (quarter boxes) on private terms. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 12@$2 15; Loose Muscatel do., $2 40@$2 50 ₩ box; Valencia do. at 7c.@7¼c.; Currants at 6¼c.@6¾c.; Figs at 8½c.@13c.; Turkey Prunes at 8c.@8¼c.; Almonds at 18c.@34c.; Filberts at 12½c.@13c.; Brazil Nuts at 9c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a livelier inquiry noted for State and Western Flour at essentially unchanged prices, chiefly for medium trade Extras and shipping Extras, the latter mainly for the West Indies. The offerings have been moderate. Sales have been reported of 13,900 bbls., all told, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, at $6 10@$6 75, chiefly at $6 25@$6 55; inferior to good Extra State, $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7 30@$7 50; good to very fancy do., $7 50@$8 35; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 90@$7 40, chiefly at $7 20@$7 35; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 15@$7 50 ₩ bbl; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 5,200 bbls. shipping Extras, chiefly for the West Indies, at the ruling figures.

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl	$4 00@$5 65
Sour Flour	4 00@ 7 75
Superfine State and Western	6 10@ 6 75
Extra State	7 00@ 8 35
Extra City, shipping brands	7 25@ 8 35
Extra Genesee	8 85@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 15@ 7 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 75@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 50@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to family	7 25@12 75
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy	7 25@12 75

Southern Flour has been moderately sought after at about former rates. Sales, 900 bbls., at from $6 20@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice shipping, and $8 25@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ₩ bbl....California Flour quiet and quoted nominal at from $9 75@$10 75 ₩ bbl. ....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4@$5 75 for inferior to very choice Superfine, and $6 for fancy Superfine; sales, 350 bbls....Corn-meal has been in good demand, since our last, at from $3@$3 40 for inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly $3 20@$3 25 for fair; $3 25@$3 45 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 75 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 600 bbls., mostly for shipment....Bag-meal has been in slack demand and quoted at from $1 18@$1 21 for coarse; $1 21@$1 25 for fine Yellow; $1 25@$1 30 for White; 85c.@95c. for Cob....Oat-meal at $7 25@$8 45 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in comparatively limited demand, mostly for export, and quoted rather easier and irregular in prices, with holders somewhat more urgent in their offerings, particularly of other than strictly prime Milwaukee. Winter Wheat has been held with confidence, on a very scant offering of desirable lots, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,000 bushels, on the basis of $1 68 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, and $1 70, afloat; $1 60 for No. 2 Chicago do., in store; $1 48@$1 52 for rejected Spring in lots; $1 77½@$1 81½ for Red State and Western; $2 20 for choice White Western, in store, with fancy lots held as high as $2 25....Corn has been in moderate request at about former figures, though closing rather weaker in the instance of old Mixed Western, in store, under more liberal offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels, at 65½c. for prime old Mixed Western, afloat; 64½c.@65c. for good to choice do., in store; 66c.@67c. for new Mixed Western; 67c.@67½c. for new Yellow Western; 70c. for new White do....Rye quoted nominally as before, but very dull....Barley quiet, but held firmly; Canada West quoted at $1 30@$1 33; State at 75c.@$1 15. ....Barley-malt in light demand within the previous range, Sales, 4,000 bushels Canada on private terms; quoted at $1 40@$1 50....Oats have been quoted about steady, on a moderate movement; sales have been reported since our last of 32,000 bushels at 48c.@50c. for new Mixed Western; 53c.@54½c. for new White do.; 46½c.@48½c. for new Black do., and 54c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store....Feed selling in lots at $23@$25 ₩ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales 1,000 rolls Domestic on private terms. Bags quoted at 15c.; Bagging nominal at 10c.@10½c....Domestic Cloth quoted at 13c.@13½c. for prompt, and 15c. for Summer deliveries.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a fair supply of Hay available, with a moderate inquiry noted within the previous range as to values. Bale stock quoted at depots thus: Shipping grades, $1; retailing stock, including ordinary to prime Timothy, $1 05@$1 40; shipping quoted from store, $1 05@$1 10, and the range of retailing qualities, $1 20@$1 60; good Clover, at depots, at 85c.@95c.; good Mixed do. at $1@$1 10. Straw is quiet, with Long Rye Straw quoted from depots at $1 10@$1 20; Short Rye Straw, 80c.@90c.; Oat Straw, 80c.@85c. ₩ 100 lbs., on restricted offerings. Some dealers quoted Hay and Straw, by the ton, thus: Timothy, fancy, $30; Timothy, prime, $27; Timothy, fair, $24; shipping grade, $20; Timothy, Clover, mixed, $20@$22; Straw, Long Rye, $22@$24; Straw, Short Rye, $16; Straw, Oat, $15; Straw, Wheat, $12.

HEMP—Has been inactive at unchanged prices, with American quoted at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $195@$225 for Dressed, ₩ ton; Manila, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 8¼c.@8¾c., gold; Jute, 2¼c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 2¼c.@2½c., currency, ₩ lb. A sale of Manila was rumored, but without reliable details.

HOPS—Have been attracting more attention within the previous range as to prices, holders generally insisting on full asking rates for prime to choice samples, which have been offering with reserve. The arrivals of domestic have been 173 bales for the week, making the total since Sept. 1 of last year 20,775 bales. The imports of foreign, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells, have been only 4 bales, making the total since Sept. 1 20,159 bales. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@55c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Western, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; crop of 1870, 8c.@15c.; Old Olds, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@50c.; English, 35c.@40c.; Belgian, 35c.@40c.; California, 50c.@60c.

LEATHER—The demand has been good for most kinds of stock, with a steady market noted on comparatively moderate offerings. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Middle, 29c.@32c.; Light, 28c.@29c.; California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Middle, 28c.@28½c.; Light, 27c.@28c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Light, 27c.@27½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@28c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Rough, 33c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 35c.@37c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@33c.

METALS—Copper has been comparatively inactive since our last, with prices, however, quoted firm; 75,000 lbs. Lake sold at 34½c.; 50 tons English at 30c.@30½c....Iron has been quite moderately sought after on the basis of previous quotations, with sales reported of 200 tons Glengarnock Pig on private terms; and 600 tons double-headed Rails, at Philadelphia, at $58. We quote: Glengarnock Pig at $56@$58; Eglinton do. at $55; Gartsherrie at $60; Coltness at $65; No. 1 American Pig at $50; No. 2 do. at $45@$48; Wrought Scrap at $57 50@$60; English Rails at $70@$71, (gold;) American Rails, at works, $80@$85; Russia Sheet, 17c.... Pig-lead firm at 6¼c., gold, for ordinary foreign, with sales reported of 150 tons. Other kinds quiet at former prices....Regulus Antimony quoted at 14¾c., gold....Silesian Spelter sold to the extent of 50 tons, Silesian at 7¼c., gold; market steady....Pig-tin quiet, with Straits quoted at 33¼c., and English at 33c., gold; sales, 5 tons English on private terms. Tin Plates have been inactive at unchanged figures. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $12 25@$12 75; Charcoal Terne, $10 75@$11 50; Coke, $10 75@$11, and Coke Terne, $8 87½@$10, gold, ₩ box....Zinc dull at previous figures.

MOLASSES—There has been more call for foreign at about steady rates; sales, 540 hhds. and 60 tcs. new crop Cuba Muscovado, on private terms. New-Orleans sold to the extent of 84 bbls., in lots, at 71c.@72½c. ₩ gallon; market unchanged. We quote: New crop Cuba at 30c.@40c.; old crop Porto Rico at 32c.@55c.; new do., 45c.@65c.; old crop English Islands, 25c.@40c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@74c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull, but about steady; sales, 450 bbls. Strained, chiefly at $3 40; 75 bbls. good do. at $3 55, and 600 bbls. No. 2 at $3 65 ₩ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at $4@$4 12½ for Washington.... Spirits Turpentine has been less active and weaker in price at the close, with sales reported since our last of 245 bbls., in lots, at 59½c.@61c., closing at 60c. bid; and 50 bbls., in lots, from store, at 61c.@62c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—There has been a moderate movement noted in the leading kinds, in a jobbing way, at uniform rates, but otherwise a dull market. We quote: Crude Whale at 63c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 72c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Bleached at $1 72½@$1 75; prime Winter Lard-oil at 67½c.@70c.; Red-oil, 48c.; Saponified, 48c.@52c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 97c.@98c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in casks; Menhaden at 60c.@62c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 42½c.@43½c.; Yellow and White at 48c.@58c., ₩ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¾c.@9c. ₩ lb. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. Crude Sperm, at New-Bedford, for export, on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet and quoted rather heavy at 9½c. in bulk....Refined has been offered more freely and has been quoted decidedly cheaper, on a moderate movement; sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,000 bbls., early delivery, at 19½c.; and 3,000 bbls. last half of April delivery, at 19¾c....At Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls. high test, last half of May, sold at 20½c....Of Refined, in cases, 8,000 cases sold at 26c., quoted at 26c.@27c....Naphtha quiet at irregular figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with comparative firmness, though not in much request, for either prompt or forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 100 bbls. New Western Mess at $16 25; 100 bbls. Extra Prime at $13; and for forward delivery, 750 bbls. Western Mess, April 1, part for shipment, at $16 10@$16 25, and 250 bbls. do., April option, at $16 15....City Dressed Hogs have advanced sharply on a light offering and more urgent demand; quoted at 8c.@8⅜c. Western nominal....Cut-meats have been in very meagre supply and quite active demand at decidedly stronger prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 2,200 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, mostly at 7c.; 2,900 Pickled Hams, in bulk, part 14 to 10½ lbs., at 11½c.@12c.; 365 tcs. Pickled Hams, 17 to 14 lbs., at 11¾c.@12¼c.; 570 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 6¾c., and 400 boxes do., Chicago delivery, at 6c. Also, sundry lots of smoked Meats, in bulk, at proportionately full rates. ....Bacon has been more active and much dearer, on an excited and buoyant market, with very light offerings noted. Sales 25 boxes City Long Clear at 9c.; 300 boxes Western do. at 8⅞c.; 1,250 boxes do., March options, at 9c.; 250 boxes do., to arrive, at 8⅞c.; 500 boxes Short Clear, part to arrive, at 9c.; 1,000 boxes do., April, at 9c.; 150 boxes Cumberlands at 8⅛c.; 250 boxes do., at St. Louis, at 7¾c., and 250 boxes Short Rib, Western delivery, on private terms, quoted at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. Holders were asking even higher figures at the close.... Lard has been in active request, and quoted stronger and buoyant in price, with sales reported since our last of 1,138 tcs. fair to very choice Western Steam at 8½c.@8 11-16c., chiefly at 8⅝c.; 78 tcs. rejected do. at 8c.@8¼c.; 150 tcs. City Steam at 8⅛c.; 120 tcs. choice City and Western Kettle at 8¾c.@9c., and 1,600 tcs. No. 1 City at 8⅛c.@8¼c. And for forward delivery 250 tcs. Western steam, March, at 8⅝c.; 500 tcs. do., April, at 8¾c.; 2,500 tcs. do., May, at 8 15-16c.; 250 tcs. do., to arrive in May, at 8⅞c., and 500 tcs. do., June, at 9 3-16c....Beef has been quite moderately sought after at unaltered rates. Sales have been reported of 120 bbls. and 30 tcs. We quote at from $8@$11 for New Mess, and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $18 50@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$31 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams quiet within the range of $23@$32 50 for very inferior to choice brands....Butter of the finer grades has been in comparatively moderate supply and very fair demand, with prices quoted steady. Some inquiry has also been noted for the lower grades within our range. We quote from 34c.@45c. for fair ordinary to very choice State Dairies; 38c.@44c. for fair to very choice State firkins; 40c.@48c. for do. to do. tubs; 48c.@50c. for fancy State tubs, in small lots; 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice Welsh Dairies; 14c.@28c. for poor to strictly prime Western; 30c.@33c. for very choice do.; 20c.@30c. for common to choice Western Roll; 30c.@32c. for fancy do.; 18c.@25c. for ordinary to choice Canada, and 7c.@9½c. for Grease stock....Cheese has been in good request, with prices quoted steadier, ranging from 12c.@17c., for fair ordinary to strictly fancy Factory, with the main inquiry for fair to strictly choice stock at 14c.@16½c., and 10c.@15c. for State Dairy, ₩ lb.

SEEDS—There has been a more active movement noted in Calcutta Linseed, which has been quoted firm; sales, 2,000 bags at Boston at $2 47½, gold, 60 days and interest; and 15,000 bags February shipments, from Calcutta, for this market, at $2 60, gold, 90 days' credit. Grass-seeds dull; small sales of good Clover at 8½c. We quote: Clover, 8½c.@8¾c., the latter for choice, ₩ lb., chiefly at 8½c. for average samples; Rough Flax, $2 25@$2 35; Timothy, $3 50@$3 87½, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 65@$2 67½, gold, ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Has been moderately sought after, chiefly domestic makes, in a jobbing way. We quote: Castile at 9c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1 at 6¼c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate request for refining purposes, with prices quoted steady; sales since our last, 410 hhds., 2,300 boxes, and 6,000 bags, including 130 hhds. Martinique at 7⅜c.; 100 hhds. common refining Cuba at 7½c.@7¾c.; 180 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8¼c.; 23,000 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅜c.; and 6,000 bags Pernambuco at 8¼c. A sale of a cargo of refining Cuba was rumored at equal to market rates for good, but rumor not confirmed. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.@8⅜c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 9c.@9½c. Refined continues in moderate request, with Hards quoted at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; A's, 10⅞c.@10¾c.; and Yellows at 9⅜c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a fairly active movement noted in Tallow, at above previous quotations. Sales, 389,000 lbs., for prompt and April deliveries, at 8¾c.@8 15-16c....Stearine has been in good demand, and quoted buoyant. Sales, 75,000 lbs., and 250 tcs., to arrive, at 9¼c., and 10,000 lbs., in hhds., from dock, at 8c. for low grade....Of Grease, sales have been reported of 850 tcs. at 6½c.@7c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Business has been generally tame; prices quoted irregular; 1,657 half chests Japan sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in more demand for home use and shipment at steady rates; sales 300 hhds. at 7¼c.@14c. Seed Leaf, dull; sales 100 cases 1871 Connecticut at 55c.@65c.; 80 cases 1871 Pennsylvania on private terms, and 100 cases sundries on private terms. Havana more active, 1,200 bales having been sold at 80c.@$1 05. Manufactured steady, on a restricted business.

WHISKY—Has been very dull, having been held above the views of buyers, at 92c. ₩ gallon; no sales reported on 'Change; 50 bbls. sold before 'Change at the quoted rate.

FREIGHTS—There has been more activity in the way of berth freights at generally firm rates. The movements were mostly in Grain, Cotton, and Provisions. The chartering business was on a moderate scale, with rates quoted about steady....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,200 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d., and, by steam, 2,800 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₩ lb.; 22,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d. for Corn, and 7¾d. for Wheat, ₩ bushel; 150 bbls. Apples at 5s. ₩ bbl.; 7,450 boxes Bacon at 40s. ₩ ton; and a British ship, 1,286 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And two ships, 1,226 and 1,015 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms. And a British ship, 873 tons, with Deals, from St. John, reported at £5 17s. 6d.; a ship, 1,562 tons, with do., from do., on private terms, and another, 1,120 tons, with do., reported from do., at 105s., (closed some days since.)....For Cardiff, by steam, 250 bbls. Pork at 6s. ₩ bbl.; 250 boxes Bacon at 50s. ₩ ton, 500 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₩ tierce....For Bristol Channel, (exclusive of Gloucester,) a Swedish bark, 490 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 110s....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 400 tons, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 7½d.; a Norwegian bark 511 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s., or, if direct, at 6s. 9d.; a British bark, 664 tons, with 4,300 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s. 6d.; and ship, 1,110 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark, 386 tons, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 1,000 tcs. Lard at 40s. ₩ ton, and 20 tons Buffalo Hides on private terms. Also a British bark, 569 tons, with general cargo, on private terms.... For Bremen, by sail, 1,500 boxes Bacon at 42s. 6d. ₩ ton. And a German bark, 880 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 1½d. ₩ bbl....For Dublin, a ship, 900 tons, (yet to be launched), with Deals, reported from St. John, at 105s....For Hamburg, by sail, 1,200 tcs Lard, part at 42s. 6d. ₩ ton, and 500 bbls. Resin, on private terms....For Stettin, by sail, 500 pks. Lard, on private terms. And a German bark, 535 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Rotterdam, by steam, 10 cases Tobacco at 45s....For Stockholm, by sail, 2,200 boxes Bacon at 45s....For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark, with 2,690 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₩ bbl....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 258 tons, (to arrive,) hence with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d.@7s., according to option as to ports....For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, 453 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with equal to about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. to the Mediterranean, or 7s. 6d. to the Baltic....For the River Platte, a British bark, 486 tons, with Lumber, from a port in Maine, at $26, and primage....For Aspinwall, an American brig, 177 tons, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $19, gold.... For the Windward, a British brig, 359 tons, hence, with Coal at $4....For Brazil, a British schooner, 168 tons, with general cargo on private terms....For Cardenas and orders, four schooners, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 30c.@35c.@40c....For Charleston, an American schooner, 197 tons, hence, with weight at $2 75 ₩ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 28, 1873.

Trade in Beeves on yesterday and to-day was firm on a light run. Prices ranged from 10¾c.@14c. ₩ lb. on 55 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. The quality of Cattle on hand was generally coarse, and quite a large number of these were common lean Cherokee Steers, weights from 5 cwt. to 9 cwt.; coarse fat native Bulls sold from 5c.@5¾c. ₩ lb., live weight; Veals sold from 8c.@11c. ₩ lb.; Sheep sold on yesterday and to-day from 7½c.@8½c. ₩ lb., quality generally fair, with some coarse tail-end lots. Trade in Hogs continues active, and in despite of high rates the market closed firm. Live Hogs were nominal on yesterday and to-day, being worth from 6¾c.@6⅞c. ₩ lb.; City-dressed, yesterday, from 7¾c.@8⅛c. ₩ lb.; City-dressed, to-day, from 7¾c.@8⅛c. ₩ lb.; light Pigs of good quality scarce from 8¼c.@8½c. ₩ lb. The Western-dressed Hogs that came to hand yesterday forenoon were musty, and so poor in quality as to be chiefly unsalable; prices not quoted.

SALES.

Schuster & Sigel sold for N. Morris 213 fair Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for self 42 common Ohio Steers at $56 33 ₩ head. Bray & Fitch sold for selves 80 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 12¼c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold for N. Morris 116 Cherokee Steers grazed in Illinois from 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Toffey & Dudley sold for N. Morris 176 Cherokee Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., 5¾ cwt., strong. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 117 Cherokee Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 5 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 48 Pennsylvania Steers, coarse quality, at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers at 13c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 90 Cherokee Steers, from 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 254 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 13c.@14c. ₩ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 9 cwt.; 19 common Jersey Steers, for Ege & Otis, at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. C. Khan sold for self 34 fair Illinois Steers, from 12c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 33 good Illinois Steers, from 12¾c.@14c. ₩ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 85 Steers, Mixed Natives and Cherokees, rough cattle, from 12c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 7 cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 13c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. strong. M. Fuller sold for self 60 good Maryland Steers from 12¾c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Schomburgh & Co., 23 coarse Pennsylvania Steers at 12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. Pidcock sold 353 soft-wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 33,535 lbs., at 7⅝c. ₩ lb.; 179 coarse wooled Indiana Ewes, weight 16,461 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 199 fine-wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 16,415 lbs., at 7⅜c. ₩ lb.; held on sale, 4 cars of choice quality Pennsylvania Sheep.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day, at Communipaw Yards, 1,383 head of horned Cattle, 1,114 Sheep, 4,378 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, 502 head of horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards, 304 head of horned Cattle.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Cattle market opens dull, and with a slight advance asked; the offerings are limited; receipts, 395 cars, or 19 short of those of last week up to this day; average quality inferior; highest price realized, 7¾c.; lowest, 6c.@6¾c.; the advance realized thus far amounts to ¼c.@⅜c. ₩ lb. Milch Cows steady; range, $45@$70. Veal Calves in good request at 6c.@7¼c. Sheep and Lambs—Supply light and demand active; market is ¼c.@½c. higher; fine Wool Sheep, 6¼c.@7¾c.; Lambs, 7c.@8c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 28.—Cattle—No. arrivals to-day; receipts for the week, thus far, 6,935 head or 409 cars, against 421 cars for the same time last week; market firm at yesterday's prices; all offerings, save a few odds and ends, purchased. About 500 head were disposed of. Sales of 241 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,123 lbs. to 1,401 lbs., at $5 90@$6 65; 99 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,004 lbs. to 1,187 lbs., at $5 25@$5 40; 17 head Indiana mixed, averaging 1,109 lbs., at $5 12½; 22 head Michigan Stockers, averaging 927 lbs., at $4 65; 21 head Ohio stockers, averaging 933 lbs., at $5 25; 26 head Canada stockers, averaging 905 lbs., at $4 50. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 600 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 7,000 head, against a like number for the same time last week. The market closed firm at $5 50@$7 for Western Sheep. No Canada stock in the market, and Western receipts very light. The only sale made public to-day was 312 head Michigan Sheep, averaging 100 lbs., at $7. All offerings, save two loads held out of market, disposed of. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,300 head, against 23,110 head for the same time last week. The market was full 10c. ₩ cwt. higher than yesterday. All stock in the yards sold. Sales of 750 head Illinois Hogs, ranging from 170 lbs. to 242 lbs., at $6 10; 373 head Ohio Stillers, ranging from 271 to 280 lbs., at $5 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $5@$10 50. Wheat dull and unsettled; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 28; No. 3 do., $1 10; Rejected, 95c. Corn quiet and weak at 30¼c. for No. 2 Mixed; 34¼c.@34½c., seller May; 36⅞c.@36¼c., seller June; Rejected, 27¼c.@27½c. Oats quiet and weak; sales of No. 2 at 25c.@25¼c. for Regular; 26c.@27c. for Fresh; 28¼c.@28⅜c., seller May; Rejected, nominally 23¼c. Rye steady at 64½c. for No. 2 Regular, 66c. for Fresh. Barley dull and declining at 79c.@80c. for No. 2 Fall, 65c.@67c. for No. 3. Provisions firm. Pork active and higher at $14 85, seller April; $15 10, seller May. Lard in fair demand and higher, especially for cash, at 8c.@10c.; seller May, quotable at $8 15@$8 20. Bulk Meats active and higher; 5¼c. freely bid for Shoulders, 5¼c. generally asked; Short Rib Middles sold at 7¼c.@7¼c.; Long Clear Middles, 8c.; Short Clear Middles, 7½c.@8c. Bacon steady at 7c. for Shoulders, 9c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c. for Clear Sides. Whisky steady at 87c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 8,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, and 8,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 28.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; only sale made public was a small lot Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 65; quoted, Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 60; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 68; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 49@$1 50; White Canada, $1 75@$1 80; White Michigan, $1 80@$2. Corn steady; sales, 4,500 bushels Western, on track, at 51c.; 500 bushels No. 2 Western, in store, at 52c. Oats dull; Western Spring held at 43c.; Western Mixed at 42c. Barley quiet; sales, 2,500 bushels Western at 85c.; held at Canada 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western at 90c.@95c.; Two-rowed State, 80c.@85c.; Four-rowed, 95c. Rye—Sales nominal at 85c. Barley Malt quiet; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye Malt held at 95c. The balance of the market is unchanged.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Cotton quiet and steady; Low Middling, 18½c.@18¾c. Flour quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm, and unchanged. Corn firm; White Southern active at 63c.@65c.; Yellow do. steady at 60c.; Mixed Western, 60c. Oats quiet; Southern, 45c.@48c.; Western Mixed, 46c.@47c.; White, 49c. Rye quiet and steady at 90c.@92c. Hay unchanged. Provisions firmer and higher. Mess Pork is held at $16 50. Bulk Meats firmer and higher but quiet; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Rib Sides nominal; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8½c. Bacon firmer and higher; Shoulders, 7½c.; Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@15c. Lard quiet at 8¼c.@8¾c. Western Butter fairly active and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Clover-seed dull at at $8@$9. Timothy and Flaxseed unchanged. Flour—Demand light; holders firm; Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extras, $5 50@$6 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$8 25; State Ohio and Indiana do., $8 50@$9 37½; high grades, $9 75@$11. Wheat firm for prime; other kinds neglected; Red, $1 93@$1 95; Amber, $2; White, $2 10@$2 30. Barley steady at 83c. Corn less active; Yellow, 60c. Oats quiet; White, 48c.@49c.; Mixed, 47c.@48c. Sugar—Sales, 375 hhds. Cuba at 8c.@8¼c. Molasses—Sales, 1,200 hhds. and 156 tcs. Cuba at 35c. Mess Pork quiet at $18 50. Petroleum dull; Crude, 13½c.; Refined, 19¼c. Whisky dull; Western, in iron, 92c.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged; limited jobbing demand. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 14. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 32¼c., on the track. Oats firm; No. 2, 27¼c., on the track. Barley firm; No. 2, Spring, 90c. Rye—Nothing doing. Whisky dull at 87c. Pork held higher; $15 75 offered and refused. Dry-salted Meats stiff; Shoulders, up country, 5¼c., April; Clear Sides, up country, 7½c.@7¾c., April. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 8c., August; Clear Sides, 9½c., July and August, 10¼c., September. Lard held firmly, but lower to sell; Steam, up country, 8¼c. Hogs higher at $4 60@$5 20. Cattle firm and unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,700 Hogs.

TOLEDO, March 28.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower at $1 92 for Extra White Michigan; $1 70 for No. 1 do.; $1 65@$1 65¼ for Amber Michigan; seller April, $1 65¼@$1 65½; seller May, $1 69¼@$1 70; seller June, $1 71; No. 2 Red, $1 63¼. Corn in fair demand and higher; sales of High Mixed at 40c.; seller May, 41½c.; Low Mixed, 39½c.; no grade, 38¼c. Oats—No. 2 quiet at 33½c.@34½c. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 50. Clover-seeds sold at $4 85. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 9,600 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—Flour easier; extra Family, $7; A No. 1, $8; Fancy, $9. Grain firm and in good demand, but unchanged. Provisions in good speculative demand. Pork, $15 50@$16. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9½c., packed. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¼c.@14c.; Plain, 13½c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Hams, 10¼c.@10¾c., all loose; ⅛c. higher packed. Lard—Tierces, 8¾c.@9c.; kegs, 9¼c.@10c.; steam, 8½c.; small order lots, ½c.@¾c. higher. Whisky steady at 86c.@87c.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Flour dull at $7 50@$7 75. Grain unchanged. Butter—Demand good at full prices. Provisions strong and excited. Pork strong; held at $16; sales at $16, buyer April; $17, buyer July. Lard steady; Steam held at 8c.; Kettle, 8¾c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders held at 5⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides held at 7½c.@8c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8¼c.; large demand for future delivery. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Sides, 8½c.@8¾c., with sales; Clear Sides held at 9c. for next week. Whisky firm at 86c.

OSWEGO, March 28.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring, $9 75 for Amber Winter, $10 50 for White Winter, $11 for Double Extra. Wheat firm and unchanged; stock light. Corn dull and unchanged; 60c. for Western, 58c. for State. Oats quiet. Barley—None in market. Corn-meal—$1 35 for Bolted, $1 25 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 80c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

MILWAUKEE, March 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 29¾ for No. 1; $1 19¾ for No. 2. Oats steady at 26⅛c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 36c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 65c. for No. 1. Barley dull and declining at 85c. for No. 2 Spring. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour and 16,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour and 7,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, March 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 94 for Extra White; $1 88 for Amber Michigan. Corn dull and lower at 41¼c.@42c. Oats dull and declining at 34½c.@34¾c. Clover-seed scarce and firmer at $5 05. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—9,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, March 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 Winter Red held at $1 70; No. 2 Red at $1 63. Corn quiet; Mixed, 44c.@45c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 39c. Petroleum firm and advanced 1c., with a good demand; car lots, 17c.; small lots, 3c.@4c. higher; Ohio legal test, 24½c.@25c.

ALBANY, March 28.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye quiet and dull at 85c. for State. Corn dull; sales nominal at 67c.@69c. for Western and state. Barley unchanged and quiet. Oats—Sales nominal at 47c.@51c.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—Flour dull and lower at $5@$10 50. Corn in fair demand and lower at 63c.@65c. Oats dull and declining at 42c.@44c. Bulk Meats and Bacon unchanged. Lard nominal. Pork firm at $16 25@$16 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 28.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 55c. Resin quiet at $2 70 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 25 for Hard; $4 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 50.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 28.—Cotton firm; Ordinary, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 16c.¼; Low Middling, 18c.@18⅛c.; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 3,967 bales; gross, 4,487 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,653 bales; to the Continent, 925 bales; coastwise, 1,119 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 2,200 bales; stock, 205,858 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 24,202 bales; gross, 25,614 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 16,129 bales; to the Continent, 8,638 bales; coastwise, 3,736 bales; sales, 31,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 17c.; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 1,027 bales; exports, coastwise, 395 bales; sales, 458 bales; stock, 49,252 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,212 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,256 bales; coastwise, 1,928 bales; sales, 3,513 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 18c.@18⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.; net receipts, 582 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,720 bales; coastwise, 717 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 29,177 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,756 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,720 bales; coastwise, 1,976 bales; sales, 3,950 bales.

MOBILE, March 28.—Cotton dull and lower; Good Ordinary, 16¼c.@16¾c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 566 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,038 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 37,275 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,650 bales; exports to Great Britain, 711 bales; coastwise, 4,463 bales; sales, 5,900 bales.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 531 bales; gross, 922 bales; exports, coastwise, 281 bales; taken out of stock on contract, 300 bales; stock, 9,944 bales; weekly net receipts, 751 bales; gross, 1,931 bales; exports, coastwise, 721 bales.

GALVESTON, March 28.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 867 bales; exports, coastwise, 86c.; sales, 800 bales; stock, 64,552 bales. Weekly—net reciepts, 5,948 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,820 bales; to Great Britain, 2,157 bales; coastwise, 1,642 bales; sales, 6,700 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 28—Noon.—Consols opened at 92⅝@92¾ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94; 1867s, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 91; Erie Railway Shares, 51¾.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝@92¾ for money, and 92¾ for the account. American Securities unchanged. Erie Railway shares, 51¾.

PARIS, March 28.—Rentes, 55f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—Noon.—Cotton—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅝d; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales; the sales of the week have been 88,000 bales, including 9,000 for export, and 8,000 on speculation; the stock in port is 592,000 bales, of which 262,000 bales are American; the receipts of the week have been 63,000 bales, including 27,000 bales American; actual export, 5,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. The stock at sea bound to this port is 579,000 bales, of which 289,000 are American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 6,000 quarters, including 2,000 American.

2½ P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 11s. 5d.@11s. 7d. ₩ cental for average California White, and 11s. 9d.@12s. 2d. for Club do. Corn, 27s. 9d. ₩ quarter. Flour, 27s. 6d.@28s. ₩ bbl. for Western. Provisions—Bacon, 38s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Beef, 82s. ₩ tierce for new Mess. Pork, 62s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for new. Lard, 38s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed steady; the sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; of the sales, 9,000 bales were American; sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans, February and March, at 9 7-16d. The market for Yarns and Fabrics, at Manchester, is quiet but firm. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 3,000 quarters, all of which were American. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 17d. ₩ gallon.

Evening—Bacon, 40s. ₩ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, March 28—5 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum, 15d.@15¼d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, March 28—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 64s.@64s. 6d.; Linseed-oil, £33 ₩ ton; Whale-oil, £40 ₩ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 46s.@46s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 28.—Petroleum, 40¼f., for fine pale American.

HAVANA, March 28.—Exchange excited; on United States, 60 days, currency, 13¼@13¾ ₩ cent. premium; short sight, 14¼@16¼ ₩ cent. premium; 60 days, in gold, 32¼@32¾ ₩ cent. premium; on London, 46¼@47 ₩ cent. premium; on Paris, 29¼@30¼ ₩ cent. premium.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy—Involuntary cases.—3844, Ellsworth vs. Lee et al.; 3860, White et al. vs. Wood; 3938, Schwieterling vs. Henderson et al.; 3941, Gossler et al. vs. Brink et al.; 3946, King et al. vs. Wilson et al.; 3950, Miller vs. Killan; 3951, Green vs. Kellogg et al.; 3953, Heraghty et al. vs. McGuire; 3955, Becker vs Rosser; 3956, Dunn vs. Watson; 3958, Sherwin et al. vs. The Bull's Head Bank; 3959, Corbin vs. Johnson; 3960, Maddock et al. vs. Burtis et al.

COURT OF APPEALS—NEW-YORK, March 28.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Monday, March 31: Nos. 54, 56, 24, 8, 9, 10, 42 and 25.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 28.

By Judge Fancher.

Feist vs. Feist; memoranda for counsel.

Lynch et al. vs. Anderson et al.; order granted for reference.

Longee et al. vs. Reese et al.; motion to vacate the attachment denied.

In the matter of the petition of A. Doggett, receiver; motion denied with $10 costs.

In the matter of the petition of the Nuns of the Order of St. Dominick, for permission to mortgage, &c.; petition granted and petitioners authorized to mortgage their estate as prayed.

Samson et al. vs. Samson et al.; petition granted.

Hannah M. King vs. Tweed et al.; report confirmed and order of judgment of surplus granted.

Dewey vs. Corn Exchange Insurance Company; petition granted, and order made that receiver pay the debts of the insurance company in full.

In the matter of the application of Ella Palmer, &c.; report confirmed, and special guardian authorized to contract for the sale of infant's estate.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 28.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Harnett vs. Garvey; Simmons vs. Lyons; Tiedman vs. O'Brien; Hegeman vs. Caldwell; orders granted.

Maloney vs. Hinck; order granting motion on condition.

Lecompt vs. Markert; Harrington vs. Shevill & Co.; motions granted.

Beswick vs. Dale; motion granted, and cause referred to Silas B. Brownell, Esq.

Delafield et al. vs. Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn; order of remittitur granted.

Barnes vs. Miner; order denying motion, with $10 costs, and that plaintiff file note of issue within three days.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Wildman vs. Cumnerford; motion denied.

Blant vs. Listman; motion granted.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, to do general house-work; is a plain cook, good washer and ironer. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

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LADIES' MAID.—BY A HIGHLY-REspectable person, an engagement with a family going to Europe, to attend a lady or grown children. Address R. W., No. 438 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires to go out by the day to wash and iron; good reference. Call at No. 324 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXCELLENT LAUNdress desires a situation in a private family; best City reference. Call till suited at No. 324 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear building.

NURSE.—FIRST-CLASS PROFESSED INfant's nurse; entire charge; unexceptionable City reference to present employer, at whose house she may be seen; country in Summer, or to travel to Europe; wages $18; young and nice-looking. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

NURSE MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation to take care of grown children, or to sew and wait on a lady in a family going to Europe. Can be seen at her present employer's for one week, by inquiring at Mrs. Sanders' office, 49 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—ENGLISH PROTESTANT and nurse-maid; well-recommended by a City family; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; amiable and kind to children. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant German girl, as seamstress. Apply at No. 73 Eldridge-st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as waitress, or to do chamber-work and waiting, in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 113 West 46th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as waitress; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 West 35th-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—SOME FAMILY WASHING, OR go out by the day. Mrs. Cooney, 433 East 17th-st.

MALES.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COPYists, mechanics, laborers, porters, office boys, or any kind of male labor, are requested to apply to W. B. Churchill, at No. 134 Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., personally or by letter; no charge to employer or employe; office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 1½ to 3½ P. M., daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE of England, experienced in the above capacity; good reference given. Address T. C., Box No. 53 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable Protestant young man, married, without incumbrance; understands his business well; can milk; would do plain gardening; strictly temperate; never smokes nor drinks; no objection to go to any part; wages not so much looked to as nice place, where he could have home. Address F., Box 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS first-class reference from present and former employer; has lived in the most respectable families South and in this City; would wish to engage for 1st of April. Call or address D. W., No. 34 East 29th-st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a respectable man, with good recommendations, as above; is willing to be useful; can care and drive horses; will milk, do plain gardening, mow lawns, tend furnace, &c. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman and groom; sober and careful in discharge of his duties; seven years at the best City reference from his present employer; cause of changing, selling out. Call or address M. C., for two days, at J. B. Brewster's, corner 5th-av. and 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND PORTER.—BY A young married American man, no family; a situation at any honest calling, either as a coachman or porter. Address for one week, W. H. C., Eckford-st., Greenpoint, Long Island.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, THOROughly competent in everything appertaining thereto; experienced, careful City driver; willing and obliging; reliable reference. Call on or address Coachman, No. 62 East 14th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; town or country; good reference. Address Thomas J. Woodbridge, No. 25 East 41st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER man; understands the management of horses perfectly; good references. Call or address P. M., at J. B. Brewster's, 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references. Address M. O., No 245 East 20th-st.

FARM-WORK, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an industrious man and wife; no children; understands plain gardening, horses and cattle, milking, farm-work, &c.; wife is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored waitermen, coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, and errand boys, should call at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

GARDENER.—ENGLISH, AGED THIRTY-eight; married, with family; total abstainer; two seasons in this country; requires a first-class private place; is well experienced in all departments; satisfactory references; no single-handed place accepted. Address R. Cotterill, Montclair, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN who thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetables, or laying out of a gentleman's place; best of City references; is married, no family. Address D. K., Box 119 Stapleton Post-office, Staten Island.

GARDENER—OF LONG PRACTICAL EXperience in the treatment of green and hot house plants, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and in laying out and improving new places; is married, small family. Address M. K. R., No. 570 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THORoughly understands the care of green-houses and graperies; will be found sober, willing, and obliging, and not afraid of work; good reference. Address D. D., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, SINgle, thirty-two years of age; has had three years' experience in this climate; references unexceptionable. Address J. H., seed-store, No. 35 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A married man, no family; competent to take full charge of a gentleman's place; first-class City references. Address J. C., Box No. 247 *Times* Office.

PORTER OR FIREMAN.—IN HOTEL or boarding-house. Address Porter, Box No. 51 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation in any capacity that he can make himself generally useful; best references and security given; call for three days. Address E. S., No. 15 Goerck-st., City.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-man, as waiter; thoroughly understands his business; best of testimonials from his former employer. Call or address No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

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S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; fine selections at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Rhea, Forbes, Miss Katherine Rogers. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Lee, Mr. Fox, Mr. G. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—COUSIN JACK—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss J. Lee. Matinée at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—NEW YEAR'S EVE—Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. G. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris. Matinée at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani. Matinée at 1.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNCLE SAM—Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. John Wood. Matinée at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed. Matinée.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—READINGS by Mr. George Vandenhoff.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.—Matinée at 2.—CONCERT by the Hampton students.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' orchestra.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.—PROMENADE CONCERT by Grafulla's Band.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Hon. ELI PERRY, of Albany, is credited with the intention of putting his back pay in United States bonds and causing the bonds to be canceled. Messrs. WM. A. WHEELER, of the Seventeenth District; WM. R. ROBERTS, of the Fifth District, and CLARKSON N. POTTER, of the Tenth District, are on record as pursuing a similar course. It is announced that Hon. E. H. ROBERTS, of Utica, will not use his back pay, but did not determine before leaving the country whether he would leave it in the Treasury or draw it and give it to some charity of his district. These are the names of five Congressmen. New-York enjoys thirty-one in all.

Domestic affection is a very excellent trait in a legislator. In fact, the spectacle of a State Senator beside his "wife and babies," as Mr. TIEMANN feelingly puts it, is a much more lovely sight than the same Senator lounging around Albany hotel bars. But with a session having only about three weeks to run, and with a mass of unfinished business before it, we should prefer to see the Senate display less domesticity and a more conscientious regard to the public interest. Even at the risk of causing an additional throb of anxiety in the family bosom, the New-York charter was fully entitled to another day of the valuable time of New-York Senators. When these gentlemen were elected to represent the people, they were expected to work during five, if not six, days of the week. During the present session it has been difficult to get a quorum in either House before Tuesday, or to preserve one after Thursday evening.

Probably Mr. D. P. WOOD indicated the true explanation of the sudden homesickness of sundry Senators, in referring to the renewed pressure of the lobby to postpone a decision on the twenty-seventh section of the charter. There can be no question that the eloquent defense made by that Senator and Mr. LOWERY of the only rational solution of the appointing difficulty, made a powerful impression on those of their fellow-members who are open to this kind of argument. The haste with which an adjournment was moved savors a good deal of trepidation on the part of the advocates of the appointing-board trick. Not having any arguments on hand to speak of, Messrs. WOODIN, MADDEN, et al., appear to have thought that an opportunity for a last attempt at "pressure" would be quite in order. We think we can assure Senators from all parts of the State that their constituents are pretty thoroughly awake by this time to the disreputable game which a selfish clique of politicians is endeavoring to push through under cover of the name and reputation of the Republican Party. Their votes on this question will be closely scanned, and remembered at a time when the true lessons of this charter legislation will be more manifest than they are now.

We lately called attention to the passage in Illinois of an act for the protection of workmen against the violence of over-zealous trades-unionists. A Massachusetts Judge has just interpreted a statute of that State as providing similar safeguards for personal liberty. He has committed for trial a horse-shoer who, being on a strike, threatened and assaulted a laborer who refused to join the strike. The law, the Judge said, did not recognise a right in one person, either alone or in combination with others, to disturb and annoy another, either directly or indirectly, to compel him to do any act whatever. This is a broad statement of a law so just that, if it does not already exist, should be placed on the statute-book of every State.

There is no doubt that all the people of this State, who have any opinion on the subject, approve of the amendment to the Constitution relating to canals now pending before the Legislature. This amendment provides for funding the canal debt, and applying the surplus of the revenue, over interest and necessary repairs, to lowering the tolls. A similar amendment passed the Legislature of 1870 by a unanimous vote, but was defeated before the people because Messrs. TWEED and GOULD managed to intercept the distribution of ballots in its favor. It was found that 328,195 voters, who went to the polls, failed to vote on the question. The Constitutional Commission, in omitting any recommendation on the canals which could interfere with the funding amendment, tacitly indorsed that measure. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will not fail to give it its approval.

No feature in the administration of Controller GREEN has met with more thorough public approval than his determined resistance to the claim of the notorious street-cleaning contractor, JOHN L. BROWN. Mr. GREEN had been but a few months in office when the question of paying BROWN for "extra services" came up in the Street-cleaning Board. HALL and other members of that body were in favor of conceding the preposterous demand of BROWN for payment of services which the community had evidence, through four of the five senses, that he had never performed. The Controller held out against the weak surrender to BROWN contemplated by his associates, and held out also against a steady fire of mandamuses, judgments for contempt, and all the legal artillery that BROWN and his counsel could bring to bear upon him. He was rewarded for his persistence, yesterday, by a jury verdict in the Supreme Court denying BROWN'S right to be paid $86,000 for a contract never properly executed. People who complain of the delay of the Finance Department may find a moral in this story.

Our readers will find on another page a communication from HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq. It explains in detail, and with great clearness, the nature and probable operation of his bill in relation to the defense of insanity in criminal cases. Both for the force of conviction with which it is written, and the great importance of its subject, the communication will be read with interest.

It has entered into some wise head at Albany to propose to widen Beekman-street. Widening any such street is necessarily a costly proceeding always, and inflicts much damage indirectly through the interruption of business which cannot be compensated for. But why Beekman-street should be subjected to this expensive process, it is difficult to see. This street opens, at the upper end, on a perfect network of railway tracks, which are always crowded. To turn upon these tracks a fuller stream of travel from a wide thoroughfare, would only block the street cars more badly, and be of no use to any one. In this case it would be the dictate of common sense to let bad enough alone.

The Erie Management in a New Light.

Yesterday's sessions of the Erie Investigating Committee can hardly be said to have developed anything which will be new to the attentive reader of the disclosures recently published in these columns. But the student of the art of putting things will find much instructive reading in yesterday's evidence, and the ordinary reader will experience a lively sentiment of surprise on encountering old friends with entirely new faces. As a sample of posing in the attitude of outraged virtue, nothing could be finer than the rôle of Mr. O. H. P. ARCHER. This immaculate gentleman indignantly repudiated the insinuation that he went to Albany for the purpose of bribing anybody, though he did endeavor to get one or two legislators interested in the defeat of the Pro Rata Freight bill. While professing a lofty disdain for any such "dirty work" as lobbying, Mr. ARCHER was not above taking the trifling sum of $40,000 for what he variously calls an "indemnity" and a fee for services rendered in calling a single meeting. It will doubtless raise the price of the services of the interesting gang of roughs who obey the orders of "Tommy" LYNCH to learn from Mr. ARCHER that he could not be induced to face this sanguinary crowd again—no, not for $300,000! At this rate a "revolution" in a railroad board would be too expensive a luxury even for disinterested reformers like Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, and Mr. LYNCH'S little pantomime would prove a thoroughly-effectual protection to any future Jay Gould.

Mr. JUSTIN D. WHITE appears also to be a gentleman of highly refined sensibility, associated with a child-like innocence and trustfulness absolutely captivating in an Assistant Treasurer of Erie. He had heard of lobbying at Albany, had the ingenuous Mr. WHITE, as one might hear of tiger-hunting in India or man-eating in Central Africa. But to the cloistered calm of the Grand Opera-house such snorts came like echoes of another and a wickeder world. And so when the contemplative Assistant Treasurer caused such entries to be made in his books as WM. M. TWEED, $75,000; A. D. BARBER, $4,000; A. VAN VECHTEN, $5,000, he thought in the simplicity of his heart, that these gentlemen were luminaries of the Bar, and were drawing their pay for strictly "legal expenses." This truly estimable gentleman had, of course, a very exalted sense of duty. The "interest of the railway company" was the uppermost thought in his mind; but though he knew the company to be bankrupt, the self-sacrificing Mr. WHITE was not above pocketing a fee of $35,000, taken from its treasury, and paid to him for doing nothing at all.

As experts in the way of putting things, however, both Messrs. ARCHER and WHITE must yield precedence to that airy and ingenious personage, Mr. ABRAHAM VAN VECHTEN. This gentleman belongs to the ranks of what an evening contemporary happily designates as "skilled talent." He is greatly troubled with a treacherous memory, and finds frequent occasion to apologize for the tricks it plays him. He professed to have had a kind of distant acquaintance with Mr. TWEED and Mr. BARBER. In fact he knew enough about the latter, whom irreverent people call "king of the lobby," to be able to give him a first-class certificate of character. The fair-spoken VAN VECHTEN inclined to the opinion that his friend BARBER could not properly be called a lawyer. He thought that he was a patriarchal kind of gentleman, who lived in Utica, and was quite absorbed in the "horse railroad" business. He thought that this benevolent BARBER might have been seen now and again at Albany, looking after his "horse railroad" interests, of course, and sometimes, perhaps, obliving his friends by looking after their interests, just as the estimable M. JOURDAIN used, out of the fullness of his heart, to supply his friends with woolen merchandise.

These, however, were rather matters of belief than absolute conviction with Mr. VAN VECHTEN. On two points only was he prepared to make very unequivocal statements. One was that he had never "either paid to or received from WM. M. TWEED, or from any one else for or from him, any money in connection with Erie matters." Being confronted with a receipt for $35,000, signed by him on behalf of TWEED for money obtained from the Erie Treasury, Mr. VAN VECHTEN naturally wondered that he should have forgotten it. Why the receipt should be dated April 25, 1871, and the check for the amount should be dated March 11, 1872, the day on which happened the event facetiously termed the "Erie coup d'état," are circumstances equally inexplicable to Mr. VAN VECHTEN. He was quite positive that he had had no business relations with A. D. BARBER, but being shown a number of receipts signed by him on behalf of his "horse railroad" friend, Mr. VAN VECHTEN blushingly admitted that a trifling $5,000, here and there, might have escaped his recollection. Whether or not these little transfers of cash could be called ordinary business transactions, Mr. VAN VECHTEN was too modest to say. On the whole, if the Erie Committee have not yet brought out any particularly new facts, the record of their inquiry begins to contain some very curious reading.

Are Our Police Courts to be Reformed?

Mr. OPDYKE, who has shown firmness and good judgment in standing by the original bill for reforming these courts, ought to lose no occasion for advancing its passage through the Assembly. In the absence of all explanation of the authorship and object of the new bills, there is every reason for fearing only mischief from them. It is well known here that in the police courts and among the criminal classes their introduction has been the subject of rejoicing, and that the defeat of all reform at this session is regarded as almost certain; especially if these new bills can be used to secure a few days more of confusion, diversion, and delay. Why is there no effort being made to secure the laws the honest people of this City so greatly need and so earnestly demand? When a carefully prepared bill is before the Assembly, why does it remain week after week without any action upon it?

There is somebody responsible for this delay, and we mean this responsibility shall not be evaded. It will not do to decline all legislation until some bargain can be made as to who shall be the new police justices. The party has been disgraced enough by applying this method to the charter. If there are persons obstructing all action in regard to the police courts until they or their friends are promised appointments, we think it will be useful to have them exposed before long, and we shall be prepared to do it. If there is a theory prevailing in the Assembly that only the New-York City delegation has a right to be heard on this great subject, let that theory be discarded. The question is one which concerns the people of the whole State, and involves the character of the Republican Party as well. With such known and admitted abuses in our criminal administration, with men so utterly unworthy upon the Bench, and an unobstructed opportunity for making a reform, the party in power will stand self-condemned and universally distrusted, if it shall fail to make that reform.

We call upon lawyers of ability in the Assembly, from whatever part of the State they may come, to read the printed speeches placed before them on this subject, and to come to our relief. They cannot honorably stand by while the session runs out, with such bills and exposures on the tables before them. So far as we can see, but five reasons have thus far delayed and now emperil this great reform, and they are these: Certain jobbers in political patronage desire to dictate the nominations; certain unfit persons want to secure appointments; the miserable police justices in office want to retain their places; the criminal and vicious classes are opposed to the police administration's [illegible] honest and efficient; the latter classes are "willing to expend their money, and perhaps the former are willing to take it." Will any member of the Assembly give us any other reason? Dare any member openly act on or avow any one of these reasons? We repeat, then, let us have some prompt action. Let us know who is responsible, why there is such delay, and whether the Republican Party is to be honored or disgraced by what it shall do or not do with our police courts. If there is not honesty and statesmanship enough in the Assembly to legislate on this subject in a worthy manner, let it at once be cast out, and we will make our appeal to better times. The people will submit to no mere contrivance for the benefit of a few party schemers or traders in politics.

Education for Girls.

Our remarks on the excessive brain-work of children in our public and private schools have called forth much comment from those interested in education. But there is one aspect of the subject which has not received the attention it deserves: we mean the kind of education which is given to the girls of the middle and higher classes. There seems to us to be a radical mistake among people of means in the general theory of female education. The public schools do not, perhaps, so much fall into it, but the majority of private academies, schools, and colleges for young girls are constantly committing it.

What we allude to, is the "cramming" system in teaching girls. A young lady leaves one of the children's schools, and, at fifteen or sixteen, enters a fashionable city school, or "institute," or college. She has but three years of study, for at eighteen, or at latest, nineteen, she must "come out." When her brother enters college, or the university, she finishes. She has but three short years; and in them she must cram French, Latin, algebra, geometry, rhetoric, natural philosophy, chemistry, logic, mental philosophy, history, "composition," and music, drawing, and embroidery. She has not at those years the solid bodily vigor of a young man. She is "weighted," moreover, with her accomplishments.

The lad has no two or three hours' work in "practicing," and probably no drawing, and certainly no embroidery or fine needle-work to do. Yet, she undertakes to finish in three years what he only half accomplished in six. The programme before her is something alarming. Yet, she devotes herself heroically to carry it out. She attempts one after another of these half-dozen difficult and exacting studies. Being quick in faculties, and especially in memorising, she manages to make a good show at recitation. She passes a creditable examination, and after three years of this undigested swallowing of all sorts of studies, receives her diploma, and graduates. But what has she for it all? In all likelihood a broken constitution, and almost certainly a head confusedly filled with fragments of knowledge, and no healthy solid mental habits.

It is in such training that the *mistiness* of women's minds is acquired. So many seem deficient in clear conceptions. Their progress, outside of their own sphere, is so often deficient. Their culture is superficial. Such large numbers of them have not, in many cases, that pleasantest faculty of cultivated women—of appreciating. These crammed students are not found afterward leading society. They have not the indefinite charm of real culture. They cannot even teach or guide the teaching thoroughly of their own children. Their school does not in the least fit them for practical life. They are not trained in the thoroughness and exactness which make a woman suited for many of the heavy duties of the world. If called upon to support themselves, they are not found to have a careful education for anything. We believe all this could be obviated. A young girl's education ought to be, in its plan, as near as possible like a boy's. It should be simple, solid, and slow. No excessive task should be allowed. Time enough should be given. The parent or the teacher must remember that it is not given to each person to know everything, and that a little thoroughly known is a preparation for all other knowledge. We all respect precision of knowledge; and truth is so bound together, that if a young girl had mastered any one branch—say botany, for instance—she has a clue to all departments of science. At all events, her mental habits at once command the respect of men, and fit her for any intellectual pursuit. In our judgment, these girls' academies ought to confine themselves to three studies per diem—*including* music or drawing—and these studies should be vigorous ones, where slow and solid progress is made.

We would have Latin first, as the preparation for all linguistic study, as a constant cultivation of exactness, and of nicety of expression, as an analysis of grammar, and an introduction to all culture and to ancient history. Then some mathematical study—perhaps, best of all, the thorough mastery of arithmetic—omitting the higher mathematics. Then some exact philosophical study, such as some branch of natural science, or political economy, or, perhaps, mental philosophy. The modern languages ought to have come in before, or they should be learned afterward orally in foreign countries, or with a house-teacher or nurse. The school study of French and German is mostly a delusion and a snare. Nor can any modern tongue supply, in its peculiar effect on the mind, the place of a classic language. Women coming forth from a slow, solid training such as this, taken easily and thoroughly, would have an exactness of mental habit, and a taste of culture, which would make them powers in society, and would fit them for any suitable profession or duty to which they might be called.

Accomplishments, of course, and household duties must be picked up by every girl, and might be learned in the intervals of such a course as this suggested. The health would be preserved. What was known would be known thoroughly. The intelligent woman would be interested in a man's topics, while she would be fitted for her own sphere.

Congressmen's Expenses.

The only reason possessing any plausibility whatever, which was assigned for their conduct by those who voted for the Congressional grab, was the increased expenses of a Senator or Representative. Of the fact of this increase we have not the slightest question. In regard to the nature and cause of it, as stated by the grabbers, there is room for at least a good deal of doubt.

The claim made in respect to these expenses was, that they resulted from the increased cost of living. As far as concerns prices since not only the members of the House of Representatives, but also the Senators, were elected, the answer to this is very simple. The cost of living has *not* increased. None of the Representatives were chosen to their seats in the last Congress before 1870, and none of the Senators before 1866. If we look back in the history of the country, and compare the present with former periods, we shall find that for over three-quarters of the time which has elapsed since the organization of the Government under the Constitution, the highest pay of members of Congress was $8 a day during the session, and $8 for every twenty miles traveled. The average income from this, after deducting actual traveling expenses, was, we believe, generally reckoned at about $1,600 a year, which, making the greatest possible allowance for difference in prices, cannot be considered more than two-thirds of the income, (including, as in the other case, mileage and deducting actual traveling expenses,) to which members of the late Congress would have been entitled without the recent enactment.

But gentlemen who aspire to positions of political honor and responsibility often have other expenses besides those which can be strictly classed under the head of the cost of living. Occasionally these expenses consist in sheer bribery for the purpose of obtaining votes, and it is to be feared that this is the case oftener than has, until within the past few months, been generally supposed. But even taking all the instances where there is any reason even for suspicion of this, the great majority of both Houses are entirely free from any such accusations, and we will therefore leave it out of view in this connection. The buying off of opposing candidates would, it is not improbable, if the truth were known, be found to affect the pockets of more members than the cause of which we have just spoken; but we believe that even these would be a decided minority of the whole. At any rate, we have no sufficient evidence that their number is comparatively large. But, setting these two things entirely aside, it frequently—and we think we may say generally—costs a great deal to be elected to Congress. The working of political machinery, apart from anything that can be called corruption, is expensive; and somebody must pay for it. Processions with banners and music, halls for mass-meetings, the traveling expenses of speakers, the rent of party head-quarters and executive committee rooms, the railroad fare and hotel bills of delegates to conventions, the printing in red, blue, and black of gigantic placards, the sending of telegraphic dispatches, and the furnishing of tickets to voters, all cost money, and that money must come out of somebody's pocket. The candidates do not pay it all; but they pay a great deal. And here we must not lose sight of one very important principle of political economy. Men in calculating the pecuniary profits of any business always take more or less into view the chances of loss they have undergone. These chances—that is to say, the possibility of not being elected, and of getting nothing for all their expense and trouble—are, it is scarcely necessary to say, in the case of most aspirants for Congressional dignity, far from inconsiderable.

We do not believe that, taking all these things into consideration, the salaries of Congressmen before the recent enactment were sufficient to make the position, on an average, very remunerative; and what is more, we do not believe that any amount of salary would make it so. And this is just one of the objections we have to the enactment. There is quite enough party machinery already to obviate all necessity for drawing upon the National Treasury to pay for more; and there is quite as much treating of bar-room loafers to bad whisky done by our law-givers and prospective law-givers as is demanded by the highest interests of the American people. "Congressmen," said the advocates of the grab, "cannot live upon their salaries." Before attempting to answer this assertion, it would be interesting to know how large a portion of the said salaries most of them really had to live on, and how far the disposition made of the remainder was such as to warrant the inference that the power to dispose, in the same manner, of an additional amount would be in any way a public benefit.

An Amphibious Infant.

Chicago has once more proved its superiority to the rest of the world. It has boasted of its water-works, its swine, its criminals, and its sudden growth. It now proudly holds up to an admiring universe an amphibious infant, and demands to know if that damp phenomenon can be matched by any of the effete cities of the East.

The infant in question is the son of a Chicago citizen, and is aged precisely six months. For some time past its ingenious father has been penetrated with the conviction that water is not as dangerous to human life as it is believed to be by the mature Chicago person, and that by careful training the Chicago infant can be made to live under water with safety and comfort. He has therefore erected upon his premises a bath-tub, and has assiduously immersed his offspring in water, until the infant, to the astonishment of all Chicago persons, really seems to like it. In the bottom of the tub, after it is filled with water, he places candy, cigars, faro-checks, playing-cards, and such other simple toys as Chicago children ravenously desire, and thus tempts his baby to dive for their possession. Such is the proficiency in this practice to which the youthful diver has attained that he will remain under the water, eating the candy, and staking cigars upon a solitary game of faro, (though, to be strictly accurate, the latter fact has not yet been authoritatively mentioned,) for an extraordinary length of time. The father, greatly encouraged by the success which has so far rewarded his affectionate labors, hopes to render his child so completely at home in the water that he will not only be safe from all possibility of drowning, but will, when properly advertised and exhibited, bring down the parental gray hairs in affluence to a comfortable grave.

Of course whatever credit belongs to the possessor of this amphibious infant is to be conceded to Chicago. At the same time it is not improper to ask, what possible benefit a Chicagoese, whether young or old, can derive from such abnormal familiarity with water? During his infancy he will be in no danger of drowning, provided his parents exercise that care in preventing him from inserting his head in pitchers of water, which all humane parents ought to exercise. And when he arrives at maturer years, and has sufficient intelligence to know the relative value of a "flush" and a "full," or to be in any other respect qualified to maintain his position as a citizen of Chicago, he will certainly have no temptation to meddle to a dangerous extent with water. The experiment of rendering an infant amphibious will naturally interest the scientific mind, but if any benefit is expected to accrue to the infant himself, from such an accomplishment, he should have been selected from among the infants of some other city than the metropolis of the North-west.

MINOR TOPICS.

It can hardly be necessary to remind members of the Union League Club that Mr. DAVID A. WELLS will deliver, at the club-room, this evening, an address on the subject of "State and Local Taxation." Mr. WELLS, as chairman of the commission appointed to consider the tax system of this State, has given this subject careful study, and his opinions are of the greatest value.

To judge from recent reports there was not much wisdom displayed by the Police Commissioners in withdrawing patrolmen from the down-town precincts to strengthen the force in the upper part of the City. The Battery Park, as a result of the action referred to, has lately become an attractive prowling ground for the thieves of the First and Second Wards. This statement is vouched for by a man named HENRY WHITE, who was attacked and robbed there a few nights since by two men, one of whom, by a lucky chance, has been arrested and committed for trial. The principle of "robbing Peter to pay Paul," it is plain, will not work in detailing policemen for duty.

Probably no prisoner ever escaped through a smaller hole than Mr. JOHN F. GREEN, of Maryland. That gentleman was yesterday placed on trial in Baltimore for embezzling funds—according to the dispatch, public money. The indictment charged that he had taken the money "fraudently," the two letters u and l being omitted. The prisoner's counsel claimed that this was not legally English, and the objection was sustained. Mr. GREEN was discharged, and now walks the streets with the proud consciousness that he did *not* take money "fraudently."

If the streets were not in such a shocking condition—particularly those in the districts below Canal-street—Superintendent THORNE'S report to the Police Commissioners of his feats during the week ending on the 22d inst. might provoke laughter. As it is, however, the disposition to weep is much stronger. Mr. THORNE says that during the time mentioned, the bureau, directed by him removed 16,007 loads of ashes and garbage, and 12,888 loads of street-sweepings, at a cost of $26,043 18, and that the laborers were employed in all the wards "scraping and sweeping up dirt, and the dirt-carts in removing the same." In case any blame might possibly attach to him for the manner in which the work has been done, he adds: "The presence of ice in most of the streets prevented thorough cleaning." Rather an off-hand way to get rid of a disagreeable subject. Mr. THORNE may be assured that the public will not be satisfied to accept elaborate reports in lieu of actual work. It is well known that the streets have never been in a worse state, nor the mounds of filth greater in number, his statement to the contrary notwithstanding.

The bi-monthly reports of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company may be profitable reading to all concerned. To operatives in factories and rolling mills they cannot be entirely pleasant. The most recent of these painfully minute documents states that in the preceding two months the inspectors examined 1,898 boilers carefully, found 2,273 defects, and 515 dangerous ones. Pressure gauges which appeared to provide for a pressure of 80 pounds really allowed of 127 pounds. Safety-valves were placed so near the floor timbers above that they would not rise unless the building went with them—which some day the buildings referred to may be expected to do. Plates were reduced by blisters to a "thin leaf," and braces and stays were gone. In one case a boiler condemned a year ago run at ninety pounds pressure. "We regard this," says the report, "as a case of criminal carelessness"—which, under the circumstances, is mild.

The Boston Horse-Shoe Strikers Held for Trial.

BOSTON, Mass., March 28.—In the case of Timothy Horan, one of the striking horse-shoers, for threatening and assaulting Peter Pilkington for going to work in the Railroad Company's horse-shoe shops, Judge Parmenter to-day decided that the offense came within the statute in relation to compelling persons to do acts against their will by threats, the punishment for which is imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by both imprisonment and fine.

In reviewing the matter, Judge Parmenter quoted the following from the records of the Supreme Court in a similar case: "Freedom is the policy of this country, but freedom does not imply a right in one person, either alone or in combination with others, to disturb or annoy another, either directly or indirectly, in his lawful business or occupation, or to threaten him with annoyance or injury, for the sake of compelling him to buy his peace, or, in the language of the statute, with intent to extort money or any pecuniary advantage whatever, or to compel him to do any act against his will." The acts alleged and proved in this case are peculiarly offensive to the free principles which prevail in this country, and if such practices could enjoy impunity they would tend to establish a tyranny of irresponsible persons over labor and mechanical business, which would be extremely injurious to both.

Judge Parmenter held Horan in $1,000 on both complaints for trial at the Superior Court.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1873.

You were doubtless gratified to see with what cheerful alacrity Mr. Caldwell acted, on your friendly advice to "rise up and git." I reached the Senate gallery on Monday, just as he resigned his "blushing honors" in the only brief, terse communication that has been made to the Senate on this troublesome, tiresome matter. He fled before Morton's expected speech as from the wrath to come, and the thunderbolts of the great Indiana Senator remain suspended in mid-air. Those who went and waited to hear that speech that was to discomfit Conkling and annihilate Caldwell, were almost as sadly disappointed as the crowd of Christian gentlemen assembled to witness Foster's execution would have been had he succeeded in anticipating the work of the Sheriff. This last act of Mr. Caldwell is pronounced by some of his friends "suicidal." Did not the most eminent Senator of his State—that strange, unhappy, rough, reckless, brilliant man, Jim Lane—make way with himself? Suicide seems to run in the Kansas Senatorial family. This man has destroyed himself by slow poison, beginning with the "consideration" he made Carney for his supposed inchoate right to the Senatorship, about as clear and negotiable a right as Satan had to the vast senatorial or seigniorial district he offered to make over to our Lord. He must now see how dear-bought were his two years of dignity and state, franking and free passes. "The play is not worth the candle," and Alexander will scarcely sigh for more legislatures to conquer.

It would seem that some good in the way of election reform must come out of the thorough discussion of this peculiar and difficult case. In the course of his masterly forensic effort, among his deep soundings of constitutional mysteries, Mr. Conkling said, that if the Senate decided the election of Caldwell void, the vacancy would date from the expiration of the term of Mr. Ross, and though Mr. Caldwell had drawn the salary two years, it could be drawn over again by whoever was chosen for the seat. Mr. Pomeroy, if he should be elected to the place, could draw the salary, though he had already drawn one salary for the same two years, and in that case the Senate would have adjudged Mr. Pomeroy to have held two seats in the Senate at the same time.

It is a startling thing to contemplate, but if any Senator is capable of riding such a "two-horse act," Mr. Pomeroy is the man.

The tilt between Mr. Conkling and Mr. Schurz was a pleasant incident to such spectators as love a sensation, but painful enough to such as have a weakness for good feeling and dignity in the Senate. It was a sharp attack and a sharper repulse. There were bitter taunts and ugly insinuations on both sides. But nothing tragical will come of it—no steps will be taken toward the letting out of bad blood. Affairs of honor are happily and properly obsolete in the Senate. If there should be a savage parliamentary passage between say, Senator Oglesby and that fiery Southron, Senator McCreery, there would be no after-question of pistols and coffee for two. And it is well. If *Mr. Samuel Pickwick* had been a fire-eater, instead of a philosopher, he might early in his illustrious career have fallen in a fray with *Mr. Tracy Tupman*; if *Sir John*, of blessed Shakespearean memory, had possessed valor, divorced from its "better part," he would scarcely have died hotly in his bed, babbling of green fields.

This Caldwell case has been a most bewildering affair to me. I am afraid I have been blown about by every wind of political doctrine. I was adrift among the contending currents. The force and splendid dash of Mr. Conkling's argument took me almost up on to the firm land of conviction and certainty, and then came Mr. Ferry's ruddiness reasoning, like a strong undertow, and bore me out to sea again. This noble Connecticut Senator certainly proved in his calm, judicial, clear, and practical way, that there are some things stronger and deeper than parliamentary precedents and constitutional law—the instinct of right and order, common honesty, common sense, and common equity. He showed us that there were two sides to the shield—legality and morality—and that if one was of steel the other was of gold.

After Mr. Caldwell's case was disposed of, Mr. Clayton's came up. Mr. Thurman and some others wished the matter postponed till another session, but Mr. Clayton, a thin, pale, anxious, fiery-looking man, with one eloquent empty coat-sleeve, remonstrated against further delay, and the adjournment of the Senate without having done him justice, with almost the passionate entreaty of Romeo: "O, will thou leave me so unsatisfied?"

He was ably defended by Mr. Wright, who always speaks earnestly and strongly, and calls things and men by their right names. In defiance of the old *de vivo veritas* principle, he threw scornful discredit on the testimony of one McConnell, a gentleman desperately addicted to his cups, and whom Mr. Wright succinctly characterized as a "walking monument of total depravity." I think most outsiders were pleased with Mr. Clayton's good deliverance. We might have had a worse man in his place. He may not be able to cross lances with Bayard, or fence with Conkling, or draw a long bow with Logan, or swing a flail with Flanagan, but he has spirit and ability above most men of his order—the Independent Order of Carpet-Baggers. Happily, Mr. Casserly was not frightened or deluded into demanding an investigation, or even making an explanation. A shrewd man, he has probably taken warning by the sad fate of Congressmen, who, rash as timid, have quite needlessly flung off the decent reserves of private life and business relations; or, perhaps, he has heard the little story of the Alabama Circuit judge and the waggish lawyers—a story whereby hangs a moral for politicians. It runs thus: Both judge and lawyers were on a horseback journey in a season of high water; the lawyers, riding some distance ahead, forded a turbid stream, and conceived the idea of a brilliant practical joke. Pausing on the bank, they threw water over their horses, partially disrobed themselves, and so waited till the Judge appeared on the opposite shore, when they called to him that the stream was unfordable—that he must prepare himself to swim his horse across. Incredible as it may seem, the Judge believed the lawyers, and, brave as prudent, with his garments made into a huge bundle, and crowning his venerable head, essayed the perilous passage—only to find the water about up to his horse's knees.

Throughout these speeches and debates one Senator, at least, has listened with determined and untiring attention, and that is Mr. Abijah Gilbert of Florida. He always moves from his seat, to be as near as possible to the speaker he admires. Like a devout political neophyte, he sits under Justin Morrill's finest and high-toned oratory, as "under the droppings of the sanctuary." When Conkling is up he takes his place just below him, as sat Saul of Tarsus at the feet of Gamaliel. When Morton is declaiming he

creeps so close to him that we tremble, lest that strong debater, in the sledge-hammer force and sweep of his gestures, should drive home an argument and floor Abijah at the same time.

To-day the Senate is to adjourn, and follow the lesser and bigger House into private life. Peace and back pay go with them. Together they have done some things which they ought to have done, and have left undone some things which they ought not to have done, and for these mercies we are duly thankful. They did not legislate army officers out of the service, *bongré malgré*, for the crime of having attained the age of sixty-two years, as was threatened. Why, just look at it. Pennsylvania has re-elected Senator Cameron, who is seventy-four. Senator Buckingham is sixty-nine, and shows no signs of breaking. Senator Sumner is sixty-two, and long may he retain his high position. Senator Wilson is sixty-one, and not yet quite ready to be retired. On the Supreme Bench we have a whole row of "grave and reverend seignors." An army life is proverbially a healthy one, and why these bluff and hearty old boys should be sent to bed before dark, even with half a slice of bread and butter, is a mystery, unless it be that our beloved legislators, when not investigating or investing, must be tinkering away at something for amusement. They leave us no peace or uniformity, even in the army, where we naturally look for such things. Gen. Logan, who is usually on the war-path against the Regular Army, was expected to engineer this bill through the Senate. If he had been in the Prussian Parliament during the late war, he would have retired not only Von Moltke, but Kaiser William himself. Secretary Belknap is also said to be in favor of this forced retirement of old officers. He is young and vigorous now, but Time, even in Washington, steals on, (like other officials,) and will gain on the Secretary, and take the gold from his locks and give him silver in change; then, while still hale and hearty, shall the handsome old soldier be sternly consigned to contemplation and Keokuk!

Happily Congress did not extend the patents of the sewing-machines, though it was said a million and a half of money was "in the pool." It is to be feared that the project is not abandoned, but only postponed. Let a virtuous people and an independent Press look out for it next year when I may be far hence. Enormous fortunes have been made by these monopolies, and the true interests of industry, and the claims of tens of thousands of poor working women, demand that they shall cease. We conscientious correspondents at Washington should have the eyes of Argus, and the hands of Briareus, to spy out, and write out, the unjust claims and iniquitous jobs that are constantly coming up before Congress, especially during the last hurried, crowded days and nights of the session. All through the dreary Winter, made doubly dreary by the devastated condition of our once lovely avenue, my soul has been made sick "with every day's report of wrong and outrage"—national and municipal—and I have longed inexpressibly for a better land—a land of eternal Summer—a land where Congress and the Board of Public Works shall cease from troubling—a land of peace and purity—say Honolulu.

I find that I am charged with a lack of proper reverence for Congressmen. If I were seeking office, I should doubtless declare that I yield to none in respect and admiration for our national representatives as a body; as it is, I admit there are probably those who respect and admire them more—for instance, the Congressmen themselves—but I still affirm that I mean well and kindly by them, and "whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear, (for they are a rebellious House,) yet shall they know that there hath been a prophetess among them."

The *Chronicle*, of this city, has made as clever a defense as I have seen of the salary vote, though on the ground that "might is right," that the Constitution authorizes Congress to fix or unfix their salaries. So much the worse for the Constitution. If they can add two thousand five hundred to their pay they can add ten thousand. "In for a penny, in for a pound." But no specious argument, no precedent can make it other than a lawless, dishonorable transaction to public apprehension. The Arabs have a saying, "Beware of the anger of a patient man," to which I would add, beware of the indignation of a generous people. I do not believe, however, that the people care so much for the great deal these men took themselves as for the little they refused to the poor clerks of the Departments—intelligent and industrious men and women, who are obliged to live in this "expensive city" the year round, and who, in many instances, support families on less than a fourth part of the salary which Members of Congress declare insufficient pay for less than half a year's services. By an inspiration of infinite meanness, the provision adding fifteen per cent. to the salaries of all such employes was stricken out to save the bill from the objection of extravagance. "One must draw a line somewhere." But, apropos of economy, we have just made a discovery which ought to comfort us a little. At the last there was some disagreement upon certain features of this bill, and they were referred to a committee of conference. These gentlemen, it seems, had some "compunctious visitings" in regard to back-pay, (for other folks,) and so changed the date for the increase in salary, for the Heads of Bureaus, from Jan. 1, to July 1, 1873. This provision having been almost unanimously agreed to, by both houses of Congress, was not in question, or legally subject to the consideration of any Conference Committee. A day or two ago the Commissioner of one of the most important and hard-worked Bureaus of the Government, on applying for his back-pay, from Jan. 1, discovered this little virtuous act of the Committee—to the great joy of his patriotic heart no doubt. Who shall now say that our Congress is without thrift, or conscience, prodigal and unscrupulous?

Hudson River Navigation—The Ice Breaking Up.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 28.—The weather has been quite warm here to-day, and between this place and Newburg the ice shows unmistakable signs of breaking up. The first sailing vessel of the season—the schooner Norma, of Cold Spring—reached West Point to-day, and put in there to avoid the ice. The Newburg ferry-boat was struck by an ice-floe this noon, and forced upon the flats on the east shore, where she now lies. Her passengers were taken off by the steamer McManus. A steamer is expected to reach this city by Monday.

The Lake Erie, Evansville, and South-Western Railroad.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 28.—The stockholders and directors of the Lake Erie, Evansville, and South-western Railroad met here yesterday, and elected G. H. Ellery, of New-York, President; Robert Patterson, of Seymour, Ind., Vice-President; W. Hart Smith, of New-York, Treasurer; W. F. Ward, of New-York, Secretary; W. S. Ford, of Evansville, Assistant Secretary, and the following Directors: G. H. Ellery, H. D. Faulkner, G. W. Quintard, George T. M. Davis, Madison, Mo.; Caleb T. Henry, Mason, N. Y.; James T. Coe, Boston, Mass.; W. H. H. Dye, Troy, N. Y.; J. N. McBeth, Bellefontaine; H. Haines, Sr., Easton, Ohio; Wm. Cumback, Greensboro, Ind.; R. Patterson, Seymour, Ind.; M. Henning, Evansville, Ind.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

A WAGNER CONCERT.

The Wagner Union of the City of New-York, an organization formed to propagate the principles and works of the eminent composer under whose name the members intend to do battle, asserted its existence by a concert given at Steinway Hall last evening. From the increasing acquaintance of the public with Wagner's music, and its coextensive popularity arose anticipations of a very numerous audience. These anticipations were disappointed, for the attendance was by no means large. Its appreciativeness, we are glad to say, was in inverse proportion to its numbers. The labors of Mr. Theodore Thomas' orchestra, called forth by an admirable interpretation of some of the most exacting compositions ever placed before a band, did not, then, go unrewarded. On the other hand, those partisans of Mr. Wagner who responded to the call of his apostles would have derived little more satisfaction from the performance had it progressed in presence of an overflowing auditorium. Mr. Thomas' instrumentalists accomplished their task with unimpeachable intelligence, precision, and taste, and with a result not to be outdone in point of impressiveness. The reader familiar with Wagner's theory need hardly be told that, as the composer himself insists that words, voices, and scenic splendors are necessary to the full effectiveness of his efforts. these must lose much of their eloquence when supplemented only by such suggestions to the sight and mind as are embodied in a printed programme. As prefaces to his operas when represented on the lyric stage, as the expression of emotions, the comprehension of which is aided by all known methods of appeal to the eye and ear, and as accompaniments to a well-defined and intelligible action, Wagner's overtures, arias, and orchestral illustrations are at all points remarkable. Executed by instrumentalists only, novelty and beauty of form must constitute their strongest claim to attention; and it will be admitted, under these circumstances, that the full measure of the composer's power is not to be gotten. We have implied already that a faultless recital of the programme was vouchsafed the audience at Steinway Hall. The bill included the overture to "Der Fliegende Hollaender," the overture to "Lohengrin," a "Faust Overture," two scenes from "Die Walküre," and the "Kaiser Marsch;" and the second of the three parts into which the concert was divided was occupied with an excellent rendering of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony. Most of these pieces have been played already by Mr. Thomas' orchestra. "Der Fliegende Hollaender" was written in 1840, and although the *vorspiel* to that opera has neither the development, the rich coloring, nor the variety in respect of instrumentation, of later productions, it is certainly a most vigorous introduction to the story of the phantom ship ever and anon encountered overriding the rushing waves. The "Lohengrin" score, which bears date 1840, is quite well known, and so is the unsurpassable art with which, under Mr. Thomas' baton, that leader's musicians do justice to the delicacy of the violin passages, to the complications of the tempo, and, among a dozen requirements of the work, to the long crescendos and the diminuendos, which literally dissolve into silence, of the pages picturing the descent of the Holy Grail. The "Faust Overture" is at least obscure, although its revision is referred to as having been made in 1855, fifteen years after its first edition. The excerpts from "Die Walküre" embraced "Der Ritt," a picture for orchestra not infelicitously explained by the text of the programme, which ran: "The Walküren were Odin's maidens, awful and beautiful beings, who presided over battles and rushed through the air marking with their spear-points those who were to be slain"—and *Wotan's* leave-taking, a scene from the same opera, sung by Herr Remmertz. The barbaric magnificence of "Der Ritt" was apparent at the earliest hearing of the number, in the course of a Thomas symphony concert, which occurred some weeks ago; on account of the defective intonation of Herr Remmertz, the single vocal composition of the evening did not yesterday have the exposition which would have made a judgment possible. The "Kaiser Marsch," a rather commonplace achievement, was last among the selections....To-night Mr. Thomas' orchestra will give, with the co-operation of Miss Anna Mehlig, the fifth of the series of six symphony concerts now about to terminate.

CARLOTTA PATTI IN JERSEY CITY.

Miss Carlotta Patti, with a strong concert troupe, will, this evening, sing at the Jersey City Tabernacle.

Miscellaneous.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

The usual matinée performances will be given at all the City theatres to-day. It is worth mentioning that the representation of "False Shame," at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, will be the last that cleverly-written and admirably played comedy-drama will have.... There will be a matinée entertainment by the Hampton Students, at the Union League Theatre....Mr. Vandenhoff will read, this afternoon, at Association Hall.

Death of a Woman from Internal Injuries—Her Husband Arrested on Suspicion.

About 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon Officer Pierce, while on duty in Washington-street, was informed that a woman was lying in her room on the second floor of No. 61 Washington-street, bleeding profusely. He proceeded to the place named, and there discovered that the statement was correct. An ambulance was sent for, and the woman was taken to the Park Hospital by Dr. Hemmingway. Upon examination it was discovered that she had numerous contusions about the body as if she had been badly kicked or beaten. She was attended to by the doctors, who pronounced her injuries to be serious. Mr. Brown then started for the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station, and said that the case looked very much like a murder. Officers were then detailed to search for her husband, and he was arrested about 7 o'clock. About 6 o'clock the injured woman spoke, giving her name as Catharine Kirwan, aged forty-six years, but would give no details as to how she was injured. She asked for a priest, and the clergyman from St. Andrew's Church attended her. She continued to sink very fast, and died at 7:35 P. M. from internal hemorrhage. Her husband, Patrick Kirwan, says that when he left home at 12:10 she was then intoxicated. He returned between 6 and 7 P. M., and was then informed of the removal of his wife to the hospital. He started for the station-house to make inquiries after her, and while on the way he was arrested. Sergt. Ferris believes that the woman fell from a chair or table, (as there were no indications in the room of any scuffle,) and injured herself internally. He accounts for the other bruises by saying that her husband might have beaten her the day previous. The prisoner's story is corroborated by his neighbors, they stating that the woman was seen at different times during the day, and he was only seen between 12 and 1 o'clock. He will be held, however, to await the action of the Coroner.

The Goodrich Case—Counsel Asks an Interview With the Prisoner.

Mr. James D. McClelland, of this City, having been retained as counsel for Mrs. Meyers, went to Brooklyn Police Head-quarters at 9 o'clock last evening, and requested an interview with his client. His desire was not acceded to, probably because the Chief informed him that she would not be arraigned for the murder of Mr. Goodrich. It is not unlikely that an effort will be made to obtain the release of the prisoner on bail, but this will probably not be granted, at least until after the inquest.

Railway Accident in Canada.

PORT HOPE, Ontario, March 28.—An accident occurred to the mail-train bound to Orilla, on the Midland Railway, last night. As the train approached this place the rear car broke the coupling, and turned over down an embankment a distance of 12 feet. Six passengers were injured, Dr. Dewar and Mr. Davis, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., very seriously about the head and face. Mr. Preston, of Manvers, received a flesh wound in the leg and other slight injuries. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

BOAT-RACE DAY IN LONDON.

To-day Oxford and Cambridge contend for the thirtieth time for the blue ribbon of the water, and all London, from the peer to the White Chapel costermonger, from Belgravia's belle of the season to the lovely goddess of some Mile-end gin-bar, is holding one of its annual holidays. Twice a year London pours forth its stream of population. Twice a year the fashionable world mixes with the masses and throws itself together with them into the spirit of the occasion. But the "Varsity Race" has the advantage over the Derby Day in that the lovelier portion of the aristocratic world honor it with their elegantly-dressed presence, and display the most enthusiastic interest in its result. Two centuries ago, in his Diary for June, 1663, Samuel Pepys records that a celebrated horse-race which was to have been run on Banstead Downs—a part of those famous Surrey Downs—was postponed to some future day "because the Lords do sit in Parliament to-day." A quarter of a century ago, Lord George Bentinck, one of the most devoted patrons the turf ever knew, succeeded in carrying a motion that Parliament should adjourn over the Derby Day for the purpose of giving such of its members as desired to witness the great race the opportunity of so doing. In spite of the late Joseph Hume's objections, the Derby holiday is one of the unwritten statutes of Parliament. "Lord George's" motion is answered, year by year, as a matter of course, and is acquiesced in, as a mater of course, by even those members who have no interest in or disapprove of horse racing. That the same action would be taken on the annual occasion of the "Varsity Race" there is no doubt, but as Parliament does not sit on Saturday, and the boat-race is always rowed on Saturday, the necessity has never arisen. Many a gray-haired member, from an influential constituency, has rowed in the college "torpids," or has even been known as "No. 1, 3, or 5," as the case may have been, in the Oxford or Cambridge "eight," and knows every foot of the Isis, from the boat-house to Wareham, or the many difficulties, shallow water, and windings which beset a "straight pull" on the course. Many a reverend light of the high and dry section of the Anglican Church may be seen on Hammersmith Bridge or in Searles' boat-yard on boat-race day. Your sporting parson, who puts on an old college suit of layman make-up and dons a black choker to cover his delinquency of going to the Derby or putting in an appearance at the Ascot Cup, thinks his ecclesiastical white tie by no means out of place on boat-race day. Young ladies who abhor sporting men, attend all the Lenten services in Margaret-street, and are generally of very correct deportment, make boat-race day a sort of mid Lent, revel for the moment in being thought *insouciante*, and risk the best part of a quarter's allowance in betting hats, bonnets, gloves, gold pencil-cases, their love, their credit, their everything, trusting for salvation to the protecting shield of the dark or light blue rosette which is conspicuously pinned on their bosoms, and which, according to its shade, is supposed to represent "Cæsar and all his fortunes" as far as they are concerned, for that one day.

The University boat-race, being always rowed on the slack of the high tide, often cuts the sleeping hours of the West End short to an excessive degree. Two or three years ago the race was rowed at 8 o'clock in the morning; and Hammersmith Bridge is a long drive from Hyde Park Corner. An unhappy Frenchman, whose indolence was roughly shaken up by being called at 5 A. M. for breakfast on that occasion, wrote to a friend in Paris: "All London went mad to-day." The remainder of the letter was composed of *sacrés!*

Throughout the day before the race the trains convey thousands from all parts of the kingdom to London, whose sole intent is to go to the boat-race the next day. From an early hour on the morning of the day itself excursion trains are constantly arriving in town, freighted with holiday-makers from Manchester, York, Southampton, Liverpool, Birmingham, Exeter, and all the great centres of population; and one and all make a frantic rush for cabs or the knife-boards of the Hammersmith and Putney omnibuses. The streets of London soon begin to wear a deserted aspect, for every one who can get away has gone to the boat-race.

To those who propose to witness the race from their carriage, it is indispensable to be on Hammersmith Bridge long before the appointed hour, in order to secure a good position and have time to fill up dainty little betting-books, bought at Simpson's or Mechi's for the occasion. Hours before the race, Knightsbridge and the Kensington-road, which leads to Putney, Hammersmith, and Barnes, are lined with a continuous stream of vehicles—dashing barouches, filled with gayly-dressed ladies, each carrying a light or dark blue parasol, or wearing some article of dress, to mark her preference for Cambridge or Oxford; hansoms, four-horsed omnibuses, horsemen, vans, donkey barrows, cabs—all trying to pass one another, so as to be in good time.

The river banks are lined with a motley crowd, noisy but good-humored. In the background all descriptions of temporary booths are erected—booths for drinking, booths where you can witness sparring exhibitions, booths for business, where you can back either boat in the race by staking your money, though if you win you will be lucky if you find their proprietors when the race is over; booths where you can be weighed and measured for twopence, or have your boots and coat brushed for sixpence; booths where you can have "three shies a penny," or try your luck at "Aunt Sally," or, for a shilling a shot, try your hand at breaking a human head instead; booths where you may venture on "thimble rig," "prick the garter," and the "wheel of fortune," "three-card monte," and "the little joker," and mixed up in the crowd are acrobats, nigger minstrels, gypsies, infant wonders, mad dogs, drunken men, and pickpockets.

At Searles' boat yard, and at the inn so well known to old boating men as Mother Avis', at Putney, crowds of oarsmen are assembled, with a goodly sprinkling of "poor jacks" and hangers on. The technicalities of the science of rowing are discussed, and the merits of the rival crews criticised in a fashion which would bewilder an uninitiated listener. The few betting men take little notice of opinions; they act on the opinion they have formed of the men since their practice at Putney began. There are Mr. Chitty and Morrisson, playful Tom Hughes, Charles Reade, and a hundred others who take a marked interest in these University matches, and who laugh at Wilkie Collins and Geoffrey Delamaine. There, too, is that omnipresent individual who is ready to have his right arm cut off, or go through any other awful surgical operation if Oxford don't come in three lengths ahead, and who feels injured if you don't tender him a shilling for imparting his opinion. Groups of powerfully-built young men, in heavy boating-jackets and mufflers, talk in undertones of the coming event, and presently Mr. Searles' voice is heard: "Gentlemen, are you all ready?" Off fly jackets and wraps, and in a moment sixteen as fine specimens of healthy humanity as the sun ever shone on stand "peeled" and ready for the tussle—perfect in health and strength, their thin jerseys permitting the slightest play of their brawny muscles to be seen. How quietly apparently each man takes his seat in the boat, just as though they were going out for half an hour's paddle. But their looks belie them. As the almost child-like looking coxswains steer them down to the starting-point, and the packed masses on the steamers and on Putney Bridge send up cheer upon cheer as the boats take up their respective positions, not one of those men but feels that the honor of his university is for the nonce intrusted to his keeping, while his very life-blood is stirred with the resolution, formed many weeks before, that the colors of that university must and shall go to the fore.

Mr. Searles gives the word; a shout rends the air, "They're off! they're off!" and, amid inconceivable excitement, the boats fly through the water, and the great boat-race of the year is in progress—a race on which enormous sums of money are depending, and the result of which will, in a few short minutes, be flashing over the electric wires to all parts of the world. On they sweep, dead together, past the aristocratically-thronged gardens of Fulham Palace, the country-seat of the Bishop of London; the crowd of horsemen, galloping along the towing-path, cheering their favorites till they can cheer no longer. Why men and boys are not killed by scores on that towing-path is a marvel; for there are as many runners as riders. Often has the writer, when a boy, run the whole distance from Putney to Barker's Rails with the helping aid of some good-natured gentleman's stirrup-leather. On they go, the elegant low-sweeping stroke of the Cambridge crew apparently telling as powerfully as the seemingly more vigorous stroke and high feather of the Oxonians. As they approach the old Crab Tree, one boat begins to forge a little ahead; but the cries and plaudits of the multitude cause the stroke of the other boat to put on a spurt, and both boats shoot Hammersmith Bridge, amid deafening shouts, together—a neck-and-neck race. On, past Chiswick Eyot, the Bull's Head at Barnes, and under the railroad-bridge, the boats seem to fly through the water, as first one, and then the other crew puts on a terrific spurt. The excitement is growing intense; some men turn pale as they calculate the chances of their boat; all are eager, trembling with excitement, and lustily shouting encouragement to their favorite crew. That part of the course from Barnes Bridge to Barker's Rails is awful for the oarsmen. It is their last chance for a final spurt—it must be made, too, no matter how exhausted the lungs, how overstrung the muscles. It is made; but one only can win, and deep dejection can be seen on the faces of the losers, as, with panting breath and beating hearts, they step from their boat, in spite of the friendly assurances that they "made a plucky race of it." Still, no man who has rowed in the losing boat in the University race of his day ever altogether shakes off the keen feeling of disappointment even after many years of active, busy life. That University race was an event in his career almost as important as his University degree, his being called to the Bar, his marriage, or his first election to Parliament. He failed. It is almost the only failure in his life which he feels to be irretrievable; and, to a true athlete, the knowledge is a source of bitterness and deep regret.

The race of to-day is the thirtieth contest between the two universities, the first of which was won by Oxford in 1829, over the Henley course. So far Oxford has won fifteen and Cambridge fourteen races. The fortune of war is exhibited in the gaining of all the races from 1829 to 1849 by Cambridge, and from 1860 to 1869 by Oxford. Cambridge again shows to the front, and has won the last three races. The betting this year is 5 to 4 on Cambridge. The following table of the University races will be interesting to all lovers of the oar:

RECORD OF PREVIOUS RACES.

Year	Winner.	Course.	Time.
1829	Oxford	Henly	....
1836	Cambridge	Westminster to Putney	....
1839	Cambridge	Westminster to Putney	....
1840	Cambridge	Westminster to Putney	....
1841	Cambridge	Westminster to Putney	....
1842	Cambridge	Westminster to Putney	....
1845	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	23:30
1846	Cambridge	Mortlake to Putney	21:05
1849	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	22:00
1850	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	a foul
1852	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	21:35
1854	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	25:29
1856	Cambridge	Mortlake to Putney	25:31
1857	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	22:50
1858	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	21:23
1859	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	24:30
1860	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	26:00
1861	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	23:27
1862	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	24:40
1863	Oxford	Mortlake to Putney	23:05
1864	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	21:48
1865	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	21:23
1866	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	25:48
1867	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	22:39
1868	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	20:00
1869	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	20:04¼
1870	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	20:30
1871	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	23:09¼
1872	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	21:14

The Cambridge crew have been practicing over the course since the 10th of March, having their head-quarters on the river-side, at the Star and Garter; the Oxford men did not arrive till the 13th, when they took quarters at the Fox and Hounds, in the village of Putney. Both crews have been out in the river every day, and have been thoroughly coached in every shape and way. Great expectations are the order of the day on either side; but every crew is proclaimed to be far superior than any former one. In a few hours we shall know all about it. Some idea of the extraordinary popularity of these contests may be gained from the fact that the Lord Mayor of London has invited both crews to dine with him at the Mansion House in the evening. The following are the names and weights of the men composing the two crews:

OXFORD.	Lbs.
1. C. C. Knollys, Magdalen	152¾
2. J. B. Little, Christ Church	152½
3. M. G. Farrer, Brasenose	175½
4. A. W. Nicholson, Magdalen	179½
5. R. S. Mitchison, Pembroke	178½
6. W. E. Sherwood, Christ Church	160
7. J. A. Ormsby, Lincoln	158½
F. T. Dowding, St. Johns, (st.)	160½
P. S. Smith, Balliol, (cox.)	95

CAMBRIDGE.	Lbs.
1. J. B. Close, First Trinity	160
2. E. Hoskyns, Jesus	159½
3. G. M. Robinson, Christ	168
4. N. Lecky-Browne, Jesus	174
5. T. S. Turnbull, Trinity Hall	182
6. C. S. Read, First Trinity	184
7. C. W. Benson, Third Trinity	159
H. E. Rhodes, Jesus, (st.)	161
C. H. Candy, Caius, (cox.)	104

Jersey Justice—Wood-Chopping on Sunday.

If a resident of this City felt disposed, either for amusement or as a healthy exercise, to chop a little wood, or prune the trees in his garden on a Sunday, he would not think it particularly pleasant to find himself a defendant in a criminal suit, and subjected to all the annoyances of a State prosecution. Yet, in such a predicament was Mr. John Gage, of Vineland, N. J., placed, for indulging in Sunday wood-chopping. It appears that Mr. Gage, whose physical condition renders regular labor a necessity, occupied part of a Sabbath in that innocent amusement. While thus engaged he was observed by Rev. Mr. Chubbick, and Mr. Gage soon found himself a defendant in a suit brought by the State at the instance of Mr. Chubbick. The case, which excited considerable local interest, was heard before Justice Loughran and a jury, at Vineland, N. J., on Tuesday. The prosecution was sustained by Rev. Mr. Chubbick, who proved the case, and Mr. Gage was examined in his own defense. He admitted the act, but testified that the work was done as a necessary exercise. The jury, after an absence of five minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty, to the great delight of the audience, and the evident chagrin of Mr. Chubbick.

The Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers on the Baltic Coast.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The German Consulate-General acknowledges contributions for the sufferers on the Baltic coast, from various parts of the country, to the amount total of currency $6,670 36; in addition, currency, $1,826 23 has been collected at Philadelphia, all of which has been remitted to the Central Committee at Berlin. About 1,500,000 thalers have been received by the several relief societies in Germany for the before-mentioned charity, besides 2,500,000 spent by the Prussian Government for the repair of lasting damages, and relief for the sufferers has been generally obtained.

In closing this collection, it remains for the undersigned to express the oft-repeated, heartfelt thanks of the recipients, to the contributors to this charity in this country.

JOHANNES ROSING,
German Consul-General.

Fire in Canal-Street.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the attic of the three-story brick building No. 358 Canal-street, occupied by J. Heisburg, a cap manufacturer, causing damage to stock to the amount of $1,000. The third floor, occupied by Messrs. Zeiner & Herman, the second floor by Messrs. Rothschild, Laces & Weil, and the first floor by Herman Lowenstein, were slightly damaged by water. The building belongs to the Lorillard estate, and was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. One of the firemen, Jacob Beekler, attached to engine No. 13, was severely injured during the progress of the fire. He was at work on the attic floor, and while moving a hose lost his balance and fell down-stairs, his head coming in contact with a glass door, causing a very ugly wound. Ambulances were telegraphed for, and in a few minutes Warden Brennan, of Bellevue, was on the spot. The injured man was attended to and sent home.

Good Hours.

A church clock neglected by the sexton was many hours behind time when service commenced. "That clock," said the speaker, "like some tardy professors, does not keep good hours, although it belongs to the church." The trustees can find at the American Clock Company, No. 581 Broadway, a clock whose example will bring no discredit upon any society.—*Evening Mail.*

A Wonderful Financial Success.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, has just published its annual statement, showing the results of its business for thirty years. It now holds $60,000,000 interest for widows and orphans, and is the largest company of the kind in the world. It is also the cheapest; its expenses for 1872 were less than seven per cent. of its income, while the average expenses of the other companies amount to about three times as much. The splendid success of this association is a valuable lesson to all corporations. It comes from the transparent publicity of its management. If railways, construction companies, and the like were managed as publicly as this great life insurance there would be no such scandals as Credit Mobilier and the Erie Railway swindles. It also ought to teach all persons whose lives are insured to examine the condition of their companies by the high standard of the Mutual Life. If they are the very opposite of it in all the leading features of strength, stability, and publicity, it would be wise to abandon them and to insure in some stable company.—*Evening Telegram.*

Lung complaints, bronchitis, asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured, by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. You will find it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds.—*World.*

SNOW'S PECTORAL PEARLS, a noted confection for coughs, sore throats, and hoarseness. Sold by druggists. Twenty-five cents per box. H. H. SNOW, sole manufacturer, New-Haven, Conn.—*Advertisement.*

Irritation of Scalp. BURNETT'S COCOAINE CURES.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company remind the public that the Supreme Court of the United States has recently given a decision in their favor, which secures full protection from the *imitators* of their designs.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is requested to the fact that the following trade-marks are stamped upon every article manufactured by them.

Trade-mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. | Trade-mark for Gorham Electro Plate.

STERLING

GORHAM MFG. CO., Manufacturers of Sterling Silver Ware and Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New-York. Tea Services, Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits in great variety, from the largest to the smallest, of the highest order, are constantly issuing from the Gorham Works.

Sliding Down a Post.—On Thursday evening, while Mr. R. N. Hazard, druggist, Fifth-avenue Hotel, with his family, were at their dinner, their Burglar Alarm, which was set for the upper part of their house, gave an alarm. Mr. Hazard instantly went to his front door, as his front second-story windows were in his mind, and saw the burglar slide down the door-post and run. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

A.—Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures with prescriptions especially adapted to the nature of the case, falling, loss, and untimely gray hair, dandruff, ringworm, salt rheum, or any disease or complaints of the scalp.

Moles that are black, brown, yellow, and white, so disfiguring to the face, neck, or shoulder, are permanently removed without cutting or leaving the slightest blemish on the skin, by Dr. B.C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Attention All!—LACE CURTAINS FROM auction, selling less than gold cost. G. L. KELTY & CO., Broadway, near Astor-place.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

GREACEN—WIGGINS.—On Thursday evening, March 27, 1873, by Rev. E. Wiggins, D. D., assisted by Rev. A. Stevenson, D. D., THOMAS E. GREACEN and ISABEL, daughter of James Wiggins, Esq., of New-York. No cards.

VAN NEST—TAYLOR.—Wednesday, March 26, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., ALEXANDER T. VAN NEST to MARGARET, daughter of Robert L. Taylor, all of this City.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Friday morning, March 28, HENRY M. ADAMS, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, members of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., Companions of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., and Sir Knights of Cœur de Leon Commandery are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Sunday, 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

ANDRUS.—On the 27th inst., at the residence of Wm. Dykeman, North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., Rev. L. B. ANDRUS, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Tarrytown Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday, March 31, 1873, at 11 A. M. The ministry of the New-York Conference are respectfully invited to attend.

BYRNE.—At Queens, Long Island, on Wednesday evening, March 26, 1873, CATHARINE ANN, wife of James R. Byrne, and only surviving daughter of the late James Salmon, of this City.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Monica's Church, Jamaica, on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 o'clock A. M.

COOPER.—On Thursday, March 27, JOHN COOPER, Sr., in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Central Park Baptist Church, are invited to attend his funeral services at the residence of his son, No. 312 East 78th-st., on Sunday, 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

COOK.—In Buffalo, N. Y., on Sunday, March 23, 1873, CAROLINE WHITNEY, wife of Josiah Cook, Esq., and daughter of Mrs. Sarah E. Thayer and the late Hiram P. Thayer, Esq.

The remains were taken to Palmyra, N. Y., for interment.

EDEY.—At sea, March 8, JULIA S., wife of Charles C. Edey, and eldest daughter of Wm. I. Schenck.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, March 31, at 4½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 323 5th-av.

EVERITT.—On Friday, March 28, 1873, of phlebitis, PHEBE STANLY, wife of the late Alexander F. Everitt, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William W. Smith, No. 142 East 84th-st., on Sunday, March 30, at 1 o'clock B. M.

☞ Berlin, Wis., papers please copy.

GREGORY.—Suddenly, at Denver, Col., on Sunday, March 23, FRANK GREGORY, son of the late James G. Gregory, of this City.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

KLOTS.—At his residence, on Thursday, March 27, GEO. M. KLOTS, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday next at 2 o'clock.

McDOUGAL.—March 28, ELLA T., daughter of Charles and Mary McDougal, aged 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 148 Stanton-st., this day, (Saturday,) 29th, at 12 o'clock.

NEILSON.—On Wednesday, March 26, WILLIAM BEDLOW, son of John and Catherine Beekman Neilson, in the 8th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Thomas' Church, corner 53d-st. and 5th-av., on Saturday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

PORTER.—At Waltham, Mass., March 27, FREDERIC K. PORTER, late of New-York City, aged 34 years.

RIANHARD.—At Florence, Italy, Dec. 4, 1872, JENNIE BALDWIN, wife of Thomas M. Rianhard, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of John C. Work, No. 12 East 33d-st., on Saturday morning, March 29, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

RICHARDS.—At his residence, No. 98 Bleecker-st., March 26, 1873, GUY RICHARDS, in his 86th year.

Funeral at 10 A. M., Saturday, March 29, from the Brick Church, 37th-st. and 5th-av.

SALISBURY.—On Wednesday evening, March 26, WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, James P. Salisbury, and of his brothers-in-law, Cornelius L., John L., and George W. Everitt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 129 West 22d-st., without further invitation.

SANFORD.—In this City, March 28, JOHN C. SANFORD, aged 73.

The remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., March 31, for interment.

TILGHMAN.—Thursday, March 27, GEORGE ST. JEROME, infant son of Caroline and John Tilghman, aged 7 months.

"Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

The friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 163 Milton-st., Melrose, on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M.

☞ Rhode Island and Massachusetts papers please copy.

WHITNEY.—On Thursday, March 27, FREDERICK A. WHITNEY, JR., only son of Louise Hunt and Frederick A. Whitney.

Funeral at the residence of his grandfather, Thomas Hunt, No. 102 Remsen-st., on Sunday, March 30, at 3 P. M.

WILCOX.—March 28, 1873, at North Greenwich, Conn., CELESTIA WILCOX, wife of Josiah Wilcox, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 30, at 1 P. M., at the Congregational Church.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, March 26, JAMES E., son of D. T. and Mary Williams, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 231 West 48th-st., on Saturday, March 29, at 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1873.

CASH ASSETS......................$58,000,000

This company continues to loan its funds on bond and mortgage, on approved unincumbered real estate in this State and in neighboring States, within fifty miles of this City.

No charge to applicants for loans, as commission or otherwise, is made or permitted, directly or indirectly, by any officer, trustee, or person in its employment, for procuring loans, or for services in connection therewith, except that the titles are examined and the requisite papers prepared by counsel appointed by the company, whose charges to the applicant for the loan are required by by-law to be limited and reasonable.

The Loan Department is entirely separate from the business of procuring applications for insurance. An application for a policy is never required or suggested in connection with an application for a loan, or vice versa.

These regulations and usages are not of recent date, but have been in force in the company for many years.

By authority of the Committee on Finance.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The time for sending the LADIES' FINE SHOES, which are making for the Vienna Exposition, has been extended a few days to enable us to complete our designs. We have the pleasure to inform our friends and the public generally that these goods will be on exhibition at Nos. 91 and 93 Thomas-st., MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 31 and April 1, where we shall be pleased to see any one who may wish to view them.
EDWIN C. BURT,
Nos. 91 and 93 Thomas-st., (near Broadway,) New-York.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER, AND SUPPER TABLE, LEA & PERRINS' **WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE** IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents for the United States.

ART SALE.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, (March 31,) at 3½ o'clock.
Sale of a fine COLLECTION OF BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, INLAID TABLES, &c., &c.
A large ORCHESTRION, by Imhoff & Menckle, London.
SILVER-WARE, (English sterling silver,) in sets. Nearly 1,000 ounces SOLID STERLING SILVER.
GRAND PIANO, by Steinway & Son.
MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
Sale of OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., Comprising examples by Walter Williams, Wyngaerdt, Bellows, Callow, Broome, Armfield, Savery, Doust, Sommer, Lara, &c., &c.
The property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. To be sold entirely without reserve, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. On exhibition, free, day and evening.
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HENRY CAPT, OF GENEVA, Now has a beautiful assortment of Watches and Traveling Clocks of his own make, at No. 23 UNION-SQUARE.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.
The depositors must positively come forward to-day and subscribe for the balance of the Preferred Stock, which must be taken up by them before the bank can be opened. The Subscription Committee are in constant session at the Ashland House, corner 4th-av. and 24th-st.
A. S. CAMERON, Chairman.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, March 29, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS, NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, Opposite Herald Office.

$500,000 CASH GIFTS — KENtucky Library Gift Concert.—Drawing positively April 5. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2 50. For tickets and descriptive circulars apply to P. O. DEVLIN, stationer, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THE extraordinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 18,000 tickets, and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

FINE MOCKING-BIRD FOR SALE, by a lady leaving the City. Apply at No. 13 East 31st-st.

POLITICAL.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB will be held at the Club-house on SATURDAY EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock, to listen to a lecture from Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, upon the subject of *State and Local Taxation*. By order of the Executive Committee.
GEORGE H. B. HILL, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED BY **SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.**

YEAR BOOK OF NATURE AND POPULAR SCIENCE, covering 1872. By Dr. J. C. DRAPER. 1 vol. 12mo..........$2.

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GALAMA. By J. B. DE LIEFDE. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, $1 25. Paper..........75 cents.

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For the use of engineers, draughtsmen, machinists, and students in general.
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WILL BE READY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, SPECIAL VIENNA EDITION FOR 1873, of MORFORD'S SHORT-TRIP GUIDE TO EUROPE.
THE BOOK OF THE SEASON, AND INDISPENSABLE.
Handsome 16mo, with map, $2.
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"EXPRESSION:" Its Anatomy and Philosophy. By Sir CHARLES BELL, K. H., with Original Notes and more than eighty Illustrations; New and Improved Edition; on tinted paper; fancy muslin, beveled boards; very handsome. Price, $1 50.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

THE **FISHING TOURIST:** ANGLER'S GUIDE AND REFERENCE BOOK. By CHARLES HALLOCK. Secretary of the "Blooming-Grove Park Association." ILLUSTRATIONS. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2.

The author of this interesting work is already favorably known to the reading public as a writer of vivacious sketches of travel and adventure, and a new volume from his sprightly pen will prove a welcome addition to the library both of professional and amateur sportsmen. It is really a guide for the angler and tourist to all parts of America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, where game-fish are to be found, and imparts the most valuable practical information in such a picturesque and attractive style that no one can glance at its pages without becoming infused with the author's own enthusiastic love of fishing as a fine art. A large portion of the volume is devoted to Canadian waters, and it includes Labrador, Cape Breton, the Saguenay, and Anticosti. The author's design was to furnish an Angler's Guide; to tell where fish are to be caught, and when, and how; to show the sportsman the shortest routes to pleasure, the best means of conveyance, the expenses thereof, and the secrets of the commissariat. Several beautiful illustrations add to the attractiveness of the volume.

II.

LEILA; OR, THE SIEGE OF GRENADA. By EDWARD BULWER, (Lord Lytton.) NEW EDITION, With Portrait. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS Have just published:

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A NEW EDITION.

Among the numerous editions of the works of this greatest of English novelists, there has not been, until now, one that entirely satisfies the public demand. Without exception, they each have some strong distinctive objection.

A new edition is this week, however, published by G. W. CARLETON & CO., of New-York, which, it is believed, will, in every respect, completely satisfy the popular demand. It is known as "CARLETON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION."

The size and form are most convenient for holding. The type is entirely new, and of a clear and open character, that has received the approval of the reading community in other popular works.

The illustrations are by the original artists chosen by Charles Dickens himself, and the paper, printing, and binding are of the most attractive and substantial character.

This beautiful new edition will be completed in twenty volumes—one novel each month—at the extremely reasonable price of $1 50 per volume.

A prospectus, furnishing specimen of type, sized page, and illustration, will be sent to any one free on application, and specimen copies of "Pickwick Papers," now ready, will be forwarded by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, $1 50, by G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

(FULL SUPPLY NOW READY.)
THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.
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III. World Wealth.
IV. Jean Baptiste de La Salle.
V. Supplement to "The University of Pennsylvania and its New Windows."
VI. The Internal and External Fire of the Earth.
VII. Notices and Criticisms.
VIII. Appendix—Insurance, Good, Bad, and Indifferent.
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The work may be had from agents in all parts of the country. General agents, American News Company. A specimen copy, postage paid, sent by the editor to any part of the United States or British America, on receipt of $1 25.
EDW. I. SEARS, LL. D., Editor and Proprietor, No. 65 Bible House, Astor-place, New-York.

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NEW MUSIC:—H. P. DANKS' "LITTLE Darling," 30 cents; J. R. Thomas' "The Old Time," 40 cents; Miss Simmons' "From East to West," waltz, 75 cents; Strauss' "Honor the Ladies," waltz, 65 cents; Rubinstein's "Melodie in F," 40 cents; Easter Carols, (new,) "Now He is Risen," Tomkins, 10 cents; "Our Easter Joy," Chase, 15 cents. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Only one real estate sale was made at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, March 28, namely: Foreclosure sale by Hugh N. Camp, under a Supreme Court decree, R. M. Harrison, Esq., referee, of a three-story and basement brick house and lot, latter 18.9 by 100.5, situated on the north side of West Fifty-second-street, 324.6 feet East of Eighth-avenue, sold to R. P. Fairchild for $17,250. The legal sale of a house and lot on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., adjourned from Tuesday last, was again adjourned to Wednesday of next week, April 2. The only other business transacted was a sale by Mr. Camp, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of George F. Betts, Esq., of the wreck of the steamer Metis, which was purchased by C. E. Manchester, of Providence, R. I., for $800.

The sales proposed for next week, at which an exceedingly valuable class of both improved and unimproved real estate will be brought forward by various auctioneers, are numerous. It is to be hoped, for the interests of the parties, that these auctions will meet with success. The sale of Brooklyn property on Monday, in that city, by Jere. Johnson, jr., the sale of the Pennington, a magnificent dwelling property, on Tuesday, at the Exchange by Muller, Wilkins & Co., the sale of the Walter Roache property, on Wednesday, by Wm. Kennelly, and the sale of Riverdale lots at the Exchange, on Thursday, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., are all of special interest, and the various sections should receive the attention of investors generally. The realty to be offered in single lots is in many instances worthy of separate and careful inspection, which will be published as usual in this column on Monday, will therefore be found of particular importance for reference during the week by those interested in real estate. The list will be prepared with care, and will contain all needful information for the guidance of investors.

At private contract, V. E. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine-street and No. 228 Fifth-avenue, reports having recently sold a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front furnished house and lot No. 564 Fifth-avenue, near Forty-sixth-street, 18.4 by 65 by 76, for $70,000; purchaser, Charles L. Cornish.

To-day, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of L. A. Fuller, Esq., referee, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., will offer at auction a gore lot in size 18.1 by 100.8 by 83.6 by 80.10, situate on the north side of East Eighty-eighth-street, 222.6 feet west of Third-avenue. The following country auctions are also announced for today, both in charge of A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., auctioneers: At Somerville, N. J., at the Court-house, at 12½ o'clock, receiver's sale of a farm containing 67 58-100 acres of valuable mining land, located near Somerville, N. J., the property of the True Vein Copper Mining Company, and at Hackensack, N. J., on the street leading to and at Hasbrouck, at 2 o'clock, executrix's sale of nine lots or plots, located on Esser-street, and three plots on Railroad-avenue, Hackensack, the property of the estate of George Fair, deceased.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending this Friday, March 28, plans for the erection of new buildings, in this City, have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported, at the Department No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Fifth-avenue, south-east corner of Fifty-eighth-street, two brick and stone first-class dwellings, five and six stories; J. Cruikshank, owner.

East Thirty-sixth-street, No. 216, one brick store and tenement, 20 by 60, four stories; Hugh Humes, owner.

Monroe-street, No. 108, (rear,) one brick second-class dwelling, three stories, 21 by 35; Mrs. Driscoll, owner.

Mott-street, No. 302, one brick and iron stable, three stories, 20 by 78; Jas. T. Gorane, owner.

East Fifty-seventh-street, south side, 200 feet west of Third-avenue, one brick workshop, four stories, 20 by 75; Alex. Harper, owner.

Franklin-street, (rear,) No. 179, one brick stable, one and a half stories, 25 by 43; Chas. Tucker, owner.

Third-street, (rear,) No. 223, one brick workshop, three stories, 25 by 45; Edward Rice, owner.

Pearl-street, No. 428, one brick and iron store and tenement, four stories, 25½ by 68.7 by 71.5; Duffy Brothers, owners.

Chatham-street, No. 166, one brick third-class store, one story, 25 by 35 by 85; Michael Conen, owner.

East Seventy-seventh-street, north side, 300 feet east of Second-avenue, three brick and brown-stone tenements, each four stories, 46.8 by 71; Wm. Fuch, owner.

Stanton-street, south-west corner of Manem-street, two brick factories, three stories, ——; J. Tiebnor, owner.

Renwick-street, Nos. 22 and 24, two brick stables and tenements, five stories, ——; E. Van Tassell, owner.

West Fifty-fifth-street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, one brick tenement and workshop, four stories, 25 by 75; John Hanlon, owner.

West Forty-fourth-street, south side, No. 275 feet east of Eighth-avenue, two brick and brown-stone first-class dwellings, each four stories, 18.9 by 50; M. Carey, owner.

Baxter-street, Nos. 149 and 151, one brick boiler and engine house, one story, 14 by 50; Campbell & Ferguson, owners.

West Fifteenth-street, north side, 245 feet east of Eighth-avenue, one brick stable and dwelling, two stories, 25 by 50; James S. Briggs, owner.

Crosby-street, west side, 40 feet south of Houston-street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 53.8 by 23; Lawrence B. Lynch, owner.

Second-avenue, No. 1,609, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25.6½ by 58; Wm. Ottman, owner.

West Seventy-sixth-street, Nos. 335, 337, and 339, three brick stores and tenements, each four stories, 24.9 by 87, 24.9 by 92, 25 by 64; J. H. Huegel and G. Schoenemann, owners.

East Forty-ninth-street, south side, 175 feet east of Third-avenue, five brick and brown-stone French apartment buildings, each four stories, 21 by 60; John Dailey, owner.

West-street, south-east corner Weehawken-street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 21 by 40; Chas. Shuts, owner.

East Fifty-ninth-street, south side, 150 feet west of Lexington-avenue, one brick stable, two stories, 19.6 by 98; Mr. Sether, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 20 Monroe-street, unsafe generally; Ann Dick, owner.

No. 246 Division-street, unsafe chimneys; C. W. Jessup, owner.

No. 61 Rose-street, unsafe east wall; Catharine Dickey, owner.

No. 348 Mott-street, unsafe front wall; Ambrose O'Neill, owner.

Nos. 272 to 276 Bleecker-street, unsafe front lintel; Christopher Guyez, owner.

Nos. 345 to 349 West Twenty-second-street, unsafe roof timbers; Westminster Presbyterian Church, owner.

East Fortieth-street, north side, building 250 feet west of First-avenue, unsafe retaining wall; Cutting, owner.

No. 130 Prince-street, unsafe rear wall; S. B. Hutchings, agent.

No. 18 Mulberry-street, unsafe south foundation; William Grazmin, owner.

No. 83 Delancey-street, unsafe chimney; Benjamin Andrews, owner.

No. 85 King-street, unsafe generally; George G. Sickles, owner.

Nos. 25 and 27 Third-avenue, unsafe north and south wall, Owen O'Connor, owner.

Exchange Sales, Friday, March 28.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

13-story and basement brick h. and l., West 52d-st., n. s., 305.8 ft. e. of 8th-av., lot 18.9x100.5....$17,250

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 27.

Broadway, No. 884, q. o.—$5,400

Cannon-st., W. s., 75 ft. n. of Broome-st., 50x100, 4 part.—nom.

26th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 23x98.9.—10,000

26th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9.—10,000

26th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9, deed of 1859.—12,000

53d-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20.4x100.5.—nom.

53d-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x44.10.—2,250

53d-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x100.5.—12,000

56th-st., n. s., 75.5 ft. e. of 6th-av., 49.7x100.5.—75,000

56th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x102.2.—21,000

57th-st., s. s., 207 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18x92.4, ft.—2,000

84th-av., n. w. 24 ft. n. of 83d-st., 72x77.—11,500

84th-av., n. w. corner 140th-st., 99.11x196.—96,000

84th-av., s. w. corner 140th-st., s. w. 183 x n. 90.1x 196.—15,000

138th-st., n. s. 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.5.—5 800

149th-st., n. s., 384 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21.6x92.3.—11,000

LEASES.

Bowery, No. 78, five years, for one year.....$1 200

Carmine-st., No. 2, four years, for one year.....1 000

Carmine-st., No. 4, four years, for one year.....1,100

99th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 3d-av., 40x100.5, five years, for one year.....1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x80 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing work, marble, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 20.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome furniture and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price, for a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to

M. H. MULLER & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 25 East 17th-st.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH and 8th ave.—A Good Block—For sale by order of the administrator, as 142 each marked vacant, a three-story high-stoop brick house, with all modern improvements and in good order; size 20.6x80x100. Apply to F. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, or WM. TUCKER, No. 220 4th-av.

FOR SALE.—ONE OR TWO STORES AND dwellings on west side of 9th-av., between 54th and 55th sts. This is a very large lot, thirty-seven years to run; ground rent $170 per annum; will pay an interest of sixteen per cent. Inquire at No. 402 West 54th-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 44TH-ST., FIRST-class three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone French houses, Nos. 243 to 263; 20x10x13.9x50; prices $27,000 and $14,000. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES HENDERSON, No. 222 7th-av.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND ON Greene-st., on west side, between Broome and Spring sts., 100 feet square, on which the Methodist Episcopal Church and parsonage now stand. Apply to JOHN M. CLAWSON, No. 158 Spring-st.

STANTON-ST. AND EAST RIVER.—Thirty-six lots, with 200 feet of water front, and all rights secured, for sale at $4,000 a lot; a most desirable property. F. & D. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, ON CLINton-place, between 5th and 6th ave.—A four-story brick high-stoop house, 25 feet wide, lot in fee, 25x100 feet; early possession.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-ST., BETWEEN, 8TH and 9th ave., a first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house; small size; price $40,000. Apply to GEO. MOORE, West Side Bank.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—SPLENDID INvestment; store property on 8th-av., near 23d-st. HINE & FELL, No. 587 6th-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CORNER PROPerty on 6th-av., above 34th-st.; good investment. CHARLES S. WHITE, No. 150 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 110 East 30th-st., 16.4x42x16x32. $17,000.

180 acres valuable land on North River, two miles below Peekskill; elegant building sites.

Four-story house and lots on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 80 feet on each street.

Mansion and forty acres (600 lots) at Whitestone; elevated land, and near depot; large orchard, gardens, full assortment of fruit in bearing; all in good order.

House, lot, and stable at Elizabeth, N. J.; two-story and French roof; desirable situation on Grier-av., 58.9x200, $14,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

House and lot No. 861 Grand-av., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $6,500.

House and lot No. 414 Hancock-st., Brooklyn, two story, French roof, $6,500.

House and lot No. 92 Hopkins-st., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $3,000.

House and lot No. 32 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, two story, brick, $6,000.

Usual brokerage allowed for actual sale.

Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 22 Beekman-st.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 22 East Broadway, good business location. Buyers lease, cheap for cash. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 6th-av., near 12th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$3,000—HALF CASH, WILL BUY the coziest cottage in Brooklyn; excellent neighborhood; delightful location; three blocks of Prospect Park; twenty minutes' walk of ferry; four lines of cars; well-built two-story, attic, basement, sub-cellar, high-stoop, frame, filled in with brick to peak; seven fine rooms, besides attic, cellar, and store-room; water, gas, sewer; perfect order. Call and find it better than represented.
OWNER, No. 209 14th-st., between 8th and 6th ave.

FOR SALE—NO. 482 CLASSON-AV., between Putnam and Gates, new brown-stone dwelling, cheerfully located, opposite Madison-st., in immediate vicinity of Mrs. Dwyer, and Saunder's churches; ready for occupancy; $3,000; balance on mortgage to suit. Also, twelve-room cottages, same location. Inquire at No. 490 Classon-av., adjoining.

FOR SALE.—GREENPOINT, A THREE-story and basement brick dwelling, all improvements, 18x32x20, with or without two adjoining lots, 25x100 each, in the finest location, five minutes from Tenth and Twenty-third-street ferries; a bargain. Terms easy. Apply to D. B. TREADWELL, No. 79 Greenpoint-av.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

A BARGAIN.—AT JERSEY CITY, ELEgant four-story basement and suburban brown-stone mansion, 25x80, lot 125 feet deep, nineteen large rooms, two bath-rooms; house finished in first-class style, tiled hall, burglar-alarm, &c.; splendid location, five blocks from Cortlandt; one of the finest houses in the city; will be sold before April 1, on account of death of owner, for $16,000, worth $20,000; terms to suit purchaser. Don't miss this chance; call and see it. Other price-list of brown-stone houses for sale from $4,500 to $30,000, on terms to suit everybody.

J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer.
No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

Send stamp for circular.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The homestead of the late A. G. Hazard, in the centre of the beautiful town of Enfield, Conn., about nine miles from Springfield and seventeen miles from Hartford. It comprises about forty-five acres of land fronting on Enfield-st., and all the buildings desirable for a gentleman's residence; is situated near churches, schools, and the Post-office, and about a mile from the Springfield and Hartford Railroad Depot. The location is healthful and pleasant, and only a half mile from the "Enfield Bridge," on the Connecticut River. The grounds are handsomely laid out and well supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, hedges, and greenhouses. The house is of brick, stands on a stone foundations, underpinning and trimmings, is comparatively new and in perfect repair, built in the most thorough and substantial manner, elegantly finished, has all the modern conveniences and improvements, contains twenty-five good-sized rooms, two furnaces, bath-rooms, &c., and hot and cold water are carried into every part of the house. It has but few equals as a desirable country residence for a gentleman's family.

Terms easy, or will exchange for other real estate or securities.

For further information, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.,
or E. W. BOND, Springfield, Mass.

GREAT SALE OF CHOICE LOTS AT BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.

The SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION now offer for sale FIVE THOUSAND BUILDING LOTS, 20x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island, at $7 each. $7 each, $7 each, $7 You receive a warranty deed for a building lot, 25x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island, for $7.

$1 extra charged for clearing avenues and staking lots.

Positively no other payments.

Call and see for yourselves at the office of the SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION.
No. 54½ Pine-st., New-York.
J. E. FULLER, President.
ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

SUMMIT, CHATHAM, MADISON, NEW-JERSEY.

FOR SALE—Houses, villa sites, and farms.
TO RENT—Houses, furnished and unfurnished.
FOR EXCHANGE—Several places for City property.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE,
Summit, near the station.

$5,000. FOR SALE. $5,000.

In Rutherford Park, first station on Erie Road, house and lot, with fruit in bearing condition. House four minutes from depot. Terms easy. Apply to or address C. W. BREWSTER, No. 14 John-st, Or, address Box No. 5,623.

NEWARK.—WITHIN EIGHT MINUTES' walk of the depot, a comfortable and desirable cottage residence of nine rooms, heated with furnace, lighted with gas, aqueduct water, waste pipe, and sewer connections; cellar perfectly dry; large lot; garden fruit, vine, and shade; southerly exposure; premises owned and occupied by the undersigned for five years past, and improved for his convenience; possession at once; price, $7,000; terms easy. Call on or address THEODORE RUNYON, Secretary Safeguard Fire Insurance Company, No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, at Orange, N. J. Brick Church, three minutes from station-house; all modern improvements; eighteen rooms; hot-house, cold grapery, bowling alley, gardener's cottage, stable, &c. Fruits in full bearing; asphalt roads; fence, &c. Grounds macadamized. Price, $48,000. Apply at No. 116 Wall-st., or to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TWENTY ACRES AT RYE, WITH 1,600 feet front on the Sound.—This is the handsomest twenty acres in Westchester County; no improvements on the property; the house now being finished is within a quarter of a mile of this plot; has no incumbrance; terms easy.
BIKER, HESSE & CO.,
NO. 5 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A THREE-story brick house, with twelve or thirteen rooms, heater, bath, hot and cold water, gas, in basement; sub-cellar under whole house, with cemented bottom; in an excellent neighborhood, within three blocks of Newark and New-York Railroad depot; price, $17,000; mortgage, $5,000. Inquire of C. C. BAKER, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF Caleb Wildey, deceased, situated in the village of Pleasantville, on the Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from New-York City; two-story double house, good barn, with carriage-house; 16 acres of land, plenty of fruit; in good order; three-quarters of a mile east of the railroad depot. Inquire on the premises, of ELISA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE AMELIA Hotel, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, pretty miles from Richmond, on Richmond and Danville Railroad, containing sixty rooms, with brick stores on ground, and 180 acres of land, adjoining depot and Court-house. Apply to A. Y. SCOTT, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, or P. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st., New-York.

$5,000.—NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE in the upper part of Newark, N. J., a pleasantly situated house, eight rooms; water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar, with registers in all principal rooms; cellar extends under whole house; good well water on premises; lot 50x215; distant but five minutes' from two railroads to New-York. Address OWNER, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

KING'S BRIDGE.—FOR SALE—A BEAUtiful house, with stable, garden, and all conveniences; house contains twelve rooms; grounds in fine order; will be sold fully furnished, and immediate occupancy given; a capital chance for a party desirous of finding a cheap and pleasant country home within thirty minutes of 42d-st. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway and Pine-st.

ALL ALONG THE HUDSON—COUNtry residences for sale, or to let, furnished or unfurnished, for season or year; farms and beautiful building sites for sale cheap; good investments. Fotographs, maps, and full particulars with
S. EDGERTON,
No. 659 6th-av., near 39th-st.

PATERSON, N. J.—HOUSE FOR SALE, No. 188 Ellison-st., within three blocks of Erie depot; has four bedrooms in the second story, and three in the attic; water and gas; lot 40x100; price $4,500. Inquire of B. SALTER, No. 92 Church-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF eighty acres in Westchester County, lying half way between the Harlem and New-Haven and near projected railroads; forty-five miles from New-York; excellent buildings and fences; price $12,000. Address for five days OWNER, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO Let—A new, commodious house, with stable, carriage and poultry houses, in a very healthy locality, on Somerset-st. Address J. MILES, Post-office Box No. 420, Plainfield, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale of great variety. Also furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE—STAMFORD.—Country seats, village residences, farms for sale; excellent variety; all prices; several shore fronts. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF SOLD IMmediately, two lots, 50x100, at Chatham, N. J.; price, $900, part cash. Address
O. H. PIERSON, No. 3 Pine-st.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—WILL SELL OR rent cottage with nine rooms, gas, water, stable, &c.; convenient to depot. E. W. BANKS, No. 149 Front-st., New-York.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—VERY DESIRABLE furnished or unfurnished houses, first-class location, for sale or rent at reasonable figures.
EBEN APPLETON, 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY NEW HOUSE, 20x26 feet, within 200 yards of Oceanport Depot, New-Jersey Southern Railroad; price, $2,500. Apply to E. M. BRIGGS, Oceanport, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., on Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour from New-York, eighteen trains daily each way.—A very desirable country home, on Orange Mountain side, one mile from South Orange depot, half-mile from Maplewood Station; five acres of land, large mansion, fifteen rooms, plazza right feet wide on east and south side, wide halls, good commented cellar, furnaces in perfect order, beautiful terraced lawn, abundant shade-trees, plenty of apples, small fruits and berries; two-story cottage, seven rooms, and good cemented cellar, barn and carriage-house, stabling for four horses, new house, &c.; healthful, beautiful scenery, charming drives. Furnished if desired. A good chance to secure at a low price a fine place where property is advancing in value. A large portion may remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to R. H. GARBUTT, No. 45 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT PLOT OF ground, only twenty minutes from New-York, containing 2,000 city lots, situated on Long Island, the same distance from the City Hall, New-York, as 116th-st.; the property is bounded by three steam railroads; there are two lines of horse-cars running direct from the Williamsburg ferries to the property; rare only five cents; the property is all high, dry, and healthy, elegantly situated, and is one of the finest parcels ever offered, either as an investment or for speculation; when the bridges and boulevards, which are now being built, shall be completed, this property will be worth many times its present easy cost. For particulars apply to F. A. BATCHELDER, No. 4 Exchange-court, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STONE RESIDENCE, with thirteen and a half acres of land, situated on the hills of Rockland, near Piermont, fifty minutes from Hudson River depot, on the line of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad; the house was built in 1865, by days' work, containing fourteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; is commands an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country; attached to the place is a porter's stone lodge, carriage-house, and grounds, tastefully laid out with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees; location perfectly healthy and desirable for every use; title unquestionable; if not sold by May next may be rented with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

SEA-SIDE FARM AND RESIDENCE FOR Sale.—The estate known as the "Sheafe Farm," situated on the beautiful Sasamore Creek and Little Harbor, two miles from Portsmouth, N. H., and five miles from Rye Beach; will show of the celebrated Isles of Shoals, navy-yard, &c.; containing about 250 acres, well wooded and watered; buildings numerous, ample, and in good condition; will be sold in part or the whole; is a delightful Summer residences or for a park on the New-Hampshire coast.
For particulars, address
E. P. DAVIS, Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS, SIX three-story brick and stone dwellings on 135th and 136th sts., near Willis-av., North New-York; a pleasant and healthy location; five minutes' walk to 3d and 4th avenue cars, or to steam-boats, and forty five minutes by boats to Fulton Ferry. These houses are new; well built, and contain all improvements; price, 84,000 to $14,000. Apply at Clinton Insurance Company Office, No. 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 800 ACRES, in Montgomery County, Md., twenty-two miles from Washington City, and about twenty-eight miles from Baltimore; on the premises is a large dwelling, house of brick, with all conveniences, and abundance of fruit; also, a saw and grist mill and foundry; the place is well suited for a gentleman's residence or for a farmer on a large scale; price $60,000. Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Esq., No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1.

COUNTRY-SEAT.—ORANGE, N.J., MOUNtain side—Elegant residence; roomy, substantial; all modern improvements; three and a half acres of the lawns; fruit, forest shade; stable with billiard-room; views unsurpassed; macadamized road to depot; for sale at a sacrifice; photographs, particulars. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., or Orange, opposite depot.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD GRAIN and grazing farm of 135 acres, well wooded and watered, near good stations and markets in Columbia County, N. Y. For particulars, address E. DE YOE, Ramseys, Bergen County, N. J.

AT YONKERS, IN THE MIDST OF the finest improvements, close to the depot of the Hudson River and Boston Railroads, twenty-five acres for sale, at $1,500 per acre. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
No. 21 Park-row, opposite New Post-office.

MONDAY, March 31,
At 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
GREAT AND EXTENSIVE SALE,
350 VALUABLE LOTS,
situated in
TWENTY-FIRST WARD, BROOKLYN,
to be sold absolutely and without reserve, by order of William Horge, Esq.

The property is a part of one of the farms formerly belonging to Lefert Lefferts, deceased, and is located on Halsey, Macon, McDonough, Decatur, and Bainbridge sts., and on Howard, Saratoga, and Hopkinson aves. The Clermont-av. cars pass the door. Maps at the office of Jere. Johnson, jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, and at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Also, at same time and place,
FOUR SUPERB BEDFORD-AV. LOTS,
near Putnam-av., situated as follows:
BEDFORD-AVENUE, (east side, 20 feet south of Putnam-av.), 40 feet; sixty per cent may remain on mortgage.
Also, VALUABLE BEDFORD-AV. HOUSE, near Van Buren-st.
BEDFORD-AVENUE, (No. 507, east side, 20 feet south of Van Buren-st.), three-story, basement, and stable; cellar frame house; filled in; twelve rooms; all improvements; sewer connections; fine order. Sixty per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

THURSDAY, April 3,
At 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
Important sale,
75 per cent to 63 mortgage.
Eleven new stores and houses.
Smith-st., opposite Carroll Park,
Carroll, President, and Degraw sts.,
near Smith-st.

Nos. 325, 327, 333, 341, and 343 Smith-st. (between Carroll and President sts., nearly opposite Carroll Park.)—Five new three-story brown-stone stores and dwellings; cellars and basements below stores; elegant French fronts with all improvements above.

Nos. 257, 259, and 261 Carroll-st., (only 74 feet from Smith-st.)—Three new three-story brown-stone houses, 20x45, lot 100; all improvements; splendid location.

Nos. 304, 306, and 312 President-st., (near Smith.)—Three new three-story, basement, and subcellar brown stone houses, 20x45, lot 100; superior location; all improvements.

Nos. 400, 402, and 404 Degraw-st.—Three new three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brown-stone houses, 20x40; all improvements; excellent location.

Particular attention is called to the central location of the above property. It is directly opposite Carroll Park, within a few minutes' walk of the car lines, and only a few moments' ride to the ferries. Also to the terms, which are unusually liberal, as seventy-five per cent may remain on mortgage. For maps apply to No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NOS. 49 AND 51 JANE-STREET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, beginning on the northerly line of Jane-street, ninety-eight feet and six inches easterly from Hudson-street, running thence easterly along Jane-street twenty-five feet, thence northerly eighty-eight feet three inches, thence westerly twenty-four feet five inches, and thence southerly ninety-one feet to the point of beginning.

Also, all that other lot in said City beginning on said northerly line of Jane-street, one hundred and twenty-three feet and six inches easterly from Hudson-street, thence easterly along Jane-street twenty-seven feet and six inches, thence northerly eighty-eight feet, thence westerly twenty-seven feet and six inches, and thence southerly eighty-eight feet and three inches to the point of beginning.

On No. 49 is a four-story and basement double tenement, and on No. 51 is a five-story double-tenement house; both are in good order, with a good class of tenants. A large portion of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to

FLANAGAN, BRIGHT & MARTIN,
Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In purchase of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREAT JONES-ST., NEAR BROADWAY AND BOWERY, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 4, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,

GREAT JONES-STREET.—The very desirable three-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling house and lot No. 25 Great Jones st., (known as the residence of the late Stephen Cambreleng;) house is 22x46 feet, with two-story extension, 21x21 feet; contains the modern improvements, and is in fair order; lot 22x90 feet. Possession May 1. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF THE
MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY
KNOWN AS THE
POST ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

(By order of the heirs of Joel Post, deceased,)
THIS VALUABLE ESTATE,
Comprising
165 LOTS,
in most beautifully located on
THE RIVERSIDE PARK
and
BOULEVARD
and on
CLERMONT-AV.,
between 120th and 127th sts.
65 OF THE LOTS
Front the Riverside Park and Hudson River,
Commanding a Magnificent View of Both.

That the Park and the Boulevard running along its eastern boundary are destined to become in a very short time

THE FAVORITE RESORT
of New-Yorkers and strangers visiting the City, drawn thither by the
BEAUTY OF ITS DRIVES
and ever-changing
PANORAMIC VIEWS,

will not admit of a doubt. Equally certain is it that these same reasons will cause lots fronting on and adjacent to the Park to be soon in offer with great avidity than was ever shown to obtain them on Central Park.

A RAPID TRANSIT ROAD,

the construction of which seems to be almost a certainty, will bring this property, in point of time, much nearer the business portion of the City than 14th-st. now is.

The sale will be

PEREMPTORY,

TITLE INDISPUTABLE, having been in the Post family for a great number of years.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Printed abstracts of title will be furnished free of charge.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT RIVERDALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The property of H. L. Atherton, Esq., at Riverdale, 288 lots, comprising the land on Riverdale, River, and Palisade avenues; laid out in 5 plots, and 11 plots on Broadway and the old post-road.

One of the plots on River-av., includes the house, stable, and outbuildings and 25 lots. The house has gas, water, burglar-alarm, and all modern improvements, and is in excellent order for immediate occupation.

Two plots on Palisade-av., one on River-av., and one on Riverdale-av., have fine river views; trees set out, and are ready for immediate improvement.

Also, one eleventh of an undivided interest in the dock and water-right at Riverdale Station.

Also, two houses on the old Post Road, with large plots, and several vacant plots on Broadway, beautifully situated, with fine trees, and near the Boston and New-York Railroad Company, now building. Distance thirty-six minutes to 30th-st. or 42d-st., and by elevated railroad one hour to Wall-st. Full particulars and permits to view the house can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

Valuable Lots on 9th-av., 124th and 125th sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell

AT AUCTION,
ON MONDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway
NINTH-AVENUE.—Two lots, south-east corner 9th-av. and 126th-st.

ON EIGHTH AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Nine lots, north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Four lots, south side, about seven feet two inches west of Manhattan-st.

Maps at the office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 16TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,200,000, and composed largely of river and

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

United States Court Juries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you stand sponsor for the correction of all abuses and wrong doings, I will ask through your columns why the jurors in the United States Court in this City cannot collect moneys due them since last October, and perhaps longer. Large amounts are collected for fines and penalties, and in one case I saw a man fined $50 for delinquency, and he paid it promptly. Now, who gets these fines and penalties? What is done with the money, and why are we not paid as jurors? There is a big screw loose somewhere, and we call upon District-Attorney Bliss and Judges Blatchford and Benedict to look into this matter. We want our money after earning it. Your truly,

ANTI-RING.

A Hint for the Fifth-Avenue Stage Line.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform that portion of the traveling public residing above Forty-third-street, and dependent upon the Fifth-avenue line of stages, why it is they are compelled to leave the stages on the corner of Forty-third-street? Previous to the 26th of December last this company carried passengers to Forty-seventh-street. The great snow-storm of the night of the 25th and the next day, did, for a time, seriously obstruct that part of the avenue, but as that obstruction no longer exists, it would be an accommodation to a large number of people if this very accommodating company could be impressed with the fact that there is now no snow on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-seventh streets, and I know of no better or more powerful medium through which to convey this information to this company than THE TIMES. G. P.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 24, 1873.

A Complaint from a Flushing Resident.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When an Englishman has a grievance, invariably, I believe, he exhausts his surplus steam in a communication to the *Times.* I do not know that an American can do better under like circumstances than to write to the "Thunderer's" counterpart. In your laudable efforts to right all wrongs, great and small, you have before this had a word or two to say about the East River Ferry Company's irregularities. It is upon this subject that your subscriber would have his say. The Flushing and North-side Railroad Company print on their time-tables these words: "Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of East Thirty-fourth-street, every fifteen minutes previous to the departure of the trains." Long usage has established the interpretation of this to be, that boats start from New-York side on the "even hour" and "the quarters." Last evening the company were running three boats on about ten minute "headway." A boat was "rung off" at 5:10, which your subscriber just failed to reach—the next boat started at 5:20, and laid to in the river long enough to afford a number of passengers an opportunity to view the departure of their train at 5½ from a distance which did not lend enchantment. This occurs frequently. The reason seems to be that the boat is held in the single slip on the Long Island side until it is filled to repletion with carriages returning from Calvary Cemetery, regardless of train connections. COMMUTER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 25, 1873.

The Town Election in Morrisania—A Dastardly Outrage in the First Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Tuesday's election in the First Ward of this town will long be remembered by those who had the courage to participate therein. It would be hard to find, in the lowest slums of this City, a more desperate and bloodthirsty set of ruffians than were let loose upon the unoffending citizen on Tuesday last. It is well known that the continuation of Third-avenue, from Harlem Bridge, on the Westchester side, is lined with low groceries for a mile or more. It was in one of these places the election was held. All day long men and boys were hunted up from all quarters, and brought to this place to vote. If any objected, he was enticed into the bar-room, and there soaked with whisky till in a fit state for any work, then led into the adjoining room to vote, which was only divided by folding doors. In many cases it required two men to hold him up while performing this duty. Some of the more courageous citizens would object, as the voter could not make himself understood; then would ensue a volley of oaths and imprecations, followed in many cases with blows and a free fight, in which the two policemen present, after a long struggle, with difficulty suppressed, and so the day was spent. With feelings of relief when the polls were closed, a few courageous citizens ventured within the room to look on the counting of the ballots, which resulted as follows: The contents of one of the boxes were turned out upon the table; three inspectors were engaged in assorting them, while in the adjoining room a perfect pandemonium was being enacted by the half-drunken rabble; all of a sudden the gas-lights were turned off; a blow was struck; quick as possible the lights were relighted, and then behold, one of the most quiet and inoffensive of the Republican inspectors—a Mr. Bush—was discovered with his head split open, presenting a horrible appearance. The writer sickening at the sight, made his escape from the place, not knowing what moment his own life might be attempted. Such was the result of the election in the First Ward of this town. Being a close vote there was some doubts on the part of our Democratic rulers as to the result. The outrage was committed no doubt with a view of fixing things. I believe the law here forbids the holding of a polling-place where liquor is sold, but from year to year, such has been the practice in this Ward to the disgrace of our officials, who only tolerate this violation of our rights because it is more democratic.

A VOTER OF THE FIRST WARD.

Juvenile Criminals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The remark made by District-Attorney Russell, the other day, in a recent case tried in the Oyer and Terminer, that most of the graver crimes committed in New-York were perpetrated by boys between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one years, is each day finding fresh exemplification."—NEW-YORK TIMES, 25th inst. Then follows the account of the robbery of the old man, John Penteny, by two young roughs, aged respectively fifteen and sixteen years. An examination of the crime calendar would fully confirm the above statement, though I suppose no one who reads the daily papers can doubt it. This is a sad condition of affairs, for if at this youthful age these boys possess such daring, what may we expect of them when they become men in crime? If a boy of fifteen has the hardihood to knock down an old man in the streets of New-York, in broad daylight, and rob and beat him, what will such a boy not dare to do when he has had five or ten years' experience in such brutal training? Besides, if the State cannot protect its peaceful citizens from the outrages of boys yet in their teens, how are we to be defended against the attacks of old criminals, skilled in street robberies, house burglaries, and murders? Is there no cure for this state of things? Must it go on with ever-increasing violence, until an outraged community, unable to bear it longer, shall arise and execute lawless vengeance on the criminal?

We submit there is a remedy. Let the police and the courts do their duty in promptly bringing to justice these offenders against the peace and prosperity of society. Let the people insist on this, and let old criminals, hardened in their oft repeated acts of villainy, beyond the possibility of reform, be imprisoned for life. What is the use of increasing the needless trouble and expense of capturing, trying, and committing these incurables every few years, to say nothing of the danger to the community of turning loose upon it these hardened wretches, who care no more for a short term in prison than they care for the laws they so often insult with impunity?

For the young criminals there is hope of reforming them. Let them be promptly sent to our reform institutions where they will be educated and taught some useful trade, as well as taught their duty to God and man. The House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, has been established, and is sustained by the State, for the express purpose of reforming juvenile delinquents. True, there have been attacks made on this institution, and charges of bad management brought against it, not one of which—after the most thorough examination by a Committee of the Board of Directors and also a Committee of the Commissioners of State Charities—was sustained.

In proof of this, the testimony taken in the investigation by the above committees has been printed, and is now before the public for examination. Any person writing to J. C. Jones, Esq., Superintendent of the House, can have a copy mailed to their address free of charge. Besides, the institution itself is open to the public for inspection any day of the week, except Sunday, and we say go see it and judge for yourselves.

In the reformation wrought upon many of its inmates, who are now engaged in various industrial and professional pursuits all over the country, abundant testimony can be furnished of its utility and efficiency. Of course, all are not reformed; that is not to be expected. In order to carry out the provisions of this and all similar institutions, the intelligent co-operation and sympathy of loyal citizens are needed against an insidious and sectarian power which is seeking the overthrow of those institutions that constitute the bulwarks of our American Republic.

The following is a copy of the circular prepared by the managers of the House of Refuge, and sets forth briefly, but clearly, the aim and workings of the institution. B.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

For your information, the manager deems it proper to state that the institution is not a place of punishment nor a prison, but a reform school, where the inmates receive such instruction and training as are best adapted to form and perpetuate a virtuous character, to establish habits of industry, and to advance them in those branches of knowledge which are taught in the common schools of the State.

They are accordingly provided with a home every way pleasant and comfortable; are furnished with steady employment of a kind to enable them to earn their own support after their discharge; have appropriate seasons of recreation; are well fed and clothed and when sick are attended by the house physician and carefully nursed; are regularly gathered into school at certain hours on five days of the week, and on the Sabbath are furnished with suitable religious and moral instruction. In order to accomplish the wise ends contemplated by the beneficent provision of the State, the inmates must remain a sufficient time to receive such training and discipline as will serve to reform their evil habits and to establish in them correct principles and habits of industry. The managers, therefore, are guided in their decisions as to the term during which inmates shall be retained in the House by their conduct while confined, and with a due regard to the previous history of the inmate, either prolong or shorten the period of confinement according to the circumstances of greater or less delinquency in each case. Applications for the discharge of inmates are frequently made within a few weeks after their commitment, which, however, cannot be entertained. Only in special cases, the circumstances of which can be stated at the City office, will applications be received by the Indenturing Committee under twelve months from the date of committal.

Parents, guardians, and other near friends of those children sent from the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, are permitted to visit them once in three months, and on their first visit will receive a card designating these periods. Where friends reside at a distance from the City, they will be permitted to see their children at any time they are in the City, provided their visits are not oftener than once in three months. If unable, from residing at too great a distance, to visit their children, they will be permitted to write to them once within the prescribed period, and to receive letters in return.

In case of the serious illness of any child, the friends will be at once advised of its condition.

The House of Refuge is on Randall's Island, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and the ferry at the foot of East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street can be reached at all hours, either by the Second or Third-avenue Railroad. The City office is at No. 61 Bible House, and is open between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., where the relatives and friends of children can procure information respecting their welfare. In behalf of the managers,

OLIVER S. STRONG, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

The Healthfulness of Staten Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following paragraph occurs in an editorial on the "American Pest," published in your impression of the 22d inst.:

"If we leave the City in looking for further traces of this unpleasant malady which afflicts a new country, we shall find the worst locality for intermittent fever in our most beautiful suburb, Staten Island."

Judging by my own experience, I should say that this is an extreme statement. It cannot be denied that intermittent fever prevails, more or less, in some parts of the island at certain seasons of the year, or that febrile diseases assume here pretty generally the malarial form; but that there is more malarial fever on this island than in any other settlement within fifty miles of New-York is an assertion which cannot be supported. Your metropolitan City itself is not much better off in regard to malarial fever than any of its suburban districts, as you yourself candidly confess in the editorial in question. Whatever little advantage it possesses in this respect is owing to its being a populous and compactly-built place. But in the up-town districts, as yet but thinly settled, there are whole blocks whose inhabitants are scourged by the disease. This is of course what might have been expected. Wherever new soil is dug up and its vegetable matter subjected to the decomposing action of air and sun-light, malaria arises. One of the most terrible outbreaks of malarial fever I ever witnessed was caused in a public institution of a neighboring country by the plowing up of an adjoining field.

But what I maintain is that, while Staten Island is much less afflicted with malarial fever than many of your up-town streets, it is much better off in every other healthful respect, not only than New-York—which would be saying very little—but than any other place in its vicinity. There are worse evils, physical and moral, than intermittent fever. I need not remind you of the destructive effect on health and happiness, not to speak of manners and morals of large cities, and I need not, perhaps, add that of all Northern cities New-York is the most destructive in these respects. Need I say, also, how many are prematurely broken in health, how many go mad, how many commit suicide, how many are driven into all manner of crimes by the unhealthy moral and physical influences of the great town system. The influence of the latter on the human organism, particularly its nervous apparatus, has yet to be carefully studied; but I am safe in saying that it has much, very much to answer for, and that alongside of its great evils, the paludal fever of a few places on Staten Island is insignificant indeed.

Every one, who has any knowledge at all upon this subject, will agree with you that a system of thorough scientific drainage is the radical remedy for malarial fever. The Staten Island Union has recently given us hope that such a scheme will be carried out here. It can be done at comparatively little expense. Our few fever fields drained and our towns provided with a well-ordered system of sewerage, Staten Island may rightfully claim to be, not only the most beautiful, but the most healthful of all your metropolitan suburbs. JAS. J. O'DEA.

TOWNSEND-AVENUE, Staten Island, Monday, March 24, 1873.

A Rejoinder to the Emigration Commissioners.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Commissioners of Emigration having taken up the subject of the charges of extravagance and other mismanagement made against them, which are supported by their own reports and testimony given by themselves before a legislative committee, the course pursued at their meeting on Tuesday seems remarkably strange. The writer has never exchanged a word in his life with Mr. Willy Wallach, and the latter gentleman can hardly know of the writer's existence, and therefore the charge that Mr. Wallach furnished information to him, either directly or indirectly, is false. Having said so much, I beg to ask space enough to show beyond any question the exact truth of what I have heretofore stated, and how little the excited declarations of "malicious liar" are entitled to weight. It is truth that wounds in this case. Facts are stubborn things, and it is only facts I propose to give.

The authorities I quote are open to everybody. As to malice, there is none in this matter. As well might Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly & Co. shriek malice when exposed. I said that there was gross extravagance, and showed by figures, taken from published reports, that such was the case. I charged that $400,000 surplus in United States bonds, and deposited in the Union Trust Company, had been made away with, and a further sum of $300,000 on mortgage disposed of in the same manner. A correspondent replying, stated that no mortgage had been or is contemplated. Yet Mr. Nicholson on Tuesday says that an application for a mortgage of $100,000 had been made to the Emigrants' Savings Bank during the month. It is denied that there is any money due the Broadway Bank, still THE TIMES of March 27, 1872, in a report of a meeting of the Commissioners, states: "A resolution was passed requesting a loan of $22,000 from the Broadway Bank, to which they (the Commissioners) already owe $200,000." This appears to have been paid, and it is not venturing too much to say that the debt was discharged by mortgaging the emigrants' property to some other party, for how otherwise could it be liquidated, as the receipts for commutation, in 1872, was only $440,000? The total receipts for head tax of the board, from Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1873, was $1,498,108, which, with surplus and loans, was, therefore, a total of $2,300,000. To give a satisfactory explanation of how this immense sum has been disbursed, (for what the Broadway Bank now holds to its credit is below the amount required for meeting obligations recently contracted and now due,) which will be required, in the event of the bill before the Legislature passing, may account for the extraordinary tenacity with which the Commissioners strive to hold on to office.

It is not denied that half the commutation fund in 1871 was expended for salaries, and the lame attempt to befog the matter is beneath notice. Salaries at Castle Garden are only referred to, while all reference to Ward's Island is omitted, and the increase of 20,000 arrivals in the past three years over the preceding three years is given as an explanation of the increase. Let us see. In 1867 the number of aliens landed was 242,731; salaries, $83,403; in 1871, 229,639, (13,000 less;) salaries, $168,000—showing more than double the outlay in this branch. It was stated on Tuesday that in the three years from 1867 to 1869 the gross expenditure was $1,957,693; from 1870 to 1872, $1,802,242; but in the three former years there was expended for real estate purchased, improvements and repairs, $600,000, besides paying off a claim of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction amounting to $60,000. This leaves a difference of $500,000 against the present Commissioners.

Perhaps the most important complaint is the overcharge for emigrant's railroad tickets and on freight on their luggage. This is denied in the face of what is known all over the country. Even your correspondent, whose letter you published on Sunday, admits such is the case, and adds that the Commissioners have been trying to effect a reduction of the tariff, and refers to their reports in support of his statement. Now, I have examined the reports in question, and there is not a word to be found on this subject, and it cannot be shown. Mr. W. R. Barr, agent of the Erie Railroad Company, and who was then a Commissioner of Emigration, testified before the Legislative Committee, in February, 1872, that emigrants were charged ten per cent. more for their tickets than they could be obtained for if the Commissioners purchased for their benefit. Mr. Barr also testified "that to an ordinary passenger we allow 100 pounds of baggage, but only eighty pounds, free, to an emigrant; we charge $1 20 per 100 pounds for freight to Buffalo, and an emigrant's baggage $1 80, and the same are the rates of the other lines." Thus it will be seen emigrants are allowed twenty per cent. less baggage and charged over thirty per cent. more freight than other passengers. Commissioners Lynch and Wallach testified to the same effect. More than this, President Grant sent a special message to Congress last May, with which he transmitted a report made by Mr. J. Fred. Myers, of the Treasury Department, containing the same statements, and in which was pointed out the inducements to railroad agents at Castle Garden to defraud emigrants in weighing their luggage. And yet some of the Commissioners have now the effrontery to state that these overcharges are not made.

From what has gone before, it will not appear strange to hear a denial of the emigrants getting less for their gold and silver at the depot than its market value. We had first, the Superintendent's sworn statement; now here is an extract from the rules, taken from one of the official reports, and printed and in force at the present moment in Castle Garden: "Exchange brokers are required to give for all gold and silver bought from emigrants within one per cent. of the current market rates of such gold and silver." The profits on this imposition, for it is nothing else, must be fully $30,000 annually.

As to the erection of the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, for which $400,000 in bonds and money, it is claimed, was received by the Commissioners from their predecessors in 1870, not a stone was laid in May last year, (1872,) and we find before that time the Commissioners $200,000 in debt to the Broadway Bank. Comment is unnecessary. The Commissioners have before the Legislature a bill providing for an increase of the head tax from $1 50 to $2 50. They claim that the reduction in 1871 was an experiment. A history of the transaction will be of interest. Here it is, pure and simple. At a meeting of the Board, held Feb. 2, 1871, (see report of Commissioners for 1871,) the following was adopted:

Whereas, It is the desire of this board to conduct its business with the least possible expense consistent with due regard to the proper support of emigrants in its charge, with the least embarrassment to the shipping interests of New-York, and

Whereas, A committee of the board after a conference with the representatives of the various shipping houses in this City, have reported in favor of a reduction of commutation money to the sum of $1 50, instead of $2 50.

Resolved, That the board do represent to the Legislature of this State now in session, its intention to carry on its business on the basis of $1 50 per head commutation money, provided the Legislature approve of the same.

The Legislature of 1871, as a matter of course, passed an act to that effect. Mr. John S. Williams, of the firm of Williams & Guion, was examined Feb. 24, 1872, before the Legislative Committee on Commerce. (See TIMES Feb. 25.) He said: "There was a sum of money collected from the steam-ship companies paid to a lawyer to get this head-money reduced. The lawyer's name was Nolan, and he got twenty-five per cent. from each company for the amount of money saved in one year by the reduction of the head-money. Mr. Nolan engineered the law for reducing the head-money through the Legislature on the plea that he represented to the Legislature that the reduction would increase the number of emigrants, and reduce the fares. The fares have not been reduced in consequence. This reduction was made during the last Legislature. The total number of emigrants arriving in the port of New-York last year (1870) was 229,000, so that the saving in the head money is $229,000; out of which Mr. Nolan is to receive twenty-five per cent."

Mr. Nolan was the paid counsel of the Board of Emigration at that time, and yet Mr. Alberger, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported to the Legislature, according to the fact, that the witnesses examined denied any knowledge of any man named Nolan. L. T. G.

Letter from William Lloyd Garrison.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison has addressed the following letter to a number of the original anti-slavery agitators, who had urged him to prepare and publish a history of his life:

BOSTON, March 17, 1873.

ESTEEMED FRIENDS: No letter could be more complimentary, none more gratifying, none more stimulating to the performance of the difficult task designated therein than the one which you have addressed to me. I am too deeply affected by it to be able to make a suitable reply, cherishing as I do for you, individually and collectively, the highest respect as endeared colaborers in the mighty struggle for the abolition of American slavery. To receive from you such a concurrence of judgment as to the desirableness of my preparing the narrative you suggest, "for the use of the future historian of this country," is indeed to be greatly honored. To your urgent appeal I dare not say nay; and I am equally afraid to give an affirmative answer, lest expectations might be raised only to end in disappointment.

After the long-desired "year of jubilee" had come, a generous overture was made to me by a leading publishing firm in this city to write a voluminous history of the conflict that preceded it; but my health broke down soon afterward, and has been more or less impaired ever since, so that up to this hour the first sentence remains to be recorded. It is extremely problematical, therefore, whether I shall yet be strengthened to depict, even on a limited scale, the most noteworthy moral and political struggle in the annals of civilization. Covering, as it did, a period of nearly forty years, and rending the nation by the antagonistic elements which it aroused, to portray it in all its multitudinous phases, without exaggeration or abatement, exceeds my ability, notwithstanding your encouraging voices. Moreover, my connection with it, from its commencement to its close, was so close and peculiar that a sense of delicacy almost precludes me from trying to record my views and recollections of it. So far as I am personally concerned, I feel no interest in any history of it that may be written. It is enough for me that every yoke is broken and every bondman set free. Yet there are lessons to be drawn from it that cannot fail to be serviceable to posterity. The millennial state, if it ever come on earth, is yet in the far distant future. There are innumerable battles yet to be fought for the right, many wrongs to be redressed, many evil customs abolished, many usurpations overthrown, many deliverances wrought; and those who shall hereafter go forth to defend the righteous cause, no matter at what cost, or with what disparity of numbers, cannot fail to derive strength and inspiration from an intelligent acquaintance with the means and methods used in the anti-slavery movement.

I need only say, in conclusion, that your request, dear friends, will certainly furnish a powerful inducement to me to endeavor to carry out your wishes. Thanking you again for this token of your regard and confidence, I remain, yours, for a world's liberation,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

To Edmund Quincy, Samuel E. Sewall, Oliver Johnson, John G. Whittier, Gerrit Smith, Maria Weston Chapman, Lucretia Mott, and others.

New-York Vessels Abandoned at Sea.

From the Boston Traveller, March 25.

The bark Abd-el-Kader, Capt. Sparrow, from Messina, which arrived here yesterday, reports that on the 8th inst., in latitude 40 10, longitude 50 45, fell in with the ship Robert C. Winthrop, abandoned. The pumps were sounded, and she had only four feet of water in them; her masts and sails, except the lower maintopsail, were all in order and the vessel perfectly manageable. Why she had been abandoned it was difficult to decide, or what had become of her crew could not be ascertained. Her boats were all gone, but her sails were snugly furled, except the maintopsail, which had been blown away. Capt. Sparrow, with a boat's crew, went on board of her, and probably would have made an effort to save her, but a gale springing up, he had to return to his own vessel, and leave her. She was bound from New-York for Antwerp with a general cargo, was owned in New-York by J. Atkins & Co., and was a good vessel of 940 tons, having been built in Medford in 1848.

On the 18th inst. Capt. Sparrow, in latitude 40 30, longitude 52 51, fell in with the schooner Kate Brigham, from New-York for Havre, laden with petroleum, also abandoned, and the vessel apparently in good order. She registered 404 tons, and is owned by Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. The fate of her crew is unknown.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Del. & Hudson	117	100	Harlem Railroad	136⅞
100	Western Union	86⅛	500	do b3.	137
100	do s3.	86⅛	1000	do	137
200	do b3.	86¼	200	North-west Pref.	88¼
200	do s3.	86⅛	300	Lake Shore	93¼
100	do	86⅛	1100	do c.	93¼
2500	do	86	700	do s3.	93⅛
100	Pacific Mail c.	57⅞	100	Union Pac. R. c.	35⅜
400	do	57⅞	200	do	35⅜
900	do	58	500	St. Paul Railroad	59¼
150	do c.	58	400	do	59¾
300	do	57⅞	1000	do	59⅜
200	do c.	58⅛	700	do	59⅜
200	do	58⅛	200	do	59⅜
600	do	58¼	300	do c.	59⅜
100	do b3.	58¼	900	do	59⅜
300	do	58⅛	1600	do	59⅝
100	do	58¼	100	do b3.	59⅝
500	do	58⅛	600	do s3.	59⅜
500	do s3.	58	400	do	59⅞
200	do	58	400	do	59⅞
800	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	102⅝	200	do	60
100	do	102¼	200	do	59⅞
100	do	102⅛	600	do	59⅜
200	do b3.	102¼	100	do	59⅜
100	do c.	102⅜	100	do c.	59⅞
1600	Erie Railroad	65½	100	Bos., H. & Erie c.	3⅛
200	do c.	65¼	100	do	3⅜
2200	do	65⅜	100	Rock Island c.	115⅜
400	do c.	65⅜	100	do	115⅜
600	do	65½	1400	do	115⅝
600	do	65⅜	300	Ohio & Miss. b3.	45⅞
200	do s3.	65⅛	100	do	45⅞
200	do	65⅜	700	C., C. & I. C. R.	40
50	do	65⅜	200	do s3.	40
100	do	65⅜			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	117⅛	4,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	118¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	117⅛	25,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	114¼
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	118⅛			

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$43,000	Tenn. 6s, n. c.	80¼	700	Pacific Mail b. c.	57⅞
25,000	do	80¼	400	do s3.	57⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s, old c.	80¼	500	do c.	57⅞
11,000	S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July	17¾	600	do	57⅞
3,000	Mo. 6s	94	100	do b3.	57⅞
2,000	do	93⅞	100	do s3.	57⅞
3,000	Mo. 6s, Han. & St. Jo. issue	91¼	300	do	57⅞
3,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L.	94	300	do	57⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95	100	do	57⅞
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92¼	100	do b3.	57⅞
18,000	do b3.	92½	1300	do	57⅞
13,000	Erie 4th	101¼	300	do	57⅞
5,000	Erie 5th	105½	100	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	93¾
1,000	Long Docks bs.	95¼	100	do b3.	93¾
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d	99½	100	do c.	93⅜
3,000	U. Pac. 1st	87	200	do	93¾
4,000	U. Pac. 10s Inc.	76	100	N. Y. Cen. & H. b15.	102⅝
10,000	do	75¾	600	do bet. call	102⅝
2,000	do bet. call	76	100	do c.	102¼
6,000	N. J. Cen. 1st n.	104	100	do b4.	102⅛
500	Tol. & Wab. 2d c.	94½	300	do	102⅜
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d	74	200	do c.	102¼
10,000	B., H. & E. 1st	40	50	do	102⅜
1,000	B., C. R. & M. 1st	89½	2000	do	102¼
5,000	N. Mo. 1st	91	800	do c.	102¼
7,000	do b3.	91¼	100	do b3.	102⅜
40	Merchants' Bk.	117	300	do	102⅜
5	Bk. St. of N. York	112	100	Erie R. b. c. s3.	65⅜
13	Continental Bk.	79	600	do	65⅜
22	do c.	79	900	do	65⅜
100	Del. & H. Canal	117	100	do c.	65⅜
100	do bet. call	117½	300	do	65⅜
200	Am. Coal	61	600	do c.	65⅜
200	Maryland Coal s3.	26	100	do b3.	65⅞
300	do	26	500	do	65⅜
200	do bet. call	26½	100	Panama R. b. c.	111¾
100	Consol. Coal	56½	400	do	112
300	do	56⅜	100	do b30.	113
100	do c.	56½	300	Chi. & R. I. b. c.	115⅜
700	N. Cen. Coal b. c.	46	200	do c.	115⅜
200	do	46⅛	200	do	115⅜
100	do	46½	100	Mil. & St. P. b. c.	59⅜
100	S. Moun. Coal b. c.	61	400	do	59⅜
200	Canton Co. b. c.	95	300	do c.	59⅜
100	Quick. Pf. b. c.	50	200	do	59⅜
100	Americ'n Ex. b. c.	68½	700	do	59⅜
100	Wells-F. Ex. b. c.	83	100	do c.	59⅜
100	Harlem	136½	100	do s3.	59⅜
300	do bet. call	136½	400	do	59⅜
600	do	137	100	do	59⅜
800	W. Un. Tel. b. c. b3.	86	500	do	59⅞
400	do c.	85⅞	2500	do	60
1500	do	85⅞	300	do c.	60
300	do c.	85⅞	300	do	60⅛
1200	do	85¾	100	M. & S. P. Pf. b. c. b3.	76¼
100	do b30.	86½	220	C., C., C. & I.	87⅞
200	do c.	85¾	20	do bet. call c.	87⅞
200	do	85¾	100	T., W. & W. b. c.	73
400	do s3.	85⅞	200	do	72¾
300	do c.	85¾	500	B., H. & E. b. c.	3¼
500	do	85⅞	100	do s3.	3¼
400	do b3.	86	400	Del., L. & West.	101¼
500	do	86	400	N. Jersey So. b. c.	27½
1000	do s3.	85⅞	100	Chic. & Alton b3.	112⅜
800	do	85⅞	100	do bet. call	112⅜
10	Erie R. Pf.	75	50	do b3.	112⅜
100	do bet. call	74½	70	Morris & Es. b2.	91
100	Un. Pa. b. c. b3.	35¾	400	Han. & St. Jo. b60.	43
100	do b15.	35⅝	300	do bet. call	42½
500	do s3.	35¼	100	Ohio & M. b. c. s3.	45⅜
100	do	35¼	300	do	45⅜
			300	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	39⅞
			1050	Cl. & Pitts. G'd.	88⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81	117⅞	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	118⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62 s3.	117¼	23,000	do	118⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81 c.	120⅛	10,000	U. S. 10-40 R.	112⅛
900	do	120	4,000	do	112¼
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	117¼	35,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81	115
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	117¼	50,000	U. S. 6s, Cur. b. c.	114⅛
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68 bc.	118	5,000	do	114⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100	West. Union c.	85⅞	100	Rock Island	115⅛
100	do	85⅞	200	do	115⅝
100	do	86	300	St. Paul	60⅛
100	do b3.	86	100	do s3.	60⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	102⅜	1000	do b3.	60⅛
100	do c.	102⅜	1500	do	60⅛
200	do	102⅜	1000	do b3.	60⅛
100	do s3.	102⅜	900	do	60⅛
200	Consol. Coal	56⅜	400	do	60⅛
400	Erie Railroad	65⅜	900	do	60⅛
100	Harlem Railroad	136⅛	100	do b3.	60⅛
300	Lake Shore	93⅜	100	do s3.	60⅛
100	Panama R. b3.	112	2300	do	60⅛
100	Union Pacific	35⅜	200	do b3.	60⅛
58	C., C., C. & I. b3.	87⅞	500	C., C. & I. C.	39⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, new	80¼	100	Erie Pref. b. c.	74⅜
10,000	do	80⅛	100	do b30.	75
10,000	Tenn. 6s, old	80⅛	100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c. c.	102¼
5,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan and July	18	500	Harlem R. b3.	137
15,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	75	100	do bet. call	136¼
1,000	U. P. R. 1st M.	87	600	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	93⅜
10,000	N. J. Cen. 1st, n.	104	100	do	93⅜
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.	90	100	Panama Railroad	112
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	100	100	do bet. call	111⅜
5,000	Del. L. & W. 1st	103½	100	do	111⅜
2,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	93¼	20	N. J. Central R.	103⅛
65	Del. & Hud. C. b. c.	117¼	200	Chic. & R. I. b. c. c.	115½
100	do	117	200	do	115⅛
10	do	117¼	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	60⅛
200	Cons. Coal of M'd.	56¼	700	do bet. call	60⅛
100	Md. Coal Co. b. c.	26¼	200	do b3.	60⅛
200	N. Cen. Coal b. c.	46⅛	1400	do	60⅜
100	W. U. Tel. b. c. s3.	85⅞	200	do	60⅛
100	do b3.	86	600	do	60⅛
100	do c.	85⅞	800	do	60⅛
300	do s3.	85⅞	1500	do	60⅜
500	do b3.	86	100	do b3.	60⅜
200	Mariposa Pref.	1½	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	76⅜
100	Pacific Mail b. c.	57⅜	200	Del., Lack. & W.	101
200	do c.	57⅝	100	do	101¼
100	American Exp.	68¼	100	Bos. H. & E. b. c. b3.	3⅛
100	U. S. Exp. b. c.	75	100	do	3⅜
200	Erie R. b. c.	65⅜	300	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	45⅜
400	do	65⅜	100	do b3.	46⅛
			200	Col., C. & I. C. b. c.	39⅜

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	117¼	300	Harlem R.	135⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n.	116¼	200	do	135⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	116⅝	600	Lake Shore R.	93⅛
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	118½	2500	do	93⅛
2,000	Pac. of Mo., 2d	79½	200	do b3.	93⅛
2,000	Un. Pac. L. G.	79½	100	do b3.	93⅛
100	New Cen. Coal	46	500	do	93⅞
200	do	45½	500	do	93⅛
100	Maryland Coal	26¼	800	do b3.	93⅛
100	Quicksilver Pref.	50	1900	do	93⅛
200	Mariposa Pref.	1½	1200	do	93⅛
900	Western Un. Tel.	85⅞	300	Panama R.	111⅛
100	do b3.	85⅞	100	do b30.	112⅛
2500	do	85⅞	100	do	111¼
500	do s3.	85¾	300	Union Pacific R.	35¼
600	do b3.	85⅞	100	do	35⅛
500	do	85⅞	500	do b3.	35¼
100	do s3.	85¾	500	St. Paul R.	60⅛
3300	do	85⅞	200	do b3.	60⅛
600	do	85⅞	300	do	60⅛
900	do	86	100	do b3.	60⅛
200	do	86⅛	100	do	60⅛
1700	do	86¼	200	do	60⅛
1000	do	86⅛	200	do	60⅛
500	do b3.	86⅛	500	do	60¼
1000	do	86⅛	1100	do	60⅛
1100	do	86⅛	200	do b3.	60¼
1200	do	86⅛	200	do b30.	60⅛
600	do	86⅛	200	do	60⅛
500	do	86⅛	400	do	60
900	Pacific Mail	57⅛	200	do	59⅞
100	do	57⅜	300	do	59⅞
300	do	57¼	600	do	59⅞
100	do	57⅛	700	do	59⅞
200	do	57	300	do	59⅞
1000	do	57⅛	300	do	59⅞
200	do	57¼	100	do s3.	59⅞
100	do	57⅛	400	do	60
700	do s3.	57	100	do b3.	60
1000	do	57	300	do	60¼
600	do	56⅞	400	do	60⅛
800	do	56⅞	200	do	60⅛
200	do	56⅞	100	St. Paul Pref.	76⅛
200	do	57	100	do b3.	76⅛
200	do	57⅛	100	do	76⅛
300	do	57⅛	340	C., C., C. & Ind.	87⅛
200	do	57⅛	300	Rock Island R.	115⅜
300	do	57⅛	700	do	115⅜
200	do	57⅛	200	do s3.	115⅜
200	U. S. Express	75	300	do	115⅜
100	Adams Express	94	200	do	115⅝
400	N. Y. C. & Hud.	102¼	200	Boston, H. & E. R.	3⅛
15	do	102⅛	500	do	3⅛
1000	do	102⅛	100	do s3.	3⅛
25	do	102⅛	300	do	3⅛
12	do	102¼	100	do b3.	3⅛
1800	do	102	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	45⅞
100	do b3.	102⅛	100	do b3.	46
600	do	102⅛	100	do	45⅞
800	Erie Railroad	65⅜	800	do	45⅞
500	do b3.	65⅜	200	do	46
800	do	65½	100	do	46⅛
300	do	65½	200	Han. & St. Jo. R.	42
2300	do	65⅜	200	C., C. & I. C. R.	39⅞
100	do b3.	66	200	do	39⅞
100	do s3.	65⅞	100	Pac. R., of Mo.	52
140	Pittsburg R.	88⅛			

FRIDAY, March 28—P. M.

The Gold market opened a fraction less firm this morning; sales at 116⅝ ₩ cent., but subsequently rallied to 116¾@116⅞ ₩ cent., or ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. above the highest sales of yesterday. The upward speculation moves on without reference to either the Money or the Exchange market, and a good many of the operators predict higher figures later in the season, although it might as well be confessed to-day that high Gold, even with the help of the recent Money news from abroad, is not likely to make high Exchange for the present. Yesterday the dullness in the latter was confined to 60-days Bills on London, present buyers giving the preference to Exchange payable on demand. But to-day the rates have given way all round, and Sight Bills have been done at 109 ₩ cent. less a Brokerage. The 60 days' rate is 108@108¼ ₩ cent. It is explained in some quarters that the extreme dearness of Money on our Stock Exchange has induced some of the Bankers to draw checks on London for the purpose of turning the Gold, received for their Bills, into Currency, and lending out the Currency on Stocks. This may be true to a certain extent, but other immediate causes affect the Foreign Bill market. The regular trade, the Importers, have not generally assented to the theory or practice of high Gold, and while they have to buy or borrow to pay Custom Duties, they are not compelled to remit to their principals or correspondents abroad. On the other hand the advance in Gold has increased the disposition to draw sight Exchange, when preferred to 60 days Bills, against recent American negotiations abroad, and against other Stocks going forward every steamer, in some instances perhaps simply as an Exchange operation. It also happens that, notwithstanding the rise of Interest at the Bank of England, the Liverpool Cotton market has assumed more firmness than before this change, and our own Cotton is helped not only by this news, but by the rise in Gold.

The check to the recent free operation of lending London 60-days' credits on our Stock Exchange has thus far produced less trouble than was looked for. The test will come in the course of next month, when most of these credits mature, as to the effect of closing out or greatly reducing this operation. Many of the loans were made on the positive stipulation of one, two, or three renewals, but if borrowers are able to return the Exchange, by raising the Money here, or by finding a satisfactory market for their pledged stocks at home, such stipulation may be waived. In any event, it will be satisfactory to the London people to know that the operation has been checked, and that at least one supposed impediment to early shipments of Gold from New-York is removed.

The Stock Exchange Brokers paid 2@2¼ ₩ cent. a month for Money to carry over their Stocks—that is, a sixteenth for the day to a sixteenth and simple Interest for the day. As between the Brokers in the Exchange themselves, Stocks were borrowed and lent at a sixteenth difference until to-morrow, and this on the par in place of the market value of the Stocks. At the close of the day the signs were very slight of any immediate mitigation of these rates. Yet the share speculation goes without serious depression on any part of the list, and with firmness on a few of the Railroads like New-York Central, Erie, St. Paul, &c. The market does not compare in activity with the operations in February, before the great break in Pacific Mail, but the business done is still large for the means and cost of carrying on the movement.

In the Public Funds the prices continue strong, and on State Bonds and the Railroad Mortgages the changes to-day are, if anything, in the direction of full prices.

The various Maryland Coal stocks, (Bituminous,) are gradually coming into demand, and at improving prices, on the effect of the recent Coal difficulties in England and Wales, and also in sympathy with the better look of the Anthracite trade at home: Consolidated Coal sold up to 56½ to-day; New Central, 46½; Maryland, 26, and American and Spring Mountain 61 ₩ cent.

Closing Quotations—MARCH 28.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	114⅞	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118⅛	118⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118⅛	118⅜
American Gold	116⅜	116¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102⅜	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	115¼	115¼
Pacific Mail	57⅞	57¼
St. Paul Preferred	76¼	76¼
St. Paul Common	59⅜	60
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅜	46¼
Western Union Telegraph	86¼	86⅜
Erie	65⅜	65⅜
Union Pacific	35⅜	35¼
Lake Shore	93⅜	93⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	39⅞	39⅞
Toledo and Wabash	73¼	72¾
Harlem	135⅜	135

At the close of business the general speculation on the Share list had rather a firm look. Western Telegraph recovered to 86½@¼, Erie advanced to 65⅝ sales, and the St. Paul movement ruled above 60 ₩ cent. Gold fell back to 116¾@116⅝ ₩ cent., and Exchange closed flat at 108 London 60 days and 109 sight.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

New 6 ₩ cts, reg. '81	118	5-20s, coup. n. i., '65	116¾
6 ₩ ct., coup., '81	120⅛	5-20s, reg., '67	116¾
5-20s, reg., '62	117¼	5-20s, coup., '67	118⅜
5-20s, coup., '62	117¼	5-20s, reg., '68	116¾
5-20s, reg., '64	117¼	5-20s, coup., '68	118
5-20s, coup., '64	117¼	10-40s, reg.	112⅛
5-20s, reg., '65	117⅛	10-40s, coup.	112⅜
5-20s, coup., '65	118⅛	5s, coup', '81	115⅛
5-20s, reg., n. i., '65	116⅛	6s, currency	114⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board, to-day, for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	80⅛	R. I. 6s	100
Tenn. 6s, new	80⅛	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Va. 6s, old	44	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Va. 6s, new	51	Ky. 6s	97
Ga. 6s	70	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	96
Ga. 7s, new	88½	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	96
N. C. F'g act, '66	15	Mich. 6s, '78	96
N. C. spec. tax	12	Mich. 6s, '83	96
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	17½	N. Y. reg. B'y L.	105⅛
S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	22	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105⅛
Mo. 6s	93⅞	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105⅛
La. 6s	42	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105⅛
La. 8s of 1910	50	N. Y. 6s, C. L., g'd, '87	118
Conn. 6s	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	104

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133⅛	People's	140
Merchants'	117	East River	112
Mechanics'	138	Nassau	
Union	137	Shoe and Leather	150
America	150	Corn Exchange	126⅛
Phenix	101⅛	Continental	78¼
Mechanics & Traders	130	St. Nicholas	110⅛
Gallatin National	122	Marine	165
Merchants' Exchange	90	Commonwealth	85
Leather Manuf'rs	175	New-York County	200
State of New-York	112	Importers' & Traders'	175
Commerce	115⅛	Park	148
American Exchange	110⅛	Manf. & Merchants'	100
Bank of N. America	100	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	90
Irving	122	Ninth National	105
Metropolitan	138⅛	German American	101⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

Gold receipts	$570,586 15
Gold payments	2,348,170 51
Gold balance	38,525,364 53
Currency receipts	2,030,126 50
Currency payments	805,985 26
Currency balance	17,890,487 37
Customs	398,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,267,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	..
City 6s, New	101½	100¾
Camden and Amboy	120	120¼
Pennsylvania Central	58⅞	59⅛
Reading	115	..
Lehigh Valley	59	59¼
Catawissa Preferred	44	44⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	25⅛	26
Northern Central	37⅛	37¼
Lehigh Navigation	37⅛	37⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90¼

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $3,531,657; amount marketed, $3,667,751.

The Second-avenue Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of *Two Dollars ₩ Share,* payable April 10, at No. 34 New-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SALE—MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company.
WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks: in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.
Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES Railroad First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.—$400,000 (the last of the total issue of $4,000,000) for sale at 90 and interest. Parties purchasing before April 1 will have the benefit of the gold premium on the coupons due on that day. W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,
Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY,
MILWAUKEE EXTENSION
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FOR SALE AT 90, AND RECOMMENDED AS AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

THURSDAY, March 27, 1873, 3 o'clock P. M.

Present—Hon. S. B. H. Vance, President, in the chair, and a quorum of members.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

To pave Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That street-lamps be lighted in Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

That on both sides of Christopher-street, from Greenwich to Washington street, curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, between Eleventh-avenue Boulevard and Twelfth-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That the Controller lease the second and third floors of the premises No. 279 Third-avenue, for the use of the Sixth District Civil Court, at an annual rental not to exceed $4,000.

That Boulevard lamps be lighted on the block of ground occupied by the Normal College, and in Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, from Third to Lexington and from Fourth to Fifth avenues; and in Seventieth-street, from the Third to the Fifth-avenue.

That the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-second streets, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on the north side of Sixty-second-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, be flagged.

That Eighty-fifth-street, from Avenue A to Third-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Sixty-third-street, from First-avenue to Third-avenue, be paved with granite-block pavement.

That Sixty-fourth-street, from First to Third-avenue, be paved with granite-block pavement.

That Sixty-fifth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, be paved with granite-block pavement.

That street lamps be lighted on Eighty-fifth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue.

That on both sides of Eighty-fifth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That Seventy-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That street lamps be lighted in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

That Ninety-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That the vacant lots on Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be fenced in.

That the vacant lots on Ninety-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be fenced in.

That Fortieth-street, from First to Second avenue, be paved with granite-block pavement.

REPORTS LAID OVER.

That Forty-second-street, from Third to Madison avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That One Hundred and Third-street, from First to Fifth avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Ninety-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Fifth-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Ninety-ninth-street, from First to Third avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That One Hundred and Second-street, from First to Third avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That One Hundredth-street, from First to Third avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That One Hundred and First-street, from First to Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Seventieth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Eighty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Boulevard, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Ninety-fifth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Ninety-fourth-street, from First to Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Ninety-seventh-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That the Clerk of this Board be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the work of printing the proceedings, documents, and other matters required for the Board of Aldermen, from and after the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in accordance with specification to be prepared for that purpose by the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN REFERRED.

To build a sewer in Ninth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Tenth-street.

To build a sewer in New-avenue, from One Hundredth to Manhattan-street.

To build a sewer in Ninety-ninth-street, from Eighth avenue to the Boulevard.

To lay gas-mains in One Hundred and Fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

To lay gas-mains, &c., in Sixty-fifth-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue.

To lay gas-mains in Sixty-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to Eighth-avenue.

To lay gas-mains, &c., in Tenth-avenue, from Sixtieth to Seventieth-street.

To build a receiving basin and culverts on the north-east corner of King and Varick streets.

To build a receiving basin and culvert on the corner of Clarkson and Hudson streets.

To lay gas-mains, &c., in Sixtieth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

To lay gas-mains, &c., in Seventieth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

To build a sewer in One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Riverside Park.

To flag full-width sidewalks in Fifty-eighth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

To fence in the block bounded by Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

To flag full-width sidewalk on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues.

To build a sewer in One Hundredth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

To light street lamps in Forty-third-street, from First to Second-avenue.

To pave, curb and gutter, and to flag full width Sixty-eighth-street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenue.

To fence in vacant lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

To place two street lamps in front of premises number one hundred and sixty-one Bowery.

LAID OVER.

That the Controller be directed to cancel and annul the present lease of the premises now occupied by Robert Culkin, under the Jefferson Market Courthouse, and to pay the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars in consideration of relieving the City from any and all liability.

That the Controller draw his warrant in favor of Martin B. Brown, for the sum of one thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars for printing for the Board of Assistant Aldermen for eighteen hundred seventy-two and eighteen hundred seventy-three.

To flag south side of Water-street, for a distance of one hundred and sixty feet from east corner of Gouverneur-slip.

To flag north side of Front-street, for a distance of one hundred and fifty feet from Gouverneur-slip.

To build sewer in Tompkins-street, from Broome to Delancey-street.

To pave East-street, from Rivington to Grand-street, and from Grand to Cherry.

To curb, gutter, &c., Eighty-fifth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue.

Resolution to pave Eighty-fifth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue.

To build receiving basin, &c., on the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fourth-street.

To lay crosswalk from north-east to south-east corner of Fourteenth-street and Seventh-avenue.

To flag south side of West Twenty-sixth-street, Nos. 150 to 154 inclusive.

To place gas-lamps, &c., in Seventy-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.

To flag north side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Lexington avenue.

To lay gas-mains in Seventy-first-street, from Second avenue to Avenue A.

To pave Fifty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue.

To pave Forty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue.

To regulate, &c., Sixty-first-street, from Boulevard to Ninth-avenue.

To place two street-lamps on north side of Thirty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and East River.

To lay Croton mains in Sixtieth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

To regulate, &c., Ninety-ninth-street, from Eighth to Eleventh-avenue.

To pave Fifty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

To place gas lamps in Ninety-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

To pave Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

To pave Fifty-sixth-street, from Lexington-avenue to Fourth-avenue.

To pave Fifty-second-street, from First to Second-avenue.

Adjourned until Thursday next, the 3d proximo, at 4 P. M. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk.

Salary of District Court Judges.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, Judge Van Brunt directed a verdict in favor of Justice Kane for $6,954 58 for back salary. The suit arose out of the refusal of Controller Green to pay the extra $5,000 per annum authorized by act of the Legislature, and fixed by the Mayor and Controller. The suit is the same as that now pending in Supreme Court, General Term, on behalf of Justice Quinn, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Results of the Peace Policy—The Tribes in New-Mexico.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SANTA FE, N. M., Monday, March 10, 1873.

The Indian policy as inaugurated by President Grant has been on trial now a little over two years, and we begin to see its practical results. It has its friends and its enemies. Its friends, by far the better class, are those who take a humanitarian view of the question, while its enemies are those who believe that the only good Indian is a "dead Indian," and who favor the reservation system, but, in the generosity of their little hearts, they would narrow that reservation down to "2 by 6," with the privilege to hunt only in the "happy hunting grounds." But thanks to President Grant, the management of the Indians is no longer left in the hands of such men, and it is greatly to be admired in the President that, when himself exalted, he condescended to "men of low estate," and profited by his observation while on the frontier, and the "peace policy" is the result. On old established reservations like the Navajo at Fort Defiance, for instance, which was so long under the control of the Military Department, it takes a long time to regain the confidence of the Indians, and hence little change for the better can be reported. As a sample of the management, or mismanagement, of Indians in days gone by, I mention a few facts in connection with these same Navajos, while located at Fort Sumner. My information is from eye-witnesses, and authentic. The issue was largely composed of condemned commissary stores, such as rotten meat bought up for a song, and abandoned work oxen from freight trains, turned out to die, while those already dead were picked up, brought in, and issued to the Indians; and to compel them to receive the "dog meat," as they called it, a soldier was stationed by the issue-window with a club, and in case one refused to accept the generous gift bestowed by the Government, their base ingratitude was punished by a welt over the head, and a temporary visit to mother earth. When compelled by brute force to receive the "dog-meat," on their way to their village it was thrown to the dogs. The fine fat beeves provided by the Government for them were sold "for account of whom it might concern," and driven away before their eyes, and to supply their wants, depredations were committed on neighboring flocks and herds, followed by a claim for the Government to pay. The above facts explain why the Military Department was so anxious to retain the management of Indian affairs. It is but just to say that some military officers indorse and support the "peace policy," but the great majority, while they officially acquiesce, are not in sympathy with it, and at heart would rejoice at its failure, and this want of sympathy must prove an embarrassment and hindrance to its success. As I before remarked, in the old-established agencies it will take time and judicious management to gain the long-lost confidence of the Indian so that he will have any faith in the "pale face," and hence we do not look here for the practical workings of the new policy.

There is an agency known as the Mescalero Apache Agency, located at Fort Stanton, the success of which is a fair criterion by which to judge of the merits of the practical workings of the present policy. In the Fall of 1865 a portion of this tribe, with their head chief, Cadette, was located at Fort Sumner on a reservation with the Navajos. They became dissatisfied with their treatment, and with being associated with a tribe for whom they had no friendship, and one pleasant day Cadette informed Gen. Carlton that he was going to leave. That night he, with his tribe, retreated in good order, and his absence was not discovered till he had been gone four hours. A company of cavalry was immediately sent in pursuit, but after a march of ten days, in which not an Indian had been seen, the troops returned out-generaled, by Cadette. From that time to 1871, they were with the Comanches in their country, and joined them in their raids on the Texas frontier, frequently visiting the section of country around Fort Stanton, in this Territory, murdering and stealing, the terror of the whole country, so that the rancheros were kept poor, and in constant danger of losing their lives, and the pistol and the rifle were the necessary companions of the hoe and the plow. At the same time, it was unsafe to travel two miles from the post without an escort.

This was the condition of things a little over a year and a half ago, when a "peace agent" was sent out for this tribe. On arriving at his post, he found a few Indian prisoners at the fort. These were taken charge of, and one of them sent out to communicate with the tribe. In the course of a few weeks information was received that Cadette, with a large band, was camped on the "Staked Plains," about 150 miles from the post. The agent went out and found the camp deserted. Sending back his escort, with a guide as his companion, he took the trail, followed into the mountains, and on the fourth day entered their camp, saying, "Let us have peace." The words "pleased the king," and "shaking hands over the bloody chasm," they made peace and came in. In a short time they were convinced that their agent was their friend, and when a messenger was wanted to send to the Comanche country to invite the remainder of the tribe to come in and make peace, the Chief sent some of his favorite warriors with such a message that in the course of a few weeks they came flocking in by the hundreds, till not only the Mescaleros, but other tribes of the great Apache family are gathered in, numbering in all over 2,200. They have no reservation as yet, but are provided for by the Government, and are peaceable, contented and happy, and have not been known to commit any depredations since they came in. Having visited this agency a number of times, I speak from actual observation, and know whereof I write. To show the condition of the country at the present time, I quote from Agent Curtis' annual report to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1872:

In conclusion I desire to bear testimony to the success of the humane or "peace policy" of President Grant at this agency, which I have endeavored to carry out to the best of my ability. The number of Indians gathered in here from the "war path," their peaceful and contented condition, the broad acres of waving grain, the "cattle on a thousand hills," all bear testimony to the great blessings which this policy secures, and inspires the hope that this country, so long made desolate by a savage foe, will ere long become a goodly land, "a land flowing with milk and honey." JOSE.

Horse-Car Legislation in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Journal, March 27.

The bill before the Legislature to prevent the overloading of horse-cars is no doubt an attempt in the right direction, but it unfortunately presents certain obstacles which will prevent the intent of its authors being realized. One section limits the number of passengers on each railroad horse-car to twenty for each horse. A car on two-horse time could carry forty, and on four-horse time eighty. Any person who gets on to a car after there are forty or eighty, as the case may be, and remains, is to be fined from $5 to $20; and if a conductor does not notify No. 41 or No. 81 that he is plus, then the conductor is to be fined from $5 to $20. This is bringing the thing down pretty fine, but why stop here? Forty men weighing 200 pounds each are equivalent to sixty men of about 133 pounds each, and if the object of the bill is to protect dumb animals from being over-ladened, we ought certainly to regulate the traffic according to weight.

The Louisiana Levees—Good Reports.

From the New-Orleans Times, March 22.

A few weeks ago considerable alarm was felt for the safety of our levee-protected plantations. Ice-gorges were breaking up, the river was swelling, and, with its continued rise, it was apprehended that, before the necessary precautions could be taken, its waters would come over its banks and strike against weak points, or rush through unclosed gaps in the levee. But we are gratified to learn that these apprehensions have been allayed. The river is generally falling, and we are advised by good authority that the levees are in a fair way to be put in perfect readiness for resisting any high water to be anticipated during the present Spring or coming Summer. Planters along the river are consequently reassured, and are proceeding hopefully with their planting operations for the year.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at Nos 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, the 22d day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing the following-named articles, required for issue to Indians at the agencies named:

SANTEE AGENCY.
300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
36,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 3,000 pounds per month.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
28,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
1,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
2,800 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
2,800 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
84,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 7,000 pounds per month.
480,000 pounds XX Flour, or 40,000 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
35,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.
1,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
108,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 9,000 pounds per month.
600,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
70,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
9,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
9,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
3,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
180,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 15,000 pounds per month.
700,000 pounds XX Flour, or 58,000 pounds per month.
20,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
40,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.
4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
25,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
12,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
2,370,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
22,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
45,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,300 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
5,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,800 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

KIOWA AGENCY.
1,980,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
38,900 pounds Coffee (green.)
63,600 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco in boxes.
7,500 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
2,400 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

WICHITA AGENCY.
1,130,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
138,300 pounds XX Flour, or 11,525 pounds per month.
15,300 pounds Coffee, (green.)
34,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
4,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
2,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
3,600 pounds coffee (green.)
12,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,600 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

CROW AGENCY.
25,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
2,500 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
60,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
140,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
24,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
24,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
10,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon and Salt. The prices must be given without modification or any proposed modification whatever.

The Beef Cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least eight hundred pounds, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the first day of July, 1873, at which time about one twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th and 1st of each month.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of a quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1873, of what are known as "Native," or "American," Cattle, or for cattle that have been wintered north of Kansas: the cattle so delivered to meet the above requirements as regards age and condition, and to average not less than one thousand and fifty pounds, live weight.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the supplies except the Beef will be inspected and received by the Government at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Yancton, and, with the further exception of Flour, must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment by the 1st day of June, 1873.

The Flour must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each Agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at St. Louis or Kansas City, by the 15th day of September next, of the following Bacon, clear sides:

For the Upper Arkansas Agency, 29,375 pounds.
For the Kiowa Agency, 54,000 pounds.
For the Wichita Agency, 28,125 pounds.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good, strong, double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The Sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, for any one or all of said Agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound, with a private mark corresponding to same in proposal.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within 20 days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, of the quality contracted for.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at the Agencies, on or about the 1st day of July next, or other specified points, of Beef, Flour, and Bacon for the following Agencies in Montana Territory:

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
70,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

CROW AGENCY.
225,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
50,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
150,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
2,000,000 pounds XX Flour, or 166,666 pounds per month.
150,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the Agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date). And if this proposal be accepted I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Supplies, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

H. R. CLUM, Acting Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 22d day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any or all of the articles named in the following list:

300 pairs 4-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
2,005 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,605 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
505 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
260 pairs 1½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36x50 inches, and weigh four and one-quarter pounds.
300 pairs 4-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
1,200 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,800 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
650 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
700 pairs 4-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
2,600 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,325 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one quarter pounds.
400 pairs 4-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
700 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
700 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
450 pairs 2-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
400 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
15,460 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
16,775 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
200 yards Gray List Blue Cloth.
3,982 6-4 Woolen Shawls.
10 6-4 Woolen Shawls.
400 Heavy Double Shawls.
4,924 pounds Linen Thread, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, two-thirds dark-blue, one-third whitey-brown.
705 dozen Spools Cotton, standard make, 200 yards, 3-cord and 6-cord.
256,325 yards Calico, standard prints.
67,800 yards Indigo Blue Drilling.
47,500 yards good Bed Ticking.
148,575 yards Brown Sheeting, 4-4 standard.
122,000 yards standard Duck, 8-ounce.
20,750 yards Plaid Linsey.
20,450 yards Blue Flannel, twilled.
27,600 yards Red Flannel, twilled.
6,300 yards Kentucky Jeans.
19,825 yards Satinet.
1,000 yards Colored Drilling (for dress lining).
300 yards Bleached Sheeting (for shrouds.)
300 yards Blue Denims
9,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
348 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.
652 dozen Men's Wool Socks.
628 dozen Women's Wool Hose.
483 dozen Children's Wool Hose.
44 dozen Wool Scarfs.
17,197 Red Flannel Shirts.
3,400 Gray Flannel Shirts.
7,665 Hickory Shirts.
1,100 Calico Shirts.
450 Women's Wool Hoods.
150 Misses' Wool Hoods.
140 Bed Coverlets.
3,300 pounds Yarn, assorted colors.
1,054 pounds Gilling Twine, 2 and 3-cord, equal quantities, Nos. 30, 35, and 40.
904 pounds Cotton Maitre, for Seines.
500 pounds Indigo.
628 dozen best Cast-steel Axes, 3 to 4½ pounds.
481 dozen best Cast-steel Hunter's Axes, handled.
509 dozen Ax Handles, 36-inch, No. 1.
647 dozen tinned-iron Preserving Kettles, 3½ to 10 quarts.
424 dozen short-handle Fry Pans, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in equal quantities.
292 dozen Tin Pans, pressed, 2, 4, and 6 quarts.
250 dozen Tin Plates.
820 dozen Tin Cups, pints.
200 dozen Tin Cups, quarts.
35 dozen Tin Pails, no covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
40 dozen Tin Pails, with covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
25 dozen Tin Dippers, long handles.
130 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 2 quarts.
80 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 4 quarts.
613 dozen tinned-iron Table-spoons.
120 dozen tinned-iron Tea-spoons.
1,563 dozen Butcher-knives, 6-inch.
110 dozen Hunting-knives, 6-inch.
120 dozen Skinning-knives, 6-inch.
230 dozen Knives and Forks, good quality.
8 dozen Pocket-knives.
113 dozen Taper Saw Files, 4½-inch.
27 dozen Mill-saw Files.
352 dozen Planters' Hoes, No. 2, best cast-steel.
120 dozen Hoe Handles.
40 dozen Hatchets.
13 dozen Hand-saws.
691 dozen Fish Hooks, assorted sizes.
205 dozen Fish Lines, assorted sizes.
355 dozen Sewing Awls.
299 dozen Sewing-awl Handles.
112 dozen Cast-steel Shears, 7½ and 8 inches.
441 dozen Coarse Combs.
126 dozen Fine-tooth Combs.
55 dozen Open Thimbles.
93 dozen Zinc Mirrors.
173,000 Needles, assorted sizes.
87,000 Needles, Glovers'.
54 Beaver Traps, Newhouse, No. 4.
50 Mink Traps, Newhouse.
3,385 Camp Kettles, in nests of three.
5,450 bunches Beads, assorted colors.
600 Powhattan Pipes.
600 Reed Stems.
3,142 Sack Coats, assorted sizes, for men.
4,652 Pants, assorted sizes, for men.
930 Vests, assorted sizes, for men.
374 Loose Sack Overcoats, large size.
250 Suits (jacket and pants) for boys five to ten years of age.
120 Vests, for boys five to ten years of age.
6,310 Men's Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
175 Boys' Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
300 Heavy Cassimere Caps.
1,558 pairs Men's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
794 pairs Women's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
200 pairs Boys' Shoes, good quality, Nos. 5 and 6.
220 pairs Misses' Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
324 pairs Children's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
9,600 pounds Tobacco, plug.
500 pounds Smoking Tobacco.

All the above goods must be delivered in New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston by the 1st day of June next.

Also, the following BLANKETS, which will be required to be delivered by the 1st day of August next:

1,400 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,000 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
75 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
1,850 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,250 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
400 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
2,450 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,000 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
350 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
200 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish samples of the articles bid for. All the samples of each bidder shall be designated by a private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with marks on the proposals.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity (not exceeding twenty-five per cent. in either case) of any of the articles than that specified in the above schedules at the prices proposed.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interests of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed, and marked for shipment, without extra charge for cases or bailing, when in original packages, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received, and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President; and such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the presentation of the invoices thereof at this office, after they shall have been properly approved.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney:

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

H. R. CLUM, Acting Commissioner.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

PROPOSALS IN WRITING will be received (until April 10) by the undersigned

FOR FURNISHING
30,000 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER.
SIZE, 33x47.
WEIGHT, 53 POUNDS TO THE REAM;
500 SHEETS TO THE REAM.
TO BE DELIVERED IN LOTS OF
600 REAMS PER WEEK.
TERMS CASH.

WILLIAM J. SWAIN,
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,
South-west corner 3D and CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., March 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, for opening a channel between the piers at Olcott Harbor, New-York. Specifications can be obtained on application.
JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., March 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, for opening a channel between the piers at Oak Orchard Harbor, New-York. Specifications can be obtained on application.
JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., March 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, for continuing the construction of the pier at Pultneyville, N. Y. Specifications can be obtained on application.
JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., March 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, for labor and materials for constructing portions of the east pier and breakwater at Little Sodus Harbor, New-York. Specifications can be obtained on application.
JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., March 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, for materials and labor for continuing the construction of the new breakwater at Oswego, N. Y. Specifications can be obtained on application.
JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., March 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, for dredging at Waddington Harbor, New-York. Specifications can be obtained on application.
JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., March 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, for dredging at Ogdensburg Harbor, New-York. Specifications can be obtained on application.
JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGES, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berges and others by competent authority at Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicil of said deceased, and administration on the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. DuVivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, resident in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. Du Vivier at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.
ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.
jan25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE W. BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Boardman & Boardman, attorneys, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of November, 1872.
FRANCES ANN BENEDICT, Executrix.
PETER CARTER and COLEMAN BENEDICT, Executors.
n30-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV HEINRICH WITTHAUS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Rudolph August Witthaus, No. 34 West 35th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 19th day of March, 1873.
JULIA CATHARINE WITTHAUS,
RUDOLPH AUGUST WITTHAUS,
FRANCIS TILLOU,
EDWIN JULIUS WITTHAUS,
GUSTAVUS HENRY WITTHAUS, Jr.,
Executrix and executors.
m22-law6m-S*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSHUA L. UNDERHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1872.
HENRY H. UNDERHILL, Executor.
n16-law6mS*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McLEOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the subscriber's office and place of transacting business, No 74 (seventy-four) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1873.
f22-law6mS. JOHN M. MASON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE NEWSCHAFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 219 East Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1873.
CATHARINE NEWSCHAFER, Executrix.
SAMUEL W. TUTTLE, Proctor for Executrix.
ja18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. MARY A. GOMPERTS, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the book-store of J. Milton Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of November, 1872.
HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN TOWNSHEND, Executors.
n9-law6mS*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY EISNER, plaintiff, against the AMERICAN FERTILIZING COMPANY, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 294 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest on three hundred dollars, parcel thereof, from the 1st day of November, 1872, and on eleven hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents, residue thereof, from the 14th day of February, 1873, besides the cost of this action. Dated New York, Feb. 14, 1873.
S. D. SEWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 294 Broadway.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of March, 1873.
S. D. SEWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—CHARLES M. CORNWELL, plaintiff, against LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-four dollars, with interest from the 20th day of September, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1873.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.
The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the new Court-house in said City.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1873.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh1-law6wS.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILSON WELSH, as Assignee for the benefit of creditors of Henry L. Gill and Thomas G. Gill, plaintiff, against HENRY CLEWS, Theodore S. Fowler, Francis A. Drexel, Anthony J. Drexel, Joseph W. Drexel, John Pierpont Morgan, John N. Robinson, James H. Wright, Jay Cooke, William G. Moorehead, Harris C. Fahnestock, Henry D. Cooke, Pitt Cooke, James A. Garland, George C. Thomas, Jay Cooke, Jr., John B. Haskin, C. C. Whitney, the National Park Bank, Henry L. Gill, and Thomas G. Gill, defendants.—Summons of relief.—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 11 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
EATON, TAILER & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated New-York, Feb. 1, 1873.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1873.
EATON, TAILER & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh29-law6wS.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CATHERINE A. GEORGE, plaintiff, against DANIEL GEORGE, defendant.—Summons.—For Relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1873.
MIDDLEBROOK & PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 54 William-st., New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was, on the 14th day of February, 1873, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1873.
MIDDLEBROOK & PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
ja15-law8wS* No. 54 William-st., New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAMINE MARK, plaintiff, against JOHN NEWTON SEARS, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 294 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars, with interest from the 21st day of December, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1873.
SAMUEL D. SEWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 294 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in said City, on the 22d day of February, 1873.
S. D. SEWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 294 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., plaintiffs, against HANFORD N. HAYES, Lucretia M. Birdsall, Anthony W. Dimock, Frederick Butterfield, Mary Archer, Jesse R. Irwin, George Kraemer, William Ullner, the American National Bank, Robert J. Roberts, Eugene Randall, Moses W. Redding, James Bennett, Lewis S. Chase, John H. Hollingsworth, Edward F. Leeds, John G. Bolen, James S. Myers, John Powers, Hiram Bissell, Sylvester Bissell, and Andrew B. West, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Feb. 19, 1873.
F. E. MATHER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh8-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—New-York County.—WILLIAM H. JACKSON, plaintiff, against ISAAC H. NICHOLS and HARRIET P. NICHOLS, his wife, Christopher C. Watson, Friend P. Cox, and —— Cox, wife of Friend P. Cox, and William Walton.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants, Friend P. Cox and —— Cox, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 26, 1873.
J. H. K. BLAUVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1873.
J. H. K. BLAUVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh15-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—LYDIA M. BRIGGS, plaintiff, against JAMES W. BRIGGS, defendant. Summons for relief—Com. not ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos 59 and 61 Liberty-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1873.
WILLITT DENIKE, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the new Court-house, in said City.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1873.
WILLITT DENIKE, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh22-law6wSa

SUPREME COURT—QUEENS COUNTY—Place of trial, Kings County.—MILLS P. BAKER, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEERS and —— BEERS, his wife, (Christian name unknown,) defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, First-street, corner of Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 7, 1873.
OSCAR H. STEARNS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in Queens County Clerk's office on the 7th day of March, 1873.
OSCAR H. STEARNS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh13-law6wSa*

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHAT EVER.
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF Franklin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, March 22, 1 P. M.	Monday, March 24, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, March 25, 2:30 P. M.	Wed'day, March 26, 6:30 A. M.
Wed'day, March 26, 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, March 27, 7 A. M.
Thursday, March 27, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 28, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, March 28, 3 P. M.	Sat'day, March 29, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, March 29, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, March 31, 7:30 A. M.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., on and after March 1. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and British Provinces.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37, E. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
BUILDER OF THE
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
WITH HARRIS' PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC ....SATURDAY, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC ....SATURDAY, April 5, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC ....SATURDAY, April 12, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC ....SATURDAY, April 19, 10½ A. M.
BALTIC ....SATURDAY, April 26, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GROGAN ....Saturday, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER ....Saturday, April 5, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON ....Saturday, April 12, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE ....Saturday, April 19, at 10 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG ....Saturday, April 5, at 11 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

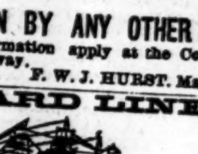
Cabin passage ....$60 and $80, currency
Steerage ....$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Abyssinia, Wed., April 2.	Calabria, Sat'day, April 19.
Algeria, Wed., April 9.	Java, Wednesday, April 23.
*Russia, Wed'day, April 16.	Parthia, Saturday, April 26.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage ....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS ....Saturday, Mar. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ....Saturday, April 5, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL ....Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ....Saturday, April 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ....Thursday, April 17, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ....Saturday, April 19, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates. STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT ....LEMARIE..Saturday, April 5
VILLE DU HAVRE ....SURMONT..Saturday, April 19
PEREIRE ....DANRE..Saturday, May 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin ....$125 | Second cabin $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

VICTORIA, Sat., Mar. 29	ANGLIA ....Sat., April 5
CASTALIA, Wed. April 2	OLYMPIA ....Wed., April 9

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, via LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Glasgow, via Londonderry, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons ....Wednesday, May 7
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons ....Wednesday, June 4
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons ....Wednesday, June 18

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH ....April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE ....April 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN ....April 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Ap. 23, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr. ....April 30, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, May 7, at 1½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agent, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

FOR NASSAU.

Steamer CITY OF MERIDA will sail for Havana, via Nassau, on THURSDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M. Freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana, via Nassau,) ....April 3
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,) ....April 10
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only) ....April 17
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau) ....April 24

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

April 5.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. S. P. Griffin, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. Morse, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer ALASKA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing—Steamer RISING STAR, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY April 5. Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will follow and sail April 19, 1873.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., From Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, March 25.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, March 27.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, March 29.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. HAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, will sail on March 29.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. The first-class, full-powered iron steamers of this line are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR ....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH ....May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM ....June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—American citizens requiring passports will apply to THOMAS SADLER, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 8 Broad-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 5:20, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 5:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:27, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:55, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:13, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:25 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 7:40 A. M., 5:30 and 6:20 P. M. Arrive, 7:30, 8:27, 9:10, 10:04 A. M., 4:10 and 8:35 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls: also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUNDAY TRAINS
LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT.

9:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley excursion trains.

6 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872. Leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:45, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot, Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:30 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 11:35 A. M.; 12:30 (Ex.), 3:32, 4:35, 5:35, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:35 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and via 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

IRON WORKS.

IRON FRONTS,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.

With over thirty years' experience, and one of the most EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE IRON-WORKS in the country, we are prepared to offer EXTRA inducements in FINE IRON-WORK, to ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the public.

JAS. L. JACKSON, & BRO.,
East 28th-st., 2d-av., and East 29th-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES McNULTY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James McNulty, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN L. B. JENNYS and JOHN L. B. JENNYS, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of this Court, made in the above matter on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1873, a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at New-York City, in said district, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., No. 7 Beekman-street, in said City, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
GEO. H. YOUNG, Assignee, &c.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of BOWLES BROTHERS & COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—The list of creditors filed in said case being incomplete, all creditors who have not been represented in Court are requested to communicate immediately with the assignee, in Boston, and state their address and the nature and amount of their claims, in order that the full amount of indebtedness may be ascertained as early as possible.
HENRY J. STEVENS, Assignee, No. 19 Court-street, Boston.
New-York creditors can learn the necessary facts by applying to SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, Counselors at Law, No. 102 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM H. WAUSER, of Jersey City, has made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors are required to present their claims, under oath or affirmation, to the undersigned, or either of them, at No. 18 Wall-street, New-York, or No. 28 Montgomery-street, Jersey City (office of Potts & Lane, Attorneys), within three months from this date, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate. And said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said William H. Wauser will be filed with the Surrogate of the County of Hudson before the ensuing May term of the Orphans' Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested.—Dated Jan. 21, 1873.
NATHANIEL NILES, SARGENT V. BAGLEY, Assignees.
m8-law6wS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN BOEHM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—At the City of New-York, the 11th day of February, 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Nathan Boehm, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
mh15-law3wS* JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL C. BOEHM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel C. Boehm, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1873.
mh14-law3wS* JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GILBERT F. HENSHAW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Gilbert F. Henshaw, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 28th day of March, A. D. 1873.
FERDINAND T. HOPKINS, Assignee, No. 31 Water-st., New-York City.
mh29-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES G. RIECK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1873.
mh29-law3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

No. 3,883.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD HIRSH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Bernard Hirsh, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1873.
JOHN H. JUDKINS, Assignee.
mh29-law3wSa*

IN THE MATTER OF BERNARD HIRSH.—In bankruptcy.—The undersigned assignee of the above-named bankrupt hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, at the Auction House of Hoyt, Wheeler & Bradley, Nos. 118 and 120 Church-st., New-York City, at 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1873, a large quantity of clothing, hats, caps, and gents' furnishing goods, comprising the stock in trade of the said bankrupt, and being the assets of said bankrupt in possession of the undersigned.—Dated New-York, March 28, 1873.
JOHN H. JUDKINS, Assignee.

IN THE MATTER OF DAVID LASKY.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, assignee of the above-named bankrupt, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, at No. 342 Canal-st., New-York City, at 9 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, April 1, 1873, a quantity of hats, caps, material, fixtures, &c., comprising the stock of the bankrupt above-named, being the assets of the said bankrupt in possession of the said assignee.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1873.
HENRY CHUCK, Assignee.
J. P. SOLOMON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN Railway

7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS,

SECURED BY A

1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is 420 miles, and is COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (201½ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, and its receipts for 1872 were more than $395,000 greater than in the previous year.

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.
2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $7,000 PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.
3. The effect of each revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.
4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.
5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad

VERMONT DIVISION.

The shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Road we recommend as combining PROFIT WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

OF

LONG ISLAND

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds,

DUE 1892. FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM AND JOHN O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000.
STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of stocks of the City of New-York, to-wit:

Additional new Croton Aqueduct stock, authorized by chapter 230, Laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1890 .... $150,000
Croton-water main stock, authorized by chapter 583, Laws of 1872, payable Nov. 1, 1900.. 150,000

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of May and November in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of stocks desired and the price, per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will, thereupon, be required to deposit with the Controller the sum awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates, for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 26, 1873.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 5th day of April next, and will reopen on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXteen directors of this Company, constituting the first class, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of April proximo, from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. HAXTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

THE

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. LOUIS

AND

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.

(CONSOLIDATED,)

Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON.
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 24, 1873.

THE ATTENTION OF CLAIMANTS is invited to the following legislation on the subject of the MONTANA INDIAN WAR CLAIMS of 1867:

AN ACT to enable the Secretary of War to pay the expenses incurred in suppressing the Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to examine and determine the amounts justly due upon the claims for expenses necessarily incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, which have been examined and reported upon by Inspector-General James A. Hardie; but in no case shall the sum allowed thereon be in excess of the award reported by said Gen. Hardie; and in such investigation the testimony taken by Gen. Hardie in relation thereto shall be received in evidence, but the same shall not be regarded as conclusive unless said officers are satisfied therewith. And the sums so found to be due shall be paid to the persons severally entitled thereto by a disbursing officer under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided,* That the acceptance of such payment shall be in full of all claims on account of said expenses; and provided further, That no claim under the provisions of this act shall be audited and paid unless presented within one year from the passage of this act.

Approved March 3, 1873.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for former years, and for other purposes, namely:

* * * * * *

To enable the Secretary of War, according to the act upon that subject passed at the present session of Congress, to pay, for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to the persons entitled thereto, the claims reported upon by Gen. James A. Hardie, under the provisions of section ten of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, and for other purposes, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy," approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy; and for that purpose there is hereby appropriated, from any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * *

Approved, March 3, 1873.

All claimants under the foregoing acts are requested to present their original vouchers to the Second Controller of the Treasury, Hon. J. M. Brodhead, Washington, D. C., either in person or by attorney, with power of attorney to collect the awards in the latter case.

Major George Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, Depot Commissary, Washington, D. C., office corner 15th and B sts., south-west, has been assigned to the duty of paying the sums awarded claimants.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway Company, held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on the 5th day of March, 1873, it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be called for the purpose of approving or not, as shall seem to them proper, a lease of the said railway, its branches and leased lines, to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, then to be submitted to said stockholders for their action; and also for the purpose of acting upon a proposal to authorize the directors of said Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway to issue not exceeding five millions increased capital stock of said Company for purposes authorized by law.

In accordance with the said resolutions, notice is hereby given that a meeting of said stockholders has been called for the purpose aforesaid and will be held at the general office of said Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and that the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 5th day of April, and remain closed until the 17th day of April next.

H. B. HURLBUT, President.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cary Improvement Company, for the choice of Directors and Secretary, and such other business as may legally come before them will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 103 State-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday, March 27 to Friday, April 4. By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM PRATT, Secretary.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.—HENRY C. CROSS, 52 Broad-st., N. Y., member of N. Y. Stock Exchange, will buy and sell privileges on commission. Refers to Messrs. F. B. Wallace & Co., Gibson, Casanova & Co., A. W. Shepard & Co., Hill, Scott & Co., Tallcott & Sons, J. L. Brownell & Bros., and others.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA

SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.............................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 152 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.
NO. 14 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK Loan and Indemnity Co.,

No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Receive DEPOSITS subject to CHECK AT SIGHT, paying INTEREST on DAILY BALANCES.
Checks on this Company pass through Clearing-house.
Receive TRUSTS and FINANCIAL AGENCIES, keep transfer-books, register STOCKs, and act as TRUSTEES for RAILROADS, and other corporations and for individuals.

DIRECTORS.
H. H. VAN DYCK, President.
ANDREW McKINNEY, First Vice-President,
T. W. PARK, Second Vice-President,
PROSPER P. SHAW, Third Vice-President,

William B. Ogden,	G. M. Van Nort,
Charles Stanton,	Alexander E. Orr,
John H. Cheever,	Aaron Claflin,
Abel Denison,	George H. Brown,
George H. Bissell,	Christopher Meyer,
William H. Breeden,	G. P. Lowrey,
John Q. Hoyt,	William H. Foster.
William Foster, Jr.	

JOHN T. BANKER, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS. OF THE

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

---

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a Specialty of County, City and School District Bonds. Guarantee Legality of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. ☞ Send for Price List.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols., price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen directors of the Panama Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on Monday, the 7th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th day of April.
JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 8, 1873, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, noon. By order of the Board.
J. DUBOIS, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 14, 1873, at the banking house, corner of Bowery and Grand-street. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—ALL STOCKholders in this Bank are requested to call immediately at the Metropolitan Bank, Broadway, or J. M. Fuller, No. 8 Wall-st., or F. E. Mather, No. 39 Nassau-st., or G. W. Willett, Bull's Head Bank, to subscribe necessary papers for saving the Bank, and to bring their certificates of stock. Immediate action is indispensable. By order of
COMMITTEE OF STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 7, 1873, at No. 34 New-st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed March 27, and be reopened April 10, 1873.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LONDON MADE HARNESS, Single and double, brass and silver mounted, new and of latest styles, for dog-carts, broughams, T carts, and landaus. For sale at No. 150 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A STYLISH PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, sixteen hands high, long tails, six years old only, sound and kind every way; also, Brewster landau and elegant harness. Apply at stable No. 128 West 31st-st., or to Mr. COMSTOCK, Grand Hotel.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. American Plan, with Elevators. Centrally located, near the depots and theatres. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL, CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 40TH-ST., Opposite Reservoir Park. Elegant suits of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS. Handsome rooms, with board, in first-class house, at moderate terms; highest references given and required. No. 48 West 15th-st.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST. Two rooms on first floor, one room on fourth floor, to let with board from 1st April; location desirable for gentlemen; references exchanged.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel. GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

NO. 20 EAST 33D-ST.—NEW AND handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom in private family, with board, to gentleman and wife; parties willing to pay for the comforts of a home will find this a desirable place; references exchanged.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

BOARD.—AN ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to rent on Madison-av., Murray Hill; superior location; private table. Address C. T. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH-ST.—A very pleasant suite of rooms, nicely furnished, on second floor, to let, with good board; also, large and small rooms on fourth floor; references.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 31st-st.—A suit of elegantly-furnished rooms will be vacated last of this month, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, with or without private table.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL—SUPErior accommodations, with or without private meals, to gentlemen or families; unexceptionable reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; also, flats and parts of houses. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR, ALSO a suite of three desirable rooms on the second floor, to let, with private table, in the pleasantly-located double house, No. 45 5th-av.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Large well-furnished Room, $22 per week; no moving. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th-av.

BOARDERS WANTED—SEVERAL PERsons can be accommodated; pleasant location; terms moderate. Address H. Z., Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.—ELEGANT double and single rooms; excellent table; prices reasonable; first-class location; conveniences of hotel with quiet of a home.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Third story front room; board if desired; no moving in May; family small; first-class reference required.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH board, to two young men willing to room together; no moving in May. Apply at No. 204 West 39th-st.

FIFTH-AV., No. 388. Handsomely furnished front room on second floor to let, without board; first-class attendance.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH-ST.—A WELL-FURnished room in a German private family for a single gentleman, with or without board; references.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TWO OR THREE FAMILIES, WHO are willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations at Morristown, N. J., can learn all particulars at No. 107 West 44th-st., or at Mr. J. H. JOHNSON'S office, No. 98 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO LADIES WANT A SMALL ROOM with board, before the middle of April, where one by teaching can pay her expenses entirely or in part. Lady a college graduate experienced in teaching; terms must be moderate. Address AMICÆ, for one week, stating terms, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY, BLAIRSTOWN, N. J.—Superior advantages for both sexes. Spring session opens March 25. Terms, $200 a year. Students can remain vacations. Reference: Rev. G. J. Mingins, N. Y. Send for Catalogue. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

TO RENT—A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, situated in one of the pleasantest cities of New-England; widely known and long established; will be rented, furnished, for a term of years. Address, with references, S. H. G., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business. Summer session begins April 3, 1873.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors. Students are received at any time. ALONZO FLACK, President.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, Newburg, N. Y., offers superior advantages; four vacancies; inspection solicited. Write for circular.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Spring term opens April 1.
S. T. FROST, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

SPANISH CLASSES COMMENCE FIRST week in April at Mercantile Library. Private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. —A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

$200 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

PARKSIDE.—A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR little boys, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal.

MISS S. M. PACKHURST'S HOME School for Young Ladies, Newburg, N. Y.—The Spring term will commence MONDAY, April 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH SOME capital, for a well-established drug-store in a city on the Hudson. For particulars apply to JULIUS ZELLER, No. 51 Division-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, TOOLS, AND patterns of an old stove, range, and heater business. Address ECONOMY, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT TRAVELING WORLD'S FAIR, MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME, WILL OPEN SATURDAY, MARCH 29, At 1 o'clock P. M., at the AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING, (Rink,) Corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st., and EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.

One hundred thousand new and interesting novelties.
PROF. FABER'S WONDERFUL TALKING MACHINE.
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.
MOVING MECHANICAL AUTOMATONS.
RARE AND COSTLY WILD ANIMALS.
SEA LIONS.
FOUR PERFORMING ELEPHANTS.
CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES.
RIDING GOATS.
LIVING CURIOSITIES.
DOUBLE CIRCUS COMPANY.

Two separate performances at the same time in two separate circus rings.

DOORS OPEN FROM 1 TILL 5 AND 7 TILL 10 P. M. Double hippodrome performances begin at 2 and 8. Admission to all, 50 cents; children, under nine, 25 cents; a few reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

FREE ADMISSION TO ALL who purchase the Life of P. T. BARNUM, written by himself; a book of 800 pages; price reduced from $3 50 to $1 50.

THE RINK will be comfortably warmed, and brilliantly illuminated.

THE NORTH POLE.

ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st.

The celebrated Arctic explorer, eloquent and popular lecturer on far northern life and scenery,

DR. ISAAC I. HAYES,

will give a course of three illustrated lectures, descriptive of his researches and adventures in search of the

OPEN POLAR SEA,

on the evenings of TUESDAY, April 1; THURSDAY, April 3, and TUESDAY, April 8.

Vivid and pictorial descriptions of the sublime aspects of nature in the mysterious regions with which his name and fame will be forever identified, accounts of Esquimaux life and customs. Each lecture, at the close, will be illustrated by fifty

ILLUMINATED PICTURES,

taken in the Hayes and Bradford Expedition, and during other voyages.

Tickets for the course, including reserved seats, $1; single admission tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at the hall.

NEW-YORK'S GREATEST READER.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF,

THIRD POPULAR MATINEE, ASSOCIATION HALL, SATURDAY, March 29, at 2 o'clock, A CAPITAL PROGRAMME.

Part I.—Shakespeare's "Henry V.," two scenes; Dickens' "Little Dombey at Dr. Blimber's." Part II. —"Death of Marmion," Scott; "Young Lochinvar," Scott; "The White Squall," Thackeray. At the opera, "Aux Italiens," (by request,) Meredith. Part III.—Dickens' "Pickwick Papers." "Mr. Winkles' Horsemanship." Matinee reserved seats, 50 cents, at Hall's, No. 751 Broadway, and Gurley's, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

LECTURE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 8 P. M.,

AT THE ATHENEUM, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
By Dr. S. M. LANDIS.
Subject—18 GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN INSANE OR NOT?
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Boxes extra.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, NOS. 31, 33, and 35 East 4th-st. SUNDAY, March 30, 1873, at 8½ o'clock P. M., precisely, THIRD CONCERT. Miss Antonia Henne, mezzo-soprano; Miss Annie Koch, soprano; Miss M. Keller, alto; Mr. J. Graf, tenor; Mr. Fr. Steins, baritone; Mr. Benno Walter, violin. Admission for non-members, if introduced by a member, $1 each.
H. MOSENTHAL, Secretary.

SOMERVILLE GALLERY, 5TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—FREE EXHIBITION of the entire collection of FINE PAINTINGS and Watercolors belonging to Mr. JOHN SNEDECOR, to be sold at AUCTION, previous to his departure for Europe, on the EVENINGS of the 7th, 8th and 9th of April. R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MONTHLY SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONcert will be given by scholars of Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on SUNDAY, 30th inst., at 7½ P. M. Good singing and speaking.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO, DANville and Vincennes Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1873, will be paid, in gold, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.
AMOS TENNY, Treasurer.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 386 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—The usual quarterly dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable out of the earnings of the past three months, on and after April 1 prox.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Commencing April 1, 1873, the interest on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
GEO. S. McKIERNAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, March 18, 1873.

The interest due April 1 next on the Fourth Mortgage Bonds New-York and Erie Railway will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.
W. T. SHEARMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD, JEFFERSONVILLE, March 26, 1873.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, maturing at Bank of America, New-York, April 1, will be paid at maturity, or the holders thereof may, at their option, receive First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest guaranteed, at (95) ninety-five in exchange therefor. The exchange will be made bond for bond, and the difference of five (5) per cent. will be paid the holder in cash at the time of making the exchange.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and one-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of April next.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th April.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the 28th day of April next, to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such upon the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th day of April prox.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, (San Joaquin Valley Branch,) due April 1, 1873, will be paid, in gold, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1873.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILroad First MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Coupons from said Bonds, maturing on the 1st April, 1873, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

Schedules will be furnished on application.

Lists of more than twenty Coupons must be left one day for examination.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST MATURing April 1, 1873, on the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Canada Southern Railway Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway.
M. COURTRIGHT, President.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1873.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of this company falling due on the 1st day of April next, will be paid in gold on and after that day at the City Bank, New-York.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The quarterly dividend of One and a Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this company, in St. Louis, Mo., and at No. 287 Broadway, New-York, April 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of April 1, 1873. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1873.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1873.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILroad Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.—Coupons from the above bonds, due April 1, will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS, due April 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 59 Liberty-st.:
Chicago and Alton Railroad Income Bonds.
St. Louis, Jacksonville, and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds. M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 per share on the stock of this company has been declared, payable at the office of the company, No. 34 New-st., on the 10th day of April next.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

No. 8 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons from the above bonds, due April 1, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at my office.
THEODORE BERDELL.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—Coupons due Jan. 1, 1873, off the old bonds and consols, and interest on registered stock payable April 1, 1873, collected by
JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY First Mortgage Coupons, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN Coupons, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
B. E. SMITH, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EIGHTH WEEK
MR. SOTHERN
In his splendid impersonation,
DAVID GARRICK.
This charming play is
NIGHTLY GIVEN
With the most gratifying success.

A perfect ensemble of acting and mise en scene. Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. HOLLAND, Mr. C. EDWIN, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

Notwithstanding the extra accommodation provided, the demand for seats two weeks in advance is so urgent that

EARLY APPLICATION
Is strongly recommended.
BOX OFFICE OPEN ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
DAVID GARRICK
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.
Carriages may be ordered at 10½.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the sparkling comedy-drama, by M. Louis Leroy, entitled

COUSIN JACK.	Characters by Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss JENNIE LEE, Miss MARY GRISWOLD, and Messrs. D. H. HARKINS, F. F. MACKAY, EDWARD LAMB, GEO. PARKES, and others.
COUSIN JACK.	
COUSIN JACK.	

MONDAY EVENING, April 14. Reappearance of Miss AGNES ETHEL in FROU-FROU.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Mr. J. E. HAYES..........Sole Lessee and Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, March 24.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
THE AMERICAN GRIMALDI.
GEORGE L. FOX,
and his mirth-provoking Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
the revival of which has met with a success which has never been equaled in the annals of amusements. The grandest corps of specialty artists ever assembled in one entertainment.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.
Mr. Edwin Booth...........Proprietor and Manager
SECOND WEEK.
MR. DION BOUCICAULT
in his artistic rendition of
MICHAEL O'DOWD,
in his new Irish comedy drama,
DADDY O'DOWD;
Or, Turn About is Fair Play.
Elegantly produced in every detail.
Mr. SHIEL BARRY, Mr. ROBT. PATEMAN, Mr. JOSEPH WHEELOCK, Mr. GEORGE BECKS, Mr. SOL SMITH, Miss BELLA PATEMAN, Miss MARY WELLS, Miss MARY YOUNG, Miss ELLEN MORANT, and others, in the fine and capable cast.
DADDY O'DOWD matinée on SATURDAY at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE—23D-ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2.
First time this season of the original plantation scene, "Uncle Eph's Dream of the Old Kentucky Home." J. W. McAndrews as Old Uncle Eph.

STEINWAY HALL.
RUBINSTEIN. THOMAS.
MONDAY EVENING, March 31, at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 2, at 2 o'clock
THURSDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 o'clock.

Final appearance in New-York of ANTON RUBINSTEIN and HENRI WIENIAWSKI, in conjunction with THEODORE THOMAS and his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA, forming the greatest Concert combination on record.

At the opening concert, Monday Evening, March 31, will be produced for the first time, in its entirety and under the personal direction of the composer,
RUBINSTEIN'S OCEAN SYMPHONY.

Reserved seats, $2 and $3, according to location; admission, lower floors, $1 50; second balcony, $1; matinée seats, $2. Seats and programmes can now be had at Steinway's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2.

STEINWAY HALL.
THE OCEAN SYMPHONY.

Since Mr. RUBINSTEIN'S advent in America a great number of requests have been received that his great Orchestral Symphony,
THE OCEAN,
be performed under his personal direction. It is, therefore, with satisfaction that the management announce for
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 31,
the first performance in New-York of
RUBINSTEIN'S OCEAN SYMPHONY,
under the personal direction and conductorship of the composer,
ANTON RUBINSTEIN.

MUSIC—LAUGHTER.
Dr. COLTON and the celebrated

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND

will give another combined entertainment of MUSIC and LAUGHING GAS
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, March 31.
A GRAND CONCERT by GRAFULLA'S celebrated
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND
will commence the entertainment, to occupy ONE HOUR, after which Dr. COLTON will administer the LAUGHING GAS to LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
TICKETS 25 CENTS, admitting to the whole.
Music commences at 7½ o'clock.

LAST GRAND MATINEE
OF THE

HAMPTON STUDENTS,

AT
UNION LEAGUE THEATRE,
SATURDAY, MARCH 29, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
TICKETS $1.
For sale at Putnam's, Carlton's, and the Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway.

THE TABERNACLE, JERSEY CITY.
PATTI.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) March 29, at 8 P. M., first and only concert in Jersey City of Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, Mlle. CARRENO, Messrs. SCOLARA, SAURET, and MARZO. Seats for sale at Harrison's, No. 18 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

THE GREAT SHAKESPEAREAN READER.
Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff, Association Hall, 2 P. M. to-day.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR MARCH!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway, Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

THE BEST ORGANS
On the EASIEST TERMS.

"The Silver Tongues,"

On rental and sale per installment plan.
Come direct to the factory and wholesale warerooms.
E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, (Estb'd 1846,)
143, 145 and 147 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y.
FORTY different STYLES at varying prices.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. have REMOVED to 25 UNION-SQUARE, where they offer a full assortment of their celebrated CABINET ORGANS. FIFTY STYLES, $55 to $1500 and upward, each. They undertake to furnish the CHEAPEST as well as BEST instruments of this class. ORGANS RENTED, with privilege to purchase, or SOLD FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS. *Illustrated Catalogues free.*

AT HAINES BROS.',
No. 27 Union-square,
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

READ THE AMERICAN MUSICAL GAZETTE, devoted to musical education; impartial criticism and valuable music; subscription, $1 per annum. Published by the AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

GREATEST BARGAINS IN NEW and second-hand pianos and organs ever offered. Sold on small monthly installments; rented, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9, evenings.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner of 8th-av. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
UNCLE SAM.
MATINEE THIS SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Evening Performance begins at 8 o'clock.

The Marquis Robert de Rochemore	Mr. Henry Crisp
Mr. Francis Brict	Mr. Julian Cross
Mr. SAMUEL TAPPLEBOT, frequently called Uncle Sam	Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Ulysses Tapplebot, } Sam's Sons.	Mr. J. G. Peakes
Benj. Tapplebot, }	Mr. J. H. Burnett
Launcelot Elliott, Esq.	Mr. George De Vere
Colonel Nathaniel Flibburty	Mr. W. J. Lemoyne
Fairfax	Mr. Martin Golden
Gyp Direson	Mr. J. W. Jennings
Rev. Jedediah Buxton	Mr. James A. Meade
Tog	Mr. E. Chapman
Robinson	Mr. E. F. Ketchum
Mr. Goodwin	Mr. A. E. Enos
Miss SARAH TAPPLEBOT, the niece of Samuel	Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Miss Angela Tapplebot	Miss Belle Golden
Grace Flibburty	Miss Mary Cary
Miss Betsy, a music-teacher	Miss Ella Dietz
Mme. Bellamy	Miss Annie Deland

THE MAGNIFICENT REALISMS IN SCENERY AND COSTUME include A HUDSON RIVER STEAMER sailing into the auditorium. A Fashionable "German" on Fifth-avenue. A Promenade on the Beach at Long Branch. A Torchlight Procession in a Fifth-avenue Parlor.

MATINEE TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) AT 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
(Begins at 8.)
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
☞ MATINEE THIS SATURDAY, 1½ o'clock. ☜
EVENING at 8 o'clock.
LAST TIMES
of the brilliant London comedy,

NEW YEAR'S EVE!	Characters by Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, CLARA MORRIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, W. DAVIDGE, C. H. ROCKWELL, B. F. RINGGOLD, D. WHITING, OWEN FAWCETT, F. M. CHAPMAN.

This piece will also be given, and for the last times, on SATURDAY at the MATINEE, and in the EVENING.

THIS FRIDAY, EVENING, March 28, will be given for the last time the great emotional Parisian sensation,

ALIXE!	Characters by Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Morant, Linda Dietz, Nellie Mortimer, Rosa St. Clair, Mr. George Clarke, Charles Fisher, James Lewis, Louis James, and J. A. Mackay.

MATINEE—NEW-YEAR'S EVE, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 1½. The same brilliant comedy in the evening and for the last time.

*,*In preparation for magnificent reproduction, the famous DRAMA OF SOCIETY, DIVORCE. Also, a new comedy of SINGULAR EMOTIONAL POWER, by the author of "Leah, the Forsaken."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
POSITIVELY LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
of the
Magnificent Ballet, Spectacular Romance,
LEO AND LOTOS,
LEO AND LOTOS.

Splendid Scenery.	Exquisite Vocalism.
Entrancing Costumes.	Charming Music.
Bewitching Ballets.	Parisian Panorama.
Attractive Varieties.	Grand Transformation.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, AT 1:30,
POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE.
POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE.
MONDAY EVENING next, March 31, a realistic drama of LIFE ON THE FRONTIER, in which will be introduced the renowned Scouts and Hunters, BUFFALO BILL and TEXAS JACK, together with NED BUNTLINE, the popular author, and Mlle. MORLACCHI, the peerless danseuse.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOS. MURPHY.
ONLY MATINEE OF HELP.
MATINEE at 2 P. M. LAST NIGHT at 8.
The celebrated actor,
Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY,
in Fred. Maeder's protean drama of
HELP.
HELP. HELP. HELP.
LAST HELP MATINEE at 2 P. M.
LAST NIGHT at 8.
MONDAY—JOS. MURPHY in Maum Cre.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 29,
FIFTH GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Programme.
SYMPHONY No. 3, op. 153, "Im Walde"........Raff
CONCERTO for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello, op. 56. Beethoven
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
MESSRS. B. LISTEMANN, C. HEINMANN, AND ORCHESTRA.
OVERTURE, "Genoveva"....................Schumann
SYMPHONIC POEM, "Hamlet"....................Liszt
SYMPHONIE DRAMATIQUE, "Romeo et Juliet," (2d part)....................Berlioz
Admission to Floor and First Balcony, $1 50.
Admission to Second Balcony, $1.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S

FREE LECTURE,

MONDAY, March 31, at 8 P. M.
At No. 1,283 BROADWAY, near 34th-st.
SUBJECT:
How to Learn French Rapidly.

All who intend visiting France should attend Prof. Lambert's free lecture. Simply mastering a few practical idioms, indispensable in traveling and daily intercourse, will prove the means of doubling their enjoyment, while materially reducing their expenses.

SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT.

The fifth and last concert of the season will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock, at the regimental armory. Tickets can be obtained from the following parties, viz.: Mr. C. B. Bostwick, Nos. 169 and 171 Broadway; Messrs. A. Rumrill & Co., No. 273 Broadway; Messrs. Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union-square; Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 751 Broadway; Mr. John R. Andrews, with Messrs. Tiffany & Co.; Messrs. Covell, Gray & Co., No. 1,134 Broadway, and from the First Sergeants of the different companies. No tickets will be sold at the door.

L. B. LENT'S
NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CARAVAN, AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN,
Occupying the entire block bounded by MADISON AND FOURTH AVS., 26TH AND 27TH STS.,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, MARCH 31.

TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE.
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square.)
THIS FRIDAY, March 28, at 8 P. M.
Mr. Trenor's classes continue open until May.

THE GREAT PICKWICKIAN HUMORIST.
Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff, Association Hall, 2 P. M. to-day.

MEETINGS.

TO THE OWNERS OF PROPERTY ON BEEKMAN-ST.—The undersigned are informed that a bill is now pending in the Legislature to widen Beekman-st., for the benefit of other interests, and assess the cost upon the property-owners without their knowledge or consent. We, therefore, invite all said owners to attend a meeting, to be held at the office of Loring Andrews, No. 61 Cliff-st., on TUESDAY, April 1, at 1½ P. M., in order to take such action as may appear necessary.
LORING ANDREWS.
TATHAM BROTHERS.
ABENDROTH BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ASSETS..................................$5,406,908 69
Present rate of Interest, Six per cent.
Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1.
Interest computed from the 1st of each month, and is paid or credited on balance on hand on the last days of June and December of each year.
Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Banking hours every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank-books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Deposits made now or on or before April 1 will receive interest from that date.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1. Assets, Ten Millions nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. Books in English, French, and German.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1873, $7,944,878 68.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY in the SAVINGS BANK
Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR, No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID.—The public are cautioned against negotiating a note of Messrs. Leopold, Kuh & Co. for fifty-three hundred and twenty 50-100 dollars, dated Oct. 1, 1872, at six months after date, payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, payment of the same having been stopped. The above note is indorsed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SPRING TRADE.

A Dull and Backward Season—A Close Money Market, Long Winter, and Episcotic the Cause.

The Spring trade of the present year, though giving no cause for serious apprehension, has so far fallen considerably behind that of any season since the termination of the war. Many causes have combined to produce this noticeable depression—causes of sufficient importance to lead to the belief, now generally entertained by the thoughtful merchants of New-York, that unless the whole country should be immediately blessed with very fine Spring weather from this time forward, the great volume of business will fall about one-fifth, at least, behind the usual average. The long Winter seems to be the main trouble. This has operated against activity in Spring business by keeping navigation closed; by compelling the continued use of Winter costumes in all cold sections of the country, and by delaying the usual activity of the Spring season, in the hope of meeting with more favorable times. Merchants and traders doing business at any distance from New-York, the great centre of trade, are controlled, in a large measure, by the opportunities of transportation afforded them. If there is competition by land and water, they naturally look for lower rates; when there is but one branch of communication open they are slower and more cautious in their undertakings. Besides, they are disheartened by a condition of the temperature which compels the continuation of Winter-wear, discourages speculation in business generally, and draws out the cold season, to a length so unexpected—not to say unprecedented—that Spring can now scarcely exist more than in name. As the prospect of a short Spring becomes more certain, purchases are deferred still longer, and transactions in certain lines of goods that go in no small measure to make up the ordinary trade of the season, will, it is feared, receive a severe check. When country dealers find a short Spring in prospect, they consider that it will not pay to go too far from home to make their small purchases, so that in this way trade is localized, and Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati gain what is lost to New-York, while, on the whole, the country loses. Of course, all this tends to deaden industry, and react upon the money market. But apart from the stagnation resulting from such a condition of affairs, additional allowance must be made for the tightness of the money market resulting from other causes. This has had the effect of entirely killing speculation, an element that made itself felt, perhaps, too much in trade. When money is free, men of a speculative turn are not slow to venture largely in branches of trade, in which they have no adequate experience, to justify such action on their part. If there is a fair prospect of advance in prices, they are ready to buy more than twice the amount needed for their usual channels of distribution, trusting to accidental circumstances to make a market for the difference. But another state of affairs is presented when money is held at twelve per cent. Then purchases are made with a more exact regard to actual consumption, and prices must be very low indeed to attempt dealers to speculate. Borrowers of money—a numerous and important class in trade—complain that the amount of currency now in circulation is not equal to the continually expanding trade interests of the country.

The Administration, notwithstanding, deems it proper in its wisdom to contract it still more, with a view to a resumption of specie payments. This action of the Government, it is claimed, adds in a measure to the price of gold. The greater the volume of business in the country and the more the demand for a circulating medium the firmer can lenders of money hold their commodity. Yet, while this may appear to check temporarily the tide of trade, it is a question whether it will not prove an advantage to the country ultimately. It can do little, if any harm, one would imagine to allay the fever of speculation, if, as is the impression, it tends more to unsettle than stimulate trade.

Under the hand of the speculator, accidental circumstances may tend apparently to the general advantage of the nation; but surely what is drawn off in one direction must be lost to another branch of trade, and in the end the old rule of supply and demand will be likely to step in and regulate affairs. There can be no good reason why one branch of industry should suffer that another, needing no special encouragement, may thrive. In nothing more than in the collections of large wholesale establishments is the scarcity of money noticeable. Trade may be delayed a month or over, and yet no judgment could be formed of the probable final estimate; but there can be no questioning the result when collections fall twenty-five per cent. behind expected rates. The money must be scarce in the country, and purchases must necessarily be confined to the actual requirements of each section. Another matter of grave importance has tended to paralyse the very fountain of trade—the horse disease. From a consideration of the difficulties experienced in this City during the prevalence of the episcotic, one can easily form an estimate of the effect produced by the disorder throughout the country. An attack so universal could not fail to prove of grave importance. Certain as a plague, it sickened all and killed a large proportion of the animals affected. Starting at a time when farmers were in need of a medium of transportation, it continued long enough to deter them, out of consideration for their own interests no less than a regard for the health of their afflicted beasts, from taking to market much that is usually disposed of in the Fall. Checked in their sales, they were naturally restricted in their purchases. City people, whose opportunities are rather good for making money rapidly, though in no great measure exceeding their demands for its use, are not quick to perceive how the farmer is affected. In the country even small sums of money are of no trivial consequence. Anything, therefore, which interrupts the regular routine of the farmer and prevents the sale of his marketable products at their proper season, as the horse disease did, doubtlessly, cannot fail to have a depressing tendency everywhere, and in every department of trade. These are considered the principal causes of depression at points removed from New-York, though there are other reasons of no inconsiderable importance. As a remote consequence of the rebellion, for which reasons more proximate could be assigned, business interests in many portions of the South and South-west are unsettled, taxes are high, and there is some doubt as to the future of trade. This uncertainty, added to the scarcity of money puts out of the question entirely all notion of speculative investment. Apart from these considerations, the labor troubles of last Summer in New-York have resulted disastrously to trade. The difficulties between employer and employe then resulting in the long strike, aimed a telling blow at many important industries. Building particularly, and all that goes to the execution of that department of trade, became slow, and still remains depressed. Persons setting out with a certain limit of capital, and obliged to finish their work within a certain time, and not exceeding a limited figure, were obliged to relinquish their undertakings at a considerable loss. And now the hardware trade, a very important interest, has fallen far short of the usual Spring volume. All this dullness cannot fail to react upon those who were most instrumental in causing it. There are some branches of trade, however, that do not as yet share in the general dullness. Whether they are to be sufferers in the future remains to be seen. Such are goods usually active about the holidays, and others whose market comes generally later in the season. The produce interest of the country has received, of course, an important check by the continued interruption of navigation. Great quantities are said to remain at different points throughout the country awaiting opportunities to be forwarded through to replenish the exhausted stores of the Metropolis. The freezing up of the rivers and canals therefore has a double effect. It prevents sales, and discourages purchases. Great hopes are entertained, however, of activity in this line; but it were hard to say whether they will be fulfilled or not. It can be safely said that a great deal of activity is necessary.

There are hopes too that the trade of next month will make up in a large measure for the dullness of this and last month; but it is not believed that by any possibility it can make up entirely for their falling off. If, by the discontinuance of speculation, transactions on the whole are less in volume than formerly, dealers in special lines of trade need have no cause for complaint, when they are guaranteed a more healthy condition of the country and safer operations in the future. It is certainly somewhat unfortunate that money should have remained tight so long as it has, without interruption, and that the long Winter and the episcotic step in just in time to add to the interruption.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

Lecture by J. M. Bellew, at the Academy of Music.

Mr. J. M. Bellew, the eminent elocutionist, delivered what may be termed an oratorical reading at the Academy of Music, last evening, on Oliver Goldsmith, the large auditorium being well filled. Mr. Bellew detailed in a pleasant, gossipping way, the life of Ireland's "poet of nature," from his birth at Longford to his last illness and death. He described Goldsmith's travels in Europe, and how he subsisted by performing on his flute, and drew a picture of the simple villagers gathering round the performer, listening entranced to his music, and offering him food and shelter. He alluded to Goldsmith's love of children, saying that he was one of those—God bless them—who love to steal into the hearts of little children. The poet's arrival in London, without money or friends, was next touched upon, and his meeting with Richardson, the author of *Clarissa Harlowe*, Dr. Percy, of the *Reliques*, and his introduction, in 1761, to Dr. Johnson. Mrs. Fleming's lodgings were next spoken of, and the circumstances under which the *Vicar of Wakefield* was written and found by Dr. Johnson when he visited the author, then being persecuted by his unpaid landlady, who either wanted her money or Oliver to marry her. Goldsmith's vigorous condemnation of the Penal laws, in the *Vicar of Wakefield*, was then read by Mr. Bellew, amid much applause.

The speaker disliked Boswell, a Scotch beer, as Goldsmith called him, while admitting that he had written the best biography ever penned. The lecturer would take off his hat to Boswell and thank him, but he would not leave him alone in the room with an opened letter—sure that he would read it, nor admit him to the house if he were going to propose to his young lady—sure that he would bribe the servant to let him crawl under the sofa.

The address was very freely interspersed with extracts from Goldsmith's writings, and Mr. Bellew concluded with a eulogy upon his hero's literary works.

Geo. F. Train Refuses to be Discharged From the Tombs.

An application was made before Justice Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, for the discharge of George Francis Train from custody, on the ground of the invalidity of the indictment which failed to set forth the obscene matter, the utterance of which is charged against him. It seems that the counsel who made the application did it voluntarily and without any authority from Mr. Train, who was present in court yesterday, and refused to avail himself of the error in the indictment. Another lawyer then asked that Mr. Train be admitted to bail. The Court assented, and fixed bail at $1,000, agreeing to accept his own recognizance. Train said that before disposing of that matter he would inform the Court of something that had transpired in the Tombs the night previous, of which none of the papers had made mention. A lunatic, he said, occupying the cell beneath his own, attempted to burn up the Tombs, by setting fire to his bedding. The fire was with difficulty extinguished, but while it was still burning he (Train) demanded of Mr. Gilroy, the keeper, to know whether the prisoners were to be removed from the danger. The keeper replied "no, not without an order," all of which Mr. Train conceived to be a conspiracy to burn him up. He then asked the District-Attorney whether it was on his authority that steps had been taken to determine the question of his sanity. The District-Attorney answered affirmatively. Mr. Train then declined to give bail or accept any mitigation of his "martyrdom," and he was of necessity remanded to the Tombs by Judge Brady.

Barnum's Show—The Procession Yesterday.

P. T. Barnum yesterday inaugurated by a grand procession through the streets of the City, the commencement of another season, and judging from the immense crowds that lined the sidewalks, and even the roadways along the line of route, the popularity of the entertainment of which he is the leading and controlling power, has lost none of its wonted interest. The procession itself was admitted by all who saw it to far exceed in splendor, gorgeousness, and the number of chariots, cages, and wagons, that of any previous occasion. The dresses worn by the company were new and costly, while the trappings and housings of the dromedaries, elephants, zebras, horses, and other animals forming part of the parade were brilliant and gay. It has been said that the great showman considers this last effort, succeeding the burning of his late museum on Fourteenth-street, to be the crowning triumph of his life. Certainly a larger collection of animals and curiosities has never been exhibited in this country. To-morrow the show will be opened to the public, at the American Institute Building, Third-avenue.

The Strikes—Meetings Last Night—All Quiet.

Among workmen and their employers the strikes continue to form the principal topic of discussion, but it may be noted as a favorable symptom that the excitement of the past few weeks is on the wane. The carpenters calmly await the result of the conference with the "bosses" on next Thursday, and are generally of the opinion that no strike will take place in their branch of the building trade this Summer. The stone masons disclaim any intention of violence toward the men employed on the Fourth-avenue improvement. They confidently express a conviction that such force of public opinion can be brought to bear on the contractors as will compel them to desist from the present attempt to re-establish the ten-hour system. A delegation from the masons waited on the stone-cutters last evening in Demilt Hall, and received promises of every possible aid from that organization. The gas men held a large meeting in Constitution Hall, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-second-street, last evening. Delegations representing the men employed in all the gas works in the City were present. The Chairman stated that the reports received from the different delegations were most gratifying.

A Mad Steer in Williamsburg.

A number of cattle were being driven along one of the streets of Williamsburg yesterday, when a mad ox, one of the largest of the drove, broke away and ran toward Broadway. He was eagerly pursued by a crowd of shouting citizens, and pistol-shots mingled with the shouts. The animal reached Broadway, at a point near South Seventh-street Ferry, and evinced a downward tendency by heading for the ferry-house. The ferrymen have had extensive experiences with such dangerous runaways, and succeeded in turning the animal back. The crowd was close on his heels, and scattered as he turned and charged through them. He rushed up Broadway, taking the pedestrians by surprise, and, giving them barely time to dodge behind telegraph poles, or glide into doorways. The chase turned into Harrison-avenue, and the ox was rendered more dangerous by having several wounds from pistol shots fired from among the crowd. At the corner of Walton-street he upset a German named John Schmidt, and seriously injured his son, a child, three years old. Officer Ripney finally terminated the chase by procuring a gun and killing the animal.

Sentences in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Joseph H. Simmons alias "Peppermint Joe," an old associate of Dutch Heinricks, aged thirty-three years, a butcher by occupation, was sentenced by Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, to five years' imprisonment in the States' Prison, on a charge of grand larceny, to which he pleaded guilty.

John McCauley, one of a gang known as "car crowders," was charged with having stolen $50 from Patrick Carey. He pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years and three months' imprisonment.

Michael Brady, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Coroner's Cases.

Coroner Keenan was notified yesterday to hold inquests in the following cases:

Conrad Tuemmler, aged forty-five years, who was found sick in John Schroeder's grocery, No. 78 Eldridge-street, Thursday afternoon, and died at the Tenth Precinct Station-house the same evening. Body at the Morgue.

Margaret Cunningham, aged two months, who fell out of bed at No. 804 Fifth-street, top floor, and died shortly afterward from the effects of the fall.

Frederick Helmken, aged forty years, who fell dead at the corner of Canal-street and Bowery, while waiting for a Third-avenue car. He was an invalid going to Bellevue Hospital. Body at the Morgue.

John Hoffman, aged thirty-five years, born in Germany, who died suddenly from an unknown cause, at No. 185 Third-street, rear building.

The New Board of Education.

The school inspectors recently appointed by the Mayor will, on Monday next, take the oath of office and ballot for the long and short terms. The commissioners will be sworn in, and ballot on Wednesday next. The new board will, in all probability, meet for organization on the 8th proximo, and elect a presiding officer and clerk.

THE FIVE POINTS.

A Vast Accumulation of Filth—Disappearance of Old Haunts of Crime.

Never has that usually unclean quarter of the City, the Five Points, presented such a disgustingly filthy appearance as now. Baxter, Park, Worth, Leonard streets, and other thoroughfares running into it, would seem, at first sight, to be used by the Street-cleaning Bureau as a dumping-ground. The snow of the Winter, frozen into solid ice, is covered with a thick deposit of every description of filth which enters into the composition of a city dirt heap. The numerous garbage boxes before houses are filled to the brim, and their unsightly contents ooze out, and run over the sidewalks. The few carts and wagons which pass through the streets are pulled slowly and laboriously, and with much danger of upsetting. It is almost impossible for two wagons to pass each other in Baxter-street, between Worth and Leonard streets, where the filth deposits has accumulated until it is as high as the first story of the houses. From Leonard-street one sees a long vista of mud heaps stretching along Baxter-street as far as the eye can reach.

Scores of pale and sickly-looking children are to be seen playing in the streets, mud-splashed from head to foot. It would be difficult to draw an exaggerated picture of the present aspect of things in this neglected locality, and it is gratifying to know that the authorities have commenced a movement in the right direction by setting men to work to remove the nuisance. Gangs of laborers were employed, yesterday, with picks and shovels, breaking up the ice in Franklin and White streets, between Baxter and Centre streets, and it is understood that they will soon begin work in Baxter-street and other thoroughfares in the neighborhood. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in carting the dirt away before the approach of warm weather, and thus prevent the outbreak of a pestilence in this spot, the consequences of which might be most disastrous to the health of the entire community.

In noting the sanitary condition of the neighborhood a TIMES reporter yesterday was struck by the evidences all around of the gradual revolution which is being accomplished in what was once the stronghold of vice and crime in the City. Tall and massive brick buildings are springing up on all sides, and the old-time abodes of crime and misery have been replaced by factories, workshops, and Christian Mission-houses. By the opening of Worth-street, the Old Brewery, Jacob's Ladder, Little Water-street, Crown's Corner, Pete Williams' dive, Harrington's den, and other places notorious in police annals, have been swept away in turn, leaving scarcely a landmark behind. "Monkey Hall" was an old building once occupied by Italians, now so numerous in the Five Points, and its queer title, "Monkey Hall," was given it in derision of its occupants, chiefly organ-grinders. The building stood in Baxter-street, near Chatham. Several ricketty and dilapidated old houses clung to its sides, and the latter were the scene of frightful murders and robberies. "Monkey Hall" and neighboring buildings have been recently torn down, and a row of five-story brick buildings erected on their sites. Directly opposite in Baxter-street, but a few doors from Donovan's-lane, which still exists in all its squalor and misery, another five-story building is in course of construction, to be occupied as stores and tenements. The rotten, ricketty, and wretched old wooden shanties which have stood over a quarter of a century on the corner of Park and Baxter streets have also been torn down, and brick buildings are being erected in their places. These tenements were a type of a kind which were at one time very numerous in the Five Points.

The first floors of the shanties were below the level of the street, and steps descended from the sidewalk to their entrances. The doors were half the usual height, and they thus obtained the title of the "half-door houses." All of them, except one in which there was a grocery and liquor store, were occupied—as far back as the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" of the Five Points can recall—by thieves, murderers, and women of the most degraded character. A few of the same kind of houses still stand in Baxter-street, but the Board of Health will not allow the owner, a wealthy merchant, to rent them longer for human habitations.

The health authorities have also forced the owners of other old houses on the street to build up new fronts and to otherwise renovate and render habitable their property. With the many improvements making, if the streets in the Five Points were only kept clean, and if a number of the low rum-shops still remaining were closed by the police, it would be a much less disagreeable place of residence than many other quarters of the City.

Prof. Agassiz's School—Mr. Anderson's Liberal Gift.

The gift of Mr. John Anderson, of this City, of the beautiful and valuable Penikese Island in Buzzard's Bay, to Prof Agassiz, as a permanent location for the Summer school of natural history, which he intends to establish in connection with the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, has afforded great gratification to that gentleman and to the thousands of others who are interested in the studies and investigations to which Prof. Agassiz is so successfully and so unselfishly devoting his life. The museum has received from the State of Massachusetts thus far, $315,000, and will probably be given $50,000 more by the Legislature during the present session. For the Summer school, Mr. Anderson has not only given the island, but he has added the sum of $50,000 in cash, as a nucleus for an endowment fund to be devoted to its support and maintenance, and in reply to a suggestion from the Professor respecting the name to be given, he replied in the following graceful manner:

I learn from Mr. Girod that you have expressed a wish to mark your appreciation of my gift of Penikese for the purposes of the institution, by naming the latter after me. I feel necessarily deeply flattered by this offer, and can only say, in reference to it, that I leave that part of the question entirely in your hands, simply suggesting whether an institution, the initiation of which has been wholly the result of your own industry, and which must depend for success mainly on your own labors, should not more aptly receive its designation from a name which has become almost a household word wherever science is known and appreciated—that of Louis Agassiz.

Replying to this suggestion, Prof. Agassiz, on the 22d inst., wrote as follows:

As to its name, I hope you will allow the school to be named for you. I thank you for the thought of making me the godfather; but my name it cannot bear with any propriety. I am but one of many scientific men who have already offered their services to it for the ensuing Summer, some of whom I have no doubt will continue to work for it in the future, and all of whom will be equally indebted to you for the advantages it offers. To name it after you is, therefore, the simple and appropriate way of settling the question, and I hope you will consider it as a natural expression of the gratitude which all connected with the school, either as teachers or pupils, must feel toward you. As to the mode of drawing up the settlements, I think it advisable not to connect the endowment with any State or university organization, but to allow the school the greatest independence and freedom of development. I should, however, wish it to be associated with the Museum of Comparative Zoology in such a way as to share at once and for ever in any advantages to be derived from an institution so kindred in its objects and aims. These two establishments for the study of natural history will, at least for the present, and probably always, be under the same general direction, and can work together to the greatest advantage of both. Indeed, I foresee that the most direct co-operation may exist between them, and I should wish that the terms of any settlement about the landed property and the income should not limit the working of the school to the Summer months only, but include the idea of continuing its operations in connection with the museum in Cambridge during the whole year.

The School-Teachers' Association.

The March reception of the School Teachers' Association of the City of New-York, took place yesterday afternoon at Steinway Hall. The attendance was very large, every seat being occupied, B. D. L. Southerland, the President, in the chair. The platform was occupied by Mayor Havemeyer, President Holland, of the Board of Education, and a number of the new commissioners and inspectors. The programme consisted of organ and piano recitals, solos, recitations, &c., rendered by the following-named ladies and gentlemen: Miss Annie Borie, Mr. Frank Bartlett, Mr. Homer N. Bartlett, Prof. Walter C. Lyman, Mr. Louis Berge, and the Imperial Russian quartet of horn-players, from the Fifth-avenue Theatre.

Palace-Cars in Europe—Results of American Enterprise.

Encouraged by American example, the managers of the Midland Railway Company, of England, have taken a decisive step toward the introduction of the Pullman palace-car on that road. Mr. Pullman was invited by that company to visit them in England and negotiate for the introduction of the cars. At a meeting of the company, held at Derby on the 15th of February, the chairman, Mr. W. P. Rice, M. P., alluded to Mr. Pullman's presence in the most flattering manner.

The result of the negotiations was a fifteen years' contract similar in terms to Mr. Pullman's contracts with American roads. As the workmanship of the palace cars differs so much from the ordinary railway carriage, the Midland Company requested that the first cars should be built in America. Accordingly it was agreed that eighteen new cars should be shipped to England in August. At the same time the American baggage-car and system of shipping baggage will be also introduced into England. During Mr. Pullman's stay in Europe he visited the Continent, where the palace car system attracts a great deal of attention, but no negotiations were entered into there at present. American roads are now so numerous, and the demands on the Pullman Company so great, that no effort is desirous to force the introduction of the cars where the project would be entirely experimental. When the new cars are shipped Mr. Pullman will probably return to Europe to superintend their introduction there. In England the cars are to be run just as they are here, and the Midland Company's contract does not interfere with their use on other roads.

No cars will be sent to Europe for exhibition; the expense, in the first place, would be very great, and the protection there to foreign inventors is insufficient. While nothing would be gained by the display, an opportunity would be afforded to others to copy the cars. During Mr. Pullman's absence, Gen. Horace Porter, Vice-President of the company, will manage the concerns of the Pullman Company in America.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John Thompson Mason.

Hon. John Thompson Mason, Secretary of State of Maryland, died suddenly at Elkton, Md., yesterday afternoon. He had just heard the verdict of a jury awarding $5,000 damages to a client of his, when he was stricken down by apoplexy, and in less than an hour had ceased to live. Mr. Mason was born in Washington County, Maryland, in 1815, graduated at Princeton, read law in Hagerstown, and was called to the Bar in 1836. He was elected to the State Legislature in that and the succeeding years, and in 1841 was elected to Congress. He was the youngest member of the House during his term. From 1851 to 1857 he was Judge of the Court of Appeals, and in the latter year was appointed by President Buchanan Collector of the Port of Baltimore, which office he retained till Mr. Lincoln's administration began in 1861. Gov. Whyte appointed him Secretary of State last year. Mr. Mason was widely known and universally esteemed, and had earned a reputation as an able lawyer and a learned Judge. Late in life he became a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and was distinguished for his zeal for that institution.

The New-York University Law School.

A meeting of the Alumni of the New-York University Law-school was held last evening at the Law library, to consider the best means of elevating the standard of scholarship among the students. Mr. John H. Strahan presided. The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. John C. B. Ripley, reported that the committee considered they could raise funds to the amount of $350 to be distributed as prizes at the close of the term, which would create a stimulus among the members of the class, but added they were of the opinion it was now too late in the season to offer this amount for the present year. A prize of $50 for the best oral examination, and another of the same value for the best essay, was all they deemed it judicious to offer at the close of the present term.

After a lengthy discussion, in which the Chairman, Prof. Jacques, Mr. T. S. Henry, and Mr. Ball took part, the report was adopted.

The proposition of securing Steinway or Association Hall for the commencement exercises next year was considered, and it was finally agreed that the association would contribute a sum not exceeding $100 for that purpose, if the class so desired it, and were willing to subscribe the remainder of the expenses.

Prof. Jacques proposed that the prizes next year should be as follows: $200 for the best essay of merit, $100 for the second, and $75 for the third. Some discussion took place on the subject, in which the Chairman, Mr. Eugene Stevenson, Mr. Good, and Mr. Ripley expressed themselves in favor of having one or two of the prizes distributed for oral examinations, and the matter was referred to the Executive Committee. After transacting some other business of a routine nature, the meeting adjourned.

Freight Charges on the Erie Railroad.

The following communication has been submitted to the Erie Investigating Committee, at present holding session in the Fifth-avenue Hotel:

To the Senatorial Erie Investigating Committee:

HONORABLE SIRS: I desire to invite your attention to the enormous freight charges by the Erie Railroad Company for the transportation of condensed and crude milk to New-York or Jersey City. From the best information that I can collect, the total receipts from the two milk trains are about $1,000,000 yearly; expense of running trains, $100,000, leaving 900 per cent. profit. This is the revenue at six cents per gallon crude, and twenty-five cents per gallon condensed. I believe, however, none condensed is sent at present, as the excessive freight is prohibitory. [illegible]

[illegible]

MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., March 26, 1873.

The Gilbert Elevated Railway.

A joint meeting of the Sixth-avenue and Murray Hill Associations was held in the Harvard Rooms, Sixth-avenue, last evening, Mr. Edward E. Morrison in the chair.

Mr. R. R. Hartsell, Chairman of committee, reported the proposed route of the road. Mr. C. H. Phelps, of another committee, reported that the citizens along Sixth-avenue were almost unanimously opposed to the location of the road on said avenue, and he presented a protest to this effect, signed by 400 persons interested.

Mr. John Q. Hoyt, Vice-President of the Gilbert Elevated Railway, made a few remarks in favor of the proposed road, which, he said, was to be a great public improvement. The officers of the road had no power to change the location of the route—it could only be done by an act of the Legislature.

On motion of Dr. L. N. Comstock, a committee was appointed to confer with the officials of the Gilbert Elevated Railway, with a view to induce these gentlemen to co-operate with the owners and lessees of property on Sixth-avenue, in an effort to have the location of the road changed to some other avenue. The meeting then adjourned.

Personal.

Col. J. N. Roy, of the United States Army, and Capt. H. P. Connor, of the steam-ship Rising Star, are at the Sturtevant House.

Gov. E. M. McCook, of Colorado, is at the Gilsey House.

Paymaster Frank H. Arms, of the United States Navy, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Mayor W. L. Putnam, of Portland, and Paymaster A. H. Gilman, of the United States Navy, are at the Grand Hotel.

Gen. A. M. Brown, of Texas; Col. N. T. Sprague, of Vermont, and Judge S. D. Heard, of Georgia, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

United States Senator Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa, is at the Brevoort House.

George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, and Israel L. Hatch, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gerrit Smith, of Peterborough, N. Y., is at the Everett House.

Hons. S. C. Pomery, C. S. Scofield, and J. S. Kallock, of Kansas, are at the Astor House.

Congressman John T. Averill, of St. Paul; Judge R. C. Hurd, of Ohio; Hon. George B. Roberts, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Hon. James M. Scovill, of New-Jersey; Hon. E. P. Ross, of Auburn, and George Westinghouse, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

"Fraudently" or "Fraudulently"—"Much Ado About Nothing."

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28.—In the Criminal Court in this City, yesterday, in the case of the State against John F. Green, indicted for the embezzlement and larceny of $1,506, the case being removed from an adjoining county to this city for trial, the defendant's counsel demurred to the indictment on the ground that the word "fraudently" was used in the indictment for "fraudulently." The point was argued at length, and numerous authorities cited on both sides. The defendant's counsel cited acts of the British Parliament in force in Maryland, requiring all indictments to be in the English language, and contended that the word used was unknown to the language, and that it was not a clerical error. Judge Gilmor gave his views at length. He sustained the demurrer, and quashed the indictment.

Religious Enthusiasm in Denver, Colorado.

DENVER CITY, Colorado, March 28.—The great religious revival which has been in progress in Denver City for the past two weeks, under the direction of Rev. E. P. Hammond, continues with increased interest. Several hundred conversions have been made. At the request of a prominent sporting man, 200 tickets were distributed yesterday among gamblers, saloon-keepers, and prostitutes. Many attended the meeting last evening, occupying reserved seats. Five or six of this class arose for prayer. The committee are visiting all the saloons, houses of prostitution, and other wicked resorts to-day, praying with the inmates, and inviting them to the meetings. They are received with respectful attention. Six prisoners in jail are said to be under deep conviction. Prayer-meetings are held in jail every morning. The "influence" is extending among professional business men.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. P. H. Jones, the retiring Postmaster, has declined to receive a testimonial from the employes in the Post-office.

"Strikes and their Effects" formed the subject of a lecture, last evening, before the Liberal Club, by Mr. Charles Moran.

Superintendent Kelso was still absent from his office yesterday. His illness is, however, not considered of a serious nature.

A fire occurred, yesterday morning, in the oyster-saloon of John Shannon, No. 842 Canal-street, caused by a defective range. Damage $100; no insurance.

A dividend of ten per cent. will be paid to the depositors and creditors of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, at No. 33 Broadway, payments to commence 7th April.

Thirty-nine complaints against delinquent policemen were investigated by Commissioners Bosworth and Manierre, yesterday. None of the cases were of public interest.

John Johnson was committed by Justice Cox, yesterday, on a charge of burglariously entering the premises No. 9 Clinton-place, and stealing therefrom a quantity of bronze ware valued at $250.

Yesterday, at No. 257 Madison-street, Mary Goff was struck over the left eye with a hatchet by Mary Maloney and severely injured. Goff was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and her assailant was arrested.

Alfred A. Phillips, indicted for embezzling letters from the Post-office, was arraigned yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court. He pleaded guilty to the third count of the indictment, and was remanded for sentence.

Thomas Moore was yesterday committed by Judge McQuade, at the Harlem Police Court, in default of $1,000 bail, for larceny of a gold watch and chain and gold pin from Belle Howard, No. 167 East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street.

Charles Mackey, indicted for sending an obscene publication through the mail, was yesterday placed on trial in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict and a jury. The prisoner was found guilty, and remanded until Monday for sentence.

The Harlem Police Court Prison has received some light repairs since the report of the Aldermanic Committee. The offices and cells have been painted and whitened, but otherwise its state remains as before. The building is owned by Tweed, and was leased to the City during the "Ring" rule.

Yesterday afternoon Wm. Hallion, aged eleven years, while attempting to jump on a freight-car as it was proceeding along Eleventh-avenue, at the corner of Fifty-fifth-street, fell under the wheels, crushing his left foot. He was taken to the Reception Hospital, at One Hundredth-street.

The Civil Service Examining Board sent the three following names to Collector Arthur yesterday, as passing the best examinations for the position of weigher in the New-York Custom-house: Thomas B. Thorpe, Henry R. Hubbell, James W. Green. The Collector will nominate one of these for the existing vacancy.

Patrolmen James Morgan, Twentieth Precinct; Stephen Shea, Seventh Precinct; Doormen Daniel Troy, Second Precinct, and Bryan Morrissey, Fourth Precinct, were dismissed the department by the Board of Police yesterday. The resignation of Patrolman John W. Noble, of the Ninth Precinct, was accepted.

BROOKLYN.

Three hundred laborers will be set to work on Prospect Park next week.

In the report of the trial of the partnership fraud, the name of William Robinson was given instead of Robert H. Robinson.

The administrators of the will of ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch have been ordered by the Surrogate to distribute the property among the heirs.

George Hayward, fourteen years of age, was caught in the machinery at the President-street planing-mills, yesterday, and was so terribly mangled that he died soon after being extricated.

Yesterday morning the two-story frame house No. 188 Portland-place, owned by John Dougherty, and unoccupied, was partially destroyed by fire. Loss $600; insured for $600 in the Long Island Company.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The citizens of King's Bridge contemplate the organization of an efficient police force for the protection of life and property.

John Manclophy, a resident of the town of Rye, who mysteriously disappeared on Tuesday evening last, was yesterday found dead in Blind Brook, a short distance below the railroad station at Rye. Coroner Bremncke was called to hold an inquest.

The March term of the County Court and Court of Sessions terminated yesterday at White Plains, when sentence was passed in the following cases: William Stephens, robbery, three years; Marcus G. Dubois, burglary, one year, and Isaac Brooks, (colored,) robbery, one year's imprisonment.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. A. D. Dunbar lectured before the Teachers' Institute, at Elizabeth, yesterday, on the subject of teaching.

Rev. Father John P. Mackin, pastor of St. John's R. C. Church, Broad-street, Trenton, died Thursday night.

The new float for the Erie Ferry bridge was put in position, yesterday, and teams are now enabled to cross to Chambers-street.

The residence of Charles Cook, in Pennsylvania-avenue, Jersey City, was robbed of $300 worth of goods early yesterday morning.

New-Brunswick was left without water again Thursday night. Six leaks were discovered in the section of pipe on Cherry Lawn farm.

The residence of ex-Mayor Clark, on Grand-street, Jersey City, was entered by burglars yesterday morning, and robbed of goods valued at $400.

Wm. Chambers, while adjusting some machinery in Starr's foundry, at Camden, yesterday, had his right foot so badly crushed that it had to be amputated.

Simon Redding, a farmer of Mercer County, was thrown from his wagon yesterday, and so severely injured that he died while he was being conveyed to his home.

Henry B. Fausell, of Newark, was thrown from a wagon in St. Paul's-avenue Jersey City, on Thursday, and was killed. The wheels passed over his head, smashing the skull.

Four prisoners escaped from the Monmouth County Jail at Freehold, Thursday morning. Their names are Patrick Hagan, George Dudley, James E. Rogers, and Wm. Carlisle.

A dwelling-house and barn belonging to Michael Hall, at Granton, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss on the two buildings is $2,100, on which there is an insurance of $1,500.

The New-Jersey Yacht Club has elected the following officers: Commodore, E. L. Morton; Vice-Commodore, E. W. Ketcham; Secretary, Charles Hankins, and Wm. J. Letts, Treasurer.

The sash and blind factory of Hermann Muller, on Adams-street, Hoboken, was destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock Thursday night. The loss was about $3,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

The Union County Teachers' Institute concluded its session at Elizabeth, yesterday, the exercises being conducted by Profs. Watson and True, Messrs. Dunbar, Hybolt, and Calkins, and Dr. Studley. Readings were given at the opera-house in the evening by Prof. Watson.

The United States Circuit Court, yesterday afternoon, was engaged in hearing a case involving the construction of the will of the widow of the late Hon. Lyttleton Kirkpatrick, of New-Brunswick. Mrs. Kirkpatrick left the residue, after a number of legacies, to Rutgers College. The parties in issue are the college and some of the heirs who reside in England.

[Advertisement.]

"MULTUM IN PARVO."—In the selection of your Spring hat, get the best. To do that, make your purchase at KNOX's popular store in the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Rising Star, from Aspinwall.—Chas Moronde and wife, Jean Vidal, A. Taylor, W. S. Little, M. Suckelbault, wife, and 2 children, W. A. Shaw, Mrs. H. Sabt, G. M. Favorite, Mrs. A. Robinson, H. W. Le Roy, Rev. Mr. Bacon and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs and 2 children, C. B. Codwise and wife, W. B. Sherman, D. Herrera, Mr. Edey, Master F. Eddy, Mrs. Harrison, A. J. Allen, J. Curran, Leopold Pomm, Lewis P. Olds and wife, Mr. Cropsey, and 61 steerage passengers.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—N. L. Welch and wife, M. L. Dean and wife, Miss Helen Gilmore, C. J. Hubbell, wife, and infant, Mrs. R. B. Johnson, S. L. Howland and wife, Mrs. M. S. Parker, H. R. Houghton, C. H. Houghton, S. H. Kreuter, J. S. Cook, Lewis H. Myers, E. N. Mason, A. Robbins, Capt. Bennett, Otto Gersdorff, William Ree, Henry Nusmuth, Thomas H. Tew, E. O. Holmes, J. F. Eagan, and 20 steerage.

In steam-ship Anglia, from Glasgow.—John Henderson, Miss Henderson, Miss Frazier, D. Shaw, J. B. Lincoln, Mr. Imrie, Mr. Callender, W. P. Logan, Miss Cameron, E. Schruber, William Stephens, H. T. Bosworth, J. W. Hunter.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......5:50	Sun sets....6:21	Moon rises..7:35	
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook...8:35	Gov. Island.9:24	Hell Gate....10:46	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, March 28.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Victoria, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Fabbia, Dogue, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia.

Backs Abram Young, (Br.,) Trose, Antwerp, James W. Elwell & Co.; Marco Polo, (Ger.,) Tunnesen, Bremen, Hermann Koop; Colonist, (Br.,) Harding, Brunswick, Ga., W. Ingalls; Salterbeck, (Br.,) Bell, Liverpool, Eng., B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Alfred, (N. G.,) Schroder, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rising Star, Griffin, Aspinwall March [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

[illegible]

Bark Iron Age, Crabtree, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Tupper & Beattie.

Bark Sunlight, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hayes, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and melado to F. C. Matthiessen & Weichers.

Brig Iris, (of St. John, N. B.,) Downey, Cardenas 11 ds., with melado to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Edwin Rowe, Brown, Malaga 54 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Brig Emily Walters, (of St. John, N. B.,) Morrissey, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Jules Saserad & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Woodward, Trinidad Port Spain, 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig John Wesley, (of Baltimore,) Ford, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. C. H. Foster, of Boston, Coombs, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Emma F. Law, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Bodden, Boca del Toro 29 ds., with mahogany and cocoanuts to G. Wessels.

Schr. J. B. Smith, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Kate Walker, Rich, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Fruit Girl, (of London,) Sullivan, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to Westervelt Bros.

Schr. Kenduskeag, Wyatt, Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds., with yellow pine to R. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. B. Diverty, Carroll, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. J. Mercer, Rackett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jos. Hay, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Bryant, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Merrill C. Hart, Rawley, Rockport, Me., with stone to order.

Schr. Pascedale, Caswell, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma Harris, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Marecaibo, Handley, Bath, with lumber to J. Moore.

Schr. E. F. Irwin, Johnson, New Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. M. Harris, Church, New-London, with fish to Benjamin West.

Schr. Archer & Reeves, Smith, Brookhaven, for Philadelphia.

[illegible]

[illegible] Porto Cabello 30 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, for Morehead City, N. C.; ship New World, for London; barks Daphne, for [illegible], Estella, for Marseilles; Mary Wiggins, for [illegible]; brigs Nellie Husted and Caspian, for Galveston; Hattie Haskell, for Pernambuco.

By Telegraph.

BATH, Me., March 28.—A private cable dispatch announces the arrival at Queenstown, Ireland, to-day, of the ship Kendrick Fish, of Thomaston, from Callao. [illegible]

BOSTON, March 28.—Arr. steamer Lord Clive, from Liverpool; Atlas, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York, and bark Palos, from Antwerp.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 28.—Off the port ship Burman, from St. Thomas, for Bull River.

Arr. steam-ship James Adger, from New-York.

Sld. bark Don Guato, for Liverpool, and schr. Addie Blaisdell, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 28.—Arr. Revenue steamer Colfax, from a cruise; reports passed in for Baltimore, bark Cricket, from Rio; brig Mississippi, from Demerara; schr. Yarna Dish, from Messina; brig Cormorant, from Androssan, for Richmond; bark Thora from Liverpool, for Alexandria.

Arr. bark Laurence, from Boston.

The pilot-boat Slicer reports the schr. Fannie Kirkbride sank on the evening of the 26th about 5 miles below Smith's Point. The crew were rescued by the brig Proteus, bound out, and are now on board the Slicer.

Passed out bark Heroine, for Martinique; ship Robur, for Queenstown; brigs Saskummeren, for Europe; Proteus, for Sagua; M. C. Haskill, for West Indies.

Sld. bark Nurust, brigs Catharina and Homely, for New-York; bark Nordsjerna, for Philadelphia.

LEWES, Del., March 28.—Passed in, steamer Horse Guards, from Liverpool.

Arr. schr. Clara E. Roders, from Mayagues for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 28.—Sld. ship Sunbeam, for Darien; bark Mary G. Reed, for Montevideo.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., March 28.—Arr. steamer Neptune, New-York, for Boston.

Wind from N. E. to S. S. W.; fresh; weather thick and rainy.

March 27.—Arr. schr. D. B. Everett, Savannah, for Kittery, Me.

Sld. steamers Neptune and Oriental.

Wind, W. N. W.; strong.

Spoken.

By ship Sarah Hignett, Jan. 10, lat. 17 10 S., lon. 72 11 E., spoke ship India, (Br.,) from Coringa Bay, for London, 40 ds. out. Jan. 14, lat. 21 46 S., lon. 65 36 E. ship Hannah Law, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Bombay, 86 ds. out. Feb. 3, lat. 35 54 S., lon. 21 54 E., bark James Finascombe, (Br.,) from Manila, for London, 61 ds. out.

By bark Arcadia, March 23, lat. 38 4, lon. 72 22, spoke schr. Eveline, (of New-Haven,) steering S. S. E.

By bark Rosalia, March 27, 35 miles S. E. of Barnegat, spoke bark Omega, (Ital.,) from Palermo for New-York.

By bark Sunlight, March 25, lat. 37 30, lon. 74 35, spoke brig Raven, hence for Cardenas.

Foreign Ports.

TRINIDAD, Port Spain, March 8.—In port brig Pearl, for New-York, ldg.; schr. May Morn, for New-York, March 8.

Arr. March 6, brig Alice Starrel and schr. David Collins, ldg.

ASPINWALL, NG., March 19.—Arr., 13th, brig Agral, from New-York; 16th, brig Tompkins, from London; 19th, Ocean Queen, from New-York.

Sld., March 16, bark Hypatia, for Key West.

European Marine News.

MOVILLE, March 28.—The Anchor-line steam-ship India, Capt. McKay, from New-York March 15, for Glasgow, arrived here this morning.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, DOCKS, PARKS, &c., &c. | ORDERS SOLICITED AND ESTIMATES GIVEN BY

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,

Nos. 139, 141, and 143 Centre-st., N. Y.

THE BIRCH DALE MEDICINAL SPRING WATERS possess great therapeutic virtues, and are especially recommended in consumption, being the only natural waters that have proved a specific in this perplexing disease. The very best medical authority testifies to permanent cures where all other treatment was abortive. They also produce miraculous effects in chronic diseases of the kidneys, (including Bright's,) female complaints, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and liver complaints, cancer, scrofula, and all diseases originating from an impure state of the blood. Books gratis.

CONANT & CRAMER, No. 30 Broadway.

TIFFANY & CO.,

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HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THE TESTIMONIALS PRESENTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO

M. J. STAEMPFLI,

COUNT FREDERICK SCLOPIS,

VISCOUNT D'ITAJUBA,

ARBITRATORS IN THE GENEVA CONFERENCE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WHOLESALE.

SHAWLS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Invite the attention of the trade to their stock of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC SHAWLS,

which has never been more complete than at present, embracing nearly every novelty in style, colors and texture.

Real Paris Broche Striped, Long and Square,

Broche Long and Square, in filled and open centres.

Ottoman Stripes

ROMAN SCARF SHAWLS,

ROMAN SCARFS, all sizes.

Real India Long & Square Shawls,

In filled and open centres and stripes.

Imitation India,

In Broche and stripes.

Best Paris Made

Plain Black Shawls,

Of Merino and Cashmere, Long and Square, In every grade.

Carriage Rugs,

In NEW DESIGNS AND FABRICS, many styles confined to ourselves.

ALSO, A

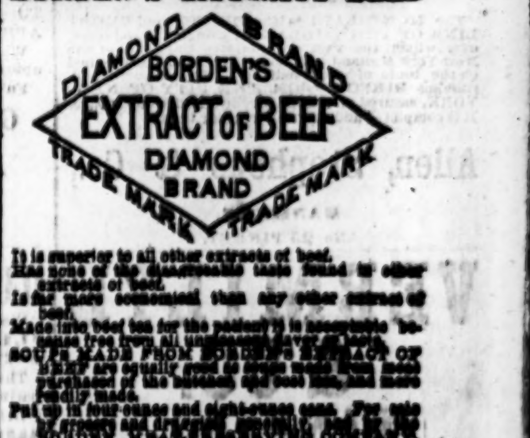
Special Job.

4,000 Summer Shawls.

2,000 Shetland Shawls, at less than half the former prices.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade Sts.

BORDEN'S EXTRACT OF BEEF



It is superior to all other extracts of beef.

Has none of the disagreeable taste found in other extracts of beef.

Is far more economical than any other extract of beef.

Made into beef tea for the patient it is acceptable. [illegible]

SOUPS MADE FROM BORDEN'S EXTRACT OF BEEF [illegible]

[illegible]

A. RAYMOND & CO.

CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

CLOTHIERS.

Neat Spring Overcoats, $10.

NEW AND SUPERIOR STYLES OF GOODS IN THE CUSTOM-DEPARTMENT FOR

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FIVE

of the oldest and largest manufactories in the country.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS SENT TO DEALERS ON APPLICATION.

THE CLOSING NIGHT.

Executor's sale of over 500 of the

STUDIES AND PICTURES

by the late

JOHN F. KENSETT,

AT ASSOCIATION HALL,

Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.,

SATURDAY EVENING, March 29, at 7:30 o'clock.

R. SOMMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

EXCELLENCE

Is appreciated, as is shown in the continually increasing sale of the celebrated

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS.

These pens are comprised in 15 numbers; of the Number One Pen alone, we sold more than

4,500,000

in 1872. They are of superior English make, and are famous for their elasticity, durability and evenness of point. For sale everywhere.

For the convenience of those who may wish to try these pens, we will send a sample card, containing all of the 15 numbers, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

138 and 140 Grand-st., New-York.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE!—CRADLE AND carriage combined. Price $12; old style, $8. L. P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.